

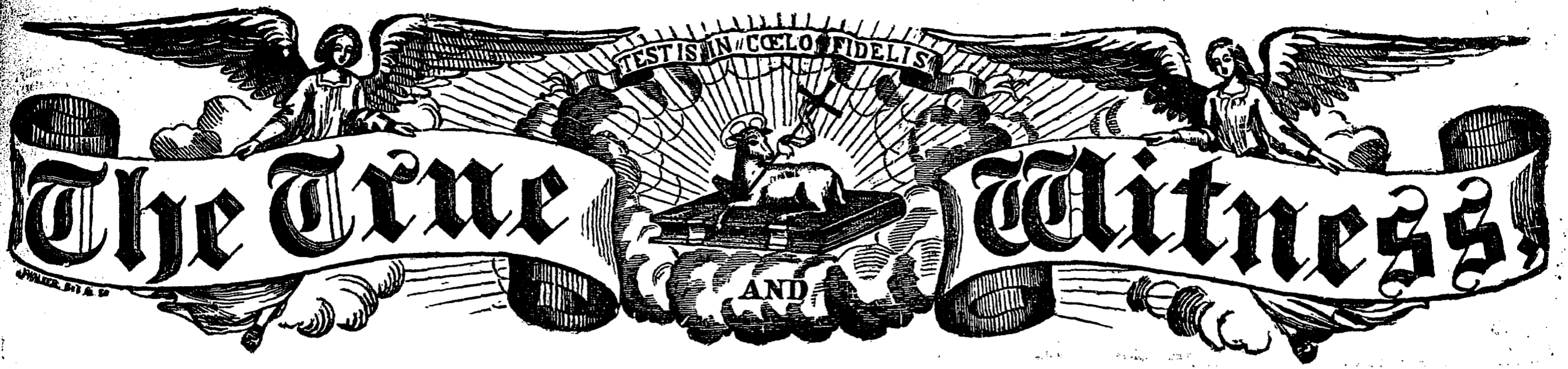
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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ROSALEEN;

OR,  
THE WHITE LADY OF BARNA.

(From *Legends of the Wars in Ireland*, by Robert Dwyer Joyce, M. D.)

'A strange case!' said the doctor, as he came upon a certain page of his manuscript.

'What is it?' I inquired.

'Captain John Fitzgerald and Rosaleen his wife, aged eighty-four and eighty-two respectively, pursued the doctor, heedless of my question, and reading from the closely-written page, "June 30, 1858," continued he aloud once more, after a few moments' silent perusal, "ten o'clock P.M.; respiration weak, pulse forty-five and forty respectively;" and then followed a long minute catalogue of appearances and symptoms, on coming to the end of which, the doctor, who was in one of his fits of abstraction, sat up straight before his desk, and gazed vacantly into my face as I sat opposite. "Eleven o'clock, P.M.," resumed at length, half remembering my question, "cheerfully and without pain they both died,—died on the same instant."

'Who were they, Doctor?' I inquired again. 'They must have been a strange pair, when they fasten on your memory so firmly.'

'They were my best friends,' answered the doctor, now fully awake, 'and had their troubles like other mortals,—or rather, I should say, unlike other people, as you will see by reading that.' And he handed me over his manuscript, in the perusal of which I was soon eagerly engaged, leaving him to pore with critical eye over some recent numbers of 'The Lancet.'

The doctor's manuscript was beautifully and closely written; and, if printed, and denuded of the quaint technical phrases with which it was so frequently interspersed, would make a handsome novelette. An abridgment of the tale, however, will better suit our purposes at the present:

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, there dwelt at the foot of a certain high mountain, in the south of Ireland, a gentleman named Weston, whose wife had died a few years after their marriage, leaving behind her to deplore her loss a son and a daughter. The demesne adjoining that of Westonwood belonged to an old gentleman who had served for a long time as an officer in the French army, and whose name was Fitzgerald. His only son John was about the same age as young Weston. The two old gentlemen lived on terms of very close intimacy with one another, and the youngsters were consequently very often companions in their sports. Young Weston was, while yet a boy, of a dark and violent disposition, subject to frequent fits of morose moodiness or passion, during which he was often known to vent his anger with strange vindictiveness on his father's domestics, and in fact on any one who interfered with him even in the slightest degree. His sister, on the other hand, was a bright, handsome little creature, full of joyous spirits, and beloved by the whole neighborhood. In the frequent rambles of these three young people together, John Fitzgerald, who was a bold and light hearted boy, was, during the gloomy fits of her brother, thrown into the exclusive company of little Rosaleen Weston, helping her over thicket and brook, gathering berries and nuts for her in the autumn, and bringing her many a blooming nosegay of flowers in the summer, from the leafy dells and fairy hollows and romantic crags that lay around their homes.

It was the old story. As years rolled on, their childish fondness ripened into love, and they were as happy for a time as human hearts could be. The old gentlemen met frequently, and talked jocularly over their wine of the prospects of their children, and even of the day when John Fitzgerald and the fair Rosaleen were to be united heart and hand in marriage. They were happy, that young pair; but they little knew that in a certain dark heart there was a plot fast maturing to put a period to their joy, and blight their future lives. Their enemy, strange say, was young Weston. Since his early boyhood, from some unknown cause, he had

hated young Fitzgerald; but, with the consummate tact peculiar to a vindictive and treacherous mind, he continued to conceal his hatred beneath the mask of friendly countenance. This was the more dangerous, as young Fitzgerald was of an open and impetuous temper, simple and confiding, and never restrained himself in telling to the brother of his affianced bride every secret of his heart,—every thing that arose to his mind at the impulse of the moment.

Young Weston secretly and skillfully continued to work at his dark plans as time wore on, and unfortunately the political disturbances of the time aided him surely in his treacherous intents. In an unguarded hour, John Fitzgerald disclosed to him his connection with a band of United Irishmen that were at the time maturing their plans for raising the South on the breaking out of the war. This band of United Men was at the time under the command of several young gentlemen who held a high place in society, and among whom John Fitzgerald was held in high esteem, on account of his daring courage and the knowledge of military tactics he displayed at their secret meetings. The disclosure of his fatal secret to young Weston filled that worthy with an infamous delight, knowing as he did that his base plot was coming speedily to a consummation; and yet he hesitated to inform his father, who was a magistrate, because he was well aware of the strong friendship that existed between the two old gentlemen, and suspected that his disclosure would not have the desired effect. But he adopted another plan. One morning his father walked out to the kennel to see how some of his favorite fox hounds were getting on; and met Ter Kelly, the whipper-in, before him, most industriously attending to the morning meal of the noisy dogs.

'Well, Ter,' asked the old gentleman, 'how is Miss Biddy to-day?' (Miss Biddy, by the way, was the favorite of the pack, and had been sick for a few days previous.)

'Begor! your honor,' answered the slippery Ter, 'she's getting on most beautifully. Look at her how she sits! May I never sin, if she's not able this mornin' to swally a fox, body an' soul, and all bekase o' the drop o' potheen I gave her this mornin' to warm her heart, the cratur!'

'She looks better certainly,' rejoined his master, turning away satisfied; but this did not suit Ter Kelly.

'I hope your honor is better o' the rheumatics this mornin', sir,' he said, 'an' that you heard the mornin' an' awful news that's runnin' about, like wildfire, through the counthry?'

'What news, you scoundrel?' answered his master, whose joints began to be afflicted at the moment with some twinges of the unpleasant malady Ter had just named.

'The news about the ruction that's to be, your honor,' answered Ter; 'an' about the way the United Men are meeting every night, an' preparin' to massacre every livin' sojer in the counthry. They say also, that the young master over the way, and he pointed his thumb knowingly in the direction of Fitzgerald's home, 'that he is to be general over them; an' that his name is mentioned in the prophecy of Saint Columkill, an' that he's to walk knee-deep in the blood o' the—'

'Is that all?' said the old foxhunter, turning away suddenly, and thus cutting short Ter's sanguinary communication.

That was all that morning. But day by day the news came in from every side, confirming Ter's statement, till at last old Weston began to think seriously on the matter. It is enough to say, that, ere a week was over,—so artfully had young Weston worked out his plans,—the two old gentlemen were estranged, and all intercourse forbidden between Rosaleen and her faithful lover, John Fitzgerald. But prohibitions like this are rarely obeyed. The lovers still met frequently, and vowed eternal constancy to one another at each parting.

It was the summer of '98, and the insurrection had at length broken out, bringing consternation and sorrow to many a household throughout the length and breadth of the land. John Fitzgerald at length received a secret summons that

should be obeyed. It was an intimation from the insurgent commander, that his services were required at head-quarters; and, notwithstanding his love for Rosaleen and other circumstances, he began his preparations for setting out for Wexford, where the war was then raging furiously. The disclosure of his intention fell heavily upon the heart of poor Rosaleen Weston. After the first burst of her grief was over, they agreed to have one other interview before his departure; and, when the hour came, they met at the usual trysting-place,—a deep and woody dell that extended up the breast of the high mountain.

They sat beside the tiny stream that tinkled downward through the quiet glen, and with all they had to say, did not perceive the time passing, till the approach of sunset. The spot on which they were sitting afforded a splendid view over the broad and varied plain that extended far away from the foot of the mountains, and that was bounded on the south by a steep and picturesque range of hills, the green slopes and summits of which the setting sun was now gilding with his expiring glories.

'It is a hard thing to part, dearest,' said John Fitzgerald, looking fondly into the tearful eyes of Rosaleen; 'but it is harder still to stay inactive here, branding my name with dishonor, breaking my plighted oath, and perhaps hiding my head in shame, while my countrymen are bravely fighting for their liberties.'

'It is hard, John,' said Rosaleen, 'but does it not seem harder to leave me? Alas! why did you take that oath of the United Men?—Have you not liberty enough?'

'I have, perhaps, liberty enough, Rosaleen,' answered her lover; 'but there are thousands of my countrymen ground down to the dust, and it is my duty to give my humble aid in assisting them to arise. But I shall not be long away dearest,' continued he. 'The war cannot last long; and then, when we are victorious, as I trust we surely shall be; when I have gained by my deeds preferment in the new army of my country,—then, darling, I will return and claim you as my brightest reward.'

'Alas!' answered Rosaleen, as she burst into tears, 'it will be a perilous time for you, John, and for my part, I cannot look on the matter in any other light. You are going wilfully into danger, and the day you mention may never come.'

'But it will come, Rosaleen,' exclaimed her lover vehemently. 'Our plans are laid, and trust me, that, with God's blessing, I shall come back soon, and claim you for my wife. And the brave young enthusiast clasped her in his arms, kissed her wet cheeks fondly, and in a moment was gone. That night the United Men met on the summit of the mountain. John Fitzgerald was elected their commander; and, putting himself at their head, he marched gallantly down into the plain, and by many a wild and unfrequented path shaped his course for Wexford.

A deep melancholy fell upon the spirits of Rosaleen Weston, after the departure of her lover. She that was so joyous and happy while she knew the chosen of her heart was near, now that he was gone—gone to encounter hardship and privation, and perhaps to meet death upon the field of battle—was almost mad with grief, and knew not a moment's interval of enjoyment.—There are some, who, when parting from those they love, feel a sudden and violent burst of sorrow, which, like the mountain torrent when the storm is over, soon subsides; but the grief of Rosaleen was not of this kind: though deep and strong, it was as enduring as her very life itself. Her friends, her father, and all tried to comfort her, but in vain.

The country was now in a state of dreadful commotion. The insurgents had at length met the royal army face to face upon a fair field, and had conquered. Day after day news came of the progress of the war. Three successive engagements had again been fought, and in each of them the royal party had been worsted. It was indeed surprising to witness the celerity with which the intelligence of a battle spread throughout the country at this time. Fugitives endea-

vor to return secretly to their homes from some skirmish in which they had been badly wounded, carmen driving downward after being pressed into the service of royalists or insurgents to convey baggage to Wexford, disbanded or deserting yeomen hurrying with terror in their countenance to some place of protection, spread as they brought information of the success or discomfiture of the insurgent armies—joy or sorrow throughout the southern province. But still no news came of John Fitzgerald.

Matters at last came to a crisis. The battle of Vinegar Hill was fought and lost by the insurgents; chiefly indeed through their own misconduct, and the irresolution and disagreement of their generals. Home was now their signal word; and, as they passed in detached parties through the southern counties, they spread sorrow and consternation on their way. A few days after the battle, as Rosaleen was sitting in a shady seat out on the lawn, thinking with sorrowful heart upon the probable fate of her lover, she saw her brother riding quickly towards her up a narrow walk that led to the public road.—

He dismounted, and, as he took a seat near her, appeared much excited, and in a far lighter and more jovial mood than was usual to his dark temperament. From this, however, she could augur nothing favorable, and, with a sad presentiment at her heart, begged of him, if he had, as he seemed, any intelligence to communicate, to do so at once.

'I was riding a few hours,' he said, with an expression of mock sorrow in his dark face, 'at the foot of the hill, and came upon a party of the broken down rebels returning from the thrashing they got at Vinegar Hill. I inquired about my old comrade, John Fitzgerald!—'

'My God, Harry!' exclaimed Rosaleen, 'tell me, I beg of you, what about him, at once,—at once, I tell you; for, no matter what's past, he is still my betrothed husband.'

'I am going to do so,' answered her brother coolly. 'They told me that on the evening of the battle, while leading—like a general, of course—the small detachment under his command into the final charge—they said that he was struck by a cannon-shot, and left for dead upon the field. That's the fate of your general that—according to his calculations—was to be.'

Poor Rosaleen could hear no more. With a wild shriek of despair and grief, she fell insensible from her seat. This was a result which her cruel brother very little expected; and, feeling now a real apprehension, he alarmed the servants, and Rosaleen was conveyed to her chamber. But there all their efforts to restore her to consciousness proved unavailing. A doctor was sent for immediately to the nearest town; but, when he arrived and learned the circumstances, he shook his head, and told her father that he had very serious fears regarding her recovery. His fears were but too well founded; for, at the dawn of the next morning, she awoke in the delirium of a brain fever. For many days the wild delirium continued. At length it subsided somewhat. For some hours she spoke to those around her with a strange and unnatural calmness; but the wandering fits again returned, again subsided and returned, and she finally relapsed into a mental derangement. Poor Rosaleen, the accomplished, the guileless, the beautiful! the fair fabric of her mind was sapped to its foundation, and the bright hopes she had built up seemed shattered forevermore.

After some time she began to gain a little strength, and was permitted by her father to take a short walk, occasionally, into the garden and round the lawn, but at first always attended by her nurse. On these occasions, with that affecting simplicity peculiar to persons in her state, she usually employed herself in searching round the shrubberies, and underneath the old beach trees that studded the lawn, for something which she appeared desirous of keeping secret. On returning one evening from one of these rambles, she appeared more dejected than usual; and, when her nurse inquired the cause of her sadness, she burst into a violent fit of weeping, saying that she was ever searching round the lawn for John Fitzgerald's grave, but that she could never find it. Time wore on: the vigil-

ance with which she was watched began to be relaxed, and she was frequently permitted to walk alone round the lawn, and farther into the demesne. She had not indeed abandoned the idea that her lover's grave was somewhere near; and between searching for it, and plucking flowers to deck it, should her search prove successful, she spent most of her time in the open air during the beautiful evenings of declining summer, but at the same time always returned punctually before nightfall.

One evening Rosaleen Weston did not appear in her father's parlor at her usual hour. The old gentleman, after waiting some time, sent out a couple of the servants to see what caused her delay. They came hastily back, saying that they had searched round all her haunts, but could not find her. A general search was now made, but it was unsuccessful. The tenantry around were by this time made acquainted with what had happened; and a sharp search was made round the villages near, round the base of the mountain, and into the wild dells where she loved so much to ramble when John Fitzgerald was by her side: but still no Rosaleen could be found. In the darkness, still the search was continued; but it was unavailing. Morning dawned upon the heart-broken father and the remorseful brother, and another and more vigorous search was made, but with the same success as on the preceding day and night.

Years before, ere dissension had arisen between their fathers, young Rosaleen and her lover frequently ascended to the summit of the mountain on the side of which lay their last trysting place. There they were wont to sit for hours, and talk of the wild legends told by the peasantry in connection with that stately mountain. Often, too, John Fitzgerald would tell her stories of the battered old castles that lay beneath, of the bravery of the sturdy chiefs that held them in the olden time, and the manner in which they fought against the enemy of their native land on many a well-contested field.—There was one feature of the scene, however, on which the lovers, particularly at sunset, looked with more delight than on all the others. It was the beautiful range of hills that formed the far southern boundary of the broad plain beneath. One of these hills towered high above its neighbors, in the shape of a smooth green cone, with scattered woods running up its sides, and a solitary rock upon its summit. On a certain evening they were sitting on their usual seat on the summit of the mountain near their home. A gorgeous scene lay before them. The silent plain, the broad river that ran along its northern verge glittering like a stream of gold in the descending sun, and the far circle of surrounding mountains, brought a holy and strange calmness into their young hearts.

'How red and clear!' exclaimed John Fitzgerald, turning towards their favorite point of the prospect: 'how bright the sunset falls upon that lonely group of hills!'

'And look,' answered Rosaleen, 'at the little rock on the point of the highest hill. It is like one of those ancient altars you tell me of, where the ancient inhabitants worshipped the sun.'

'Yes,' rejoined her lover; 'and beneath, how bright it is! Ah! Rosaleen, when in after times death shall steal upon us, how I long that we could sleep side in one of those peaceful and lonely gorges! There the birds would sing day after day their sweet songs, the wild flowers would bloom undisturbed over our grave, and the mountain streams murmur around it joyously forever.'

On the evening previous to Rosaleen's disappearance, she had paid a stolen visit to the summit of the mountain from which they viewed that loved scene so often. Casting her eyes to the south, she beheld again that beautiful chain of hills in all their sunset glory. Suddenly it struck her mind that the wish of her lover might have been fulfilled, and that his grave lay in the sunlit gorge he had pointed out on the evening alluded to above.

'It must be so,' she exclaimed, as she now quickly descended the mountain. 'His grave must be there, and I will go and seek it.' She hurried homeward, and it was noticed by

those who attended on her, that she appeared on that night in a happier state of mind than usual. Next day, at her usual time of walking, wrapping herself in a large mantle which she occasionally wore, she stole out, and proceeded by an unfrequented path in the direction of the southern chain of hills. And thus it was that she had disappeared from her home.

At the foot of the highest of these hills, there was at that time a small village called Barna. It was completely surrounded by woods, the remains of the ancient forest that once clothed the whole of that wild and romantic district. At the upper end of this village, there was a green glade in the wood, sloping up the foot of the mountain; and in a level hollow of this glade, beneath a huge sycamore-tree, the villagers were accustomed to sit on holiday evenings, listening to the strain of some wandering musician, or the tale of some ancient 'shanchie,' or story-teller. One evening they were all not a little astounded at the sight of a young and beautiful lady, dressed in white, and sitting on the verge of the glade, smiling at them and watching their merriment. It was poor Rosaleen Weston.

How she had reached the place, and how she continued to subsist during her sore and toilsome journey, she was unable during the whole of her after life—and it was a long one—to remember. But there, however, she was, to the no small wonderment of the villagers. First, they thought her a spirit, and were inclined to scatter in consternation to their homes. By degrees, however, their curiosity got the better of their fear. They waited, gazing silently upon her, until at length she rose came down to the tree, and spoke to them. Then they soon found out what she was, and the sad mental malady into which she had fallen. In that quiet hamlet she lived for nearly a month, and was treated kindly and tenderly by the poor villagers, who soon grew to love her for her simple ways, her beauty, and her artless talk, and more than all, because, as they said, her mind was gone, and that it was their duty to tend her and guard her well. She had found a green spot amid the wood, which she said was her lover's grave; and day by day she visited it, decked it with flowers, and sang sad songs over it.

One day, about a month after her arrival, she was sitting on the green spot in the wood, weaving a garland of flowers. Suddenly she heard a step behind her, and, on turning round, beheld her lover.

She started to her feet, flew to him, clung fondly around him for a moment, and then dropped down into a long but quiet swoon. When she awoke, John Fitzgerald was bending over her, and sprinkling her brow with water. Strange to say, her mental malady was quite gone; and she now remembered every thing distinctly that had happened previous to that terrible moment her brother had given his fatal and treacherous news on the lawn.

John Fitzgerald had been only slightly wounded at Vinegar Hill. He had, some time after the battle, returned to his native place, where he contrived to evade the officers of the Government.

Hearing of the disappearance of Rosaleen, he had made search for her during many a weary day, and was now rewarded well for his trouble.

'How can we go home?' said Rosaleen.—'Ah! John, it was a weary time for me; and yet I hope we will be parted no more. And yet I fear my father and brother.'

'We will not go home,' answered her lover. 'The priest of this parish is my father's cousin. He will marry us; and then we can easily reach France, where I trust to be able to advance myself in the profession I have chosen,—as a soldier.'

They were married; they contrived to reach France also, and there John Fitzgerald prospered in his profession. About eighteen years afterwards, a carriage drove by the village of Barna, where they still remembered the White Lady. It stopped at the little inn by the wayside. In it were a dark, military-looking gentleman and a lady, who desired that the heads of the different families in the village should come to them. To each they gave a present of money; for the sake, they said, of the poor young lady that had received such kindly shelter there many years before. Away again rolled the carriage over the great plain, and, stopping only to change horses at an occasional town, at length arrived at the foot of the mountain, and before the gate of old Fitzgerald, who was still living. It was Capt John Fitzgerald and his lady, the still fair Rosaleen.

At this part of his manuscript, the doctor goes so deeply and profoundly into the analysis of human feelings that it is impossible to follow him in his lucubrations. The reader will easily conceive the joy of old Fitzgerald and his son and daughter in law at their meeting after so many years' separation. Rosaleen's father was dead; and her brother married and flourishing—as if he had never done wrong—upon his ancestral estate. Probably he had repented of his bad deeds; else, I am sure, the erudite and somewhat irascible doctor would have done him poetic justice in his manuscript. After some time old Fitzgerald also died, and Capt. John succeeded to the estate.

On finishing my notes from this part of the manuscript, the doctor, guessing to what I had arrived, raised his head somewhat, and put back his white hair from his forehead. Still gazing on a page of 'The Lancet,' however, he said, half to himself and half to me,—

'June 30, 1853, eleven o'clock, p. m., Capt. John Fitzgerald and Rosaleen his wife, cheerfully and without pain, and surrounded by their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, both died—died on the same instant.'

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

'Do you think she will love me less, Tibbot?' 'Well,' answered Tibbot, leaning back in his seat beside the bed, whereon his young companion-in-arms, Walter de Bermingham, lay pale and ill from the wounds he had got in a recent tourney,—'well, that depends much, I think, on the way she has loved you heretofore.'

If Maude-le-Poer be the girl you have often pictured her to me, she will be true; but then, if she be like those light-hearted dames we met at the last revel in Dublin Castle, I fear for you, Wattie.'

'She is light-hearted enough, truly,' said Wattie, raising himself wearily, and looking sadly upon his companion, with one eye (he had lost the other in the tourney); 'but then she has always been true and good, and will not forsake me for this sad accident,—if accident I may call it; for all know that it was done falsely and treacherously by my antagonist.'

'It surely was,' answered his companion; 'for I saw the deed done myself, and can speak fairly on the matter.'

'Yes!' resumed the other darkly, falling back upon his couch as a twitch of pain shot across his still feverish brow. 'Ah, Tibbot! it was an unmanly blow, to strike me when I was unhorsed and helpless on the tourney-ground. But, by the good faith of my body, John de Lacy shall pay dearly for it when we next come face to face!'

'That,' said Tibbot Burke, 'may occur soon enough, if you are well in time to join the march of my Lord de Bermingham and his army northward. The De Lacys have all joined the standard of Edward Bruce; and there will soon be a battle. Stir up your heart, man, and get well once more; and when we stand side by side on the onset, the best De Lacy of them that comes in front of our spears we will make pay for the unknighthly blow.'

'I care not to meet any one but him,' resumed Wattie. 'From him I have sworn to take what he has taken from me, whenever we meet, be it in peaceful hall or on the field of battle. But it is hard for me to get well with this trouble on my mind about Maude le Poer. I have not seen her since that luckless tourney-day; but, when I do, I fear that the loss of this poor eye of mine will make a sad difference in her favors. And yet we are betrothed, Tibbot. Surely she cannot break her vows. And yet,' continued he, with a sigh, 'I have known others to break them for a fairer sighter cause.'

'Think not upon it,' said Tibbot Burke cheerfully. 'Why, man, if a poor fellow depended on mere good looks now a-days for getting a wife, he would have but little chance of matrimony. Your Maude will stick to you while you have the money, even had you lost both your eyes.'

'I hope so,' said Wattie, in a more cheerful tone. 'And now, Tibbot, I will pluck up my heart; and who knows but I may be well enough to undertake a journey in a few days? An I be, my first care will be 'boot and saddle,' and off to Dublin to see Maud.'

'Good!' answered Tibbot Burke: 'and I will accompany you; for I see no use in loitering here any longer, when the whole community is up in arms to repel the Bruce. We can then go both together into the coming battle, where you may meet De Lacy, and repay him for the blow that has cost you so much.'

A week after, and the two young squires were riding across the Pale, attended by a stout clump of spears, and bound for Dublin, where the army of Lord de Bermingham lay, before commencing its march to the north to meet Edward Bruce, brother to the renowned Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Edward Bruce at this time, proclaiming himself King of Ireland, was supported by several native princes, together with many of the most powerful Anglo-Irish lords.

It was a bright autumn evening as Wattie de Bermingham and Tibbot Burke, at the head of their spearmen, approached the western gate of Dublin. The two young squires were what was called brothers-in-arms; that is, a mutual friendship was sworn between them; and each, by his vow, was bound to defend and aid the other in all straits and misfortunes, with his worldly gear, with his sword, and with his very life, in cases of extremity.

As they rode onward by the Liffey shore towards the ancient city, they beheld the whole sloping plain, from the river to where Phibsborough now stands, covered with tents, amidst which many a bright spear-point glittered in the rosy light of the descending sun, and many a gay banner fluttered that bore the arms and cognizances of the stout lords and barons of the Pale, who were then gathered with their strong muster, waiting for Lord de Bermingham to lead them forth to battle.

'Lead the men forward, and procure them a place to camp for the night,' said Wattie.—'Meanwhile, I will push on for the city, ere the gates are closed.'

With these words, he rode down the busy streets of the city, his mind in a strange tumult at the thought of meeting so soon with the lovely Maude le Poer, who was one of the handsomest and richest dames of the Pale. At length he halted before a huge stone mansion; and there, giving his horse into the care of his gilly, or attendant, he entered beneath the massive porch, and was soon in the presence of his lady-love.

'How did she greet you, Wattie,' asked Tibbot Burke, as his companion joined him after next morning's reveille.

'I faith, agreeably enough,' answered de Bermingham; 'pleasanter than I thought, notwithstanding my disfigurement.'

'Tush,' said Tibbot. 'Call it no disfigurement, man! I warrant me that your other eye will be sharp enough to pick out your foe from the Bruce's ranks during the battle, which, they have told me, is sure to take place.'

'Doubtless but it will!' returned his companion; 'for I think, an I were stricken blind altogether, I could still pick him out amongst a thousand, for two reasons.'

'Methought,' said Tibbot, 'that you had but one reason for encountering De Lacy; namely, to avenge yourself for the loss of your eye.'

'An eye for an eye I surely will have,' answered de Bermingham. 'But I now have another reason for trying a mortal tilt with De Lacy; and that is Maude le Poer's command.'

'Good,' said Tibbot Burke, in high admiration of the warlike parting word of Maude. 'May Heaven send me a high-spirited wife like that. But, had there sound the clarions, warning us to prepare for march, you will soon have an opportunity of executing the command of your lady-love.'

In the centre of the camp was a large pavilion, in front of which stood the great standard of Lord John de Bermingham, general of the Anglo-Irish army.

Before this standard, the general, in full armor, was seated upon his horse; his principal knights and barons stood by him, giving the various orders for the march. The tents were soon struck, and the followers of the different leaders arranged in stern array behind their various ensigns. It was a splendid scene. The fresh morning sun glittered on numerous spear-points, and plumed helmets; and the early breeze as it blew up the plain, wafted upon its wings the farwailing cheers of the thousands who thronged the strong ramparts and battlements of Dublin, as the army, after extending itself into one long line, with a last wild burst of pipes and clarions, took its way northward to the battle-field, whence many of those who filled its numbers were fated never to return.

Wattie Bermingham and his brother-in-arms, with the spearmen they led, marched on with the centre body, which was commanded by the general in person.

'As for me,' said Tibbot, 'I expect my spurs at last; for I am sure it will be a gallant fight.'

'And I also,' returned his companion. 'I will either win my spurs, or die.'

It was a calm, sultry noon when the two hostile armies came in sight of each other at a place called Faughard, near Dundalk. The Scots were inferior to the Irish in point of numbers; but then they were led by experienced and renowned generals, and expected a complete victory in the contest, which soon commenced. Lord de Bermingham, who was also a brave and practised general, had taken up an advantageous position at the foot of Faughard Hill, and when the first line of the Scots rushed obliquely upward to attack him, his heavy-armed knights and spearmen drove them back with considerable loss into the hollow. By a simultaneous movement on the part of the two leaders, both the armies, wings and centres, at last came together with a terrible shock, and mingled in the confusion of a general battle.

As young de Bermingham and his friend passed out to the front in order to seek some opportunity for distinguishing themselves, they beheld an Anglo-Irish knight named John de Maupas, several spears-length before them, riding in full tilt against Edward Bruce, who, according to his wont, fought in the van of his army. Bruce and some of his knights were at the moment engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with the Irish general and a few of his principal leaders, when de Maupas, coming up, struck his spear through the neck of the Scottish prince, and bore him to the ground, where he was trampled to death by the raging horses. Alan, Lord Steward, who was by the side of the Bruce, whirled round his huge two-handed sword, and with one blow, slew de Maupas, who fell over the body of him he had so lately overthrown.

'Look look!' exclaimed Wattie Bermingham eagerly, as the combatants now swayed to and fro, and grappled with one another, man to man. 'See, Tibbot! There goes the De Lacy's banner beneath in your boggy hollow. Follow me; for I must find him! And with that he spurred downward, and was just in time, with his friend, to join in an attack which the Anglo-Irish were making on foot, upon the left wing of the Scots in the swampy hollow. And now his heart bounded with a fierce delight, as, soon after dismounting, he was brought in the rushing attack almost face to face with his hated foe, young de Lacy, kinsman to the earl of that name, who was that day fighting on the part of Edward Bruce. About three paces in front of him stood Tibbot Burke, engaged in a deadly struggle with a gigantic Scottish knight, who seemed to be the comrade of young de Lacy. Poor Tibbot went down with a loud clang, mortally wounded before the Scotsman, who, in turn was brought to his knees, and slain by the heavy sword of de Bermingham as the latter bestrode the body of his brother-in-arms.

'Yield thee, thou blind dog!' shouted young de Lacy tauntingly, as Wattie now turned to him. The answer was a heavy blow upon the shoulder, and then a thrust in the eye from de Bermingham's long sword. The weapon went right through the brain of de Lacy, who fell dead almost without a groan.

'An eye for an eye!' shouted de Bermingham; 'and now God and my lady-love to assist me in earning my spurs!'

He dashed quickly into the thickest of the enemy, and performed such deeds of valor, that ere night, when the Scots were completely routed, he was knighted by his kinsman, Lord de Bermingham, in the presence of the assembled leaders of the army, amongst whom was the father of Maude le Poer.—To the latter he was married some time after; and the only regret he felt on the bridal day was, that his faithful brother-in-arms, the gallant but luckless Tibbot Burke, was not alive to be a witness of his happiness.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL LEADERS ON BOTH SIDES.

In the present aspect of European affairs, the following short sketches of some of the individuals whose names will most likely figure largely in the dramatic perambol of the gigantic war drama about to be enacted, may not prove unacceptable:—

FRANCE GENERALS.

Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, is 62 years of age. He is descended from an ancient Irish Catholic family, who took refuge in France with the Stuarts. Young MacMahon, educated at the military school of St. Cyr, went to Algiers, was aide to General Achard at Antwerp, and after returning to Algiers was present at several affairs particularly at Constantine. He filled several offices, and after the accession of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency was made General of Division.

In 1855, he was recalled from the army of Algiers and placed in command of a division in Bosquet's Corps in the Crimea. His command assaulted and carried the Malakoff, in which, notwithstanding the desperate assaults and self-devotion of the Russians, he maintained himself, and virtually decided the fall of Sebastopol. He distinguished himself in the Algerian campaign of 1857, commanded the second Corps in Italy, and won the battle of Magenta, which gave him his name and baton as Marshal of France.

Marshal Canrobert is over sixty years of age, having been born in 1809. He was educated also at St. Cyr, and went to Algeria with his regiment in 1835. He was employed in a large number of those destructive enterprises which were thought to be the necessary, though cruel, policy of the French Government, to subjugate and keep in order the reckless valor of the Arab tribes, impatient under a foreign yoke. Canrobert was sent to Turkey in 1854, in command of the first division of the Army of the East.

He was at the battle of the Alma, and was slightly wounded. Two days afterwards, when St. Arnaud, commander-in-chief of the French, was dying, he turned over the command to Canrobert, who moved immediately on Sebastopol, constructed several batteries, and opened fire with the intention of carrying the fortress by a coup de main, but finding this impracticable, he forthwith laid down a plan of gigantic investment. He was wounded at Inkerman. His mode of procedure not being satisfactory to Lord Raglan, the British commander, Canrobert was relieved by Pelissier from the command-in-chiefship, and resumed duty at the head of his own corps. In 1856 he was made marshal of France. In the Franco-Austrian war he was at the head of the Third Corps. He was at Magenta and Solferino.

The history of Marshal Changarnier is well known. Born in 1793, he graduated from St. Cyr. In 1815, and from 1823 until 1843, he was constantly on ac-

tive service, principally in Algeria. He commanded the National Guard when Cayenne became Chief of the executive power, and in 1848 he added to that command that of the troops of Paris, which numbered 100,000 men. A declared adversary of republican institutions, he was considered ready to destroy them by violence in the interest of the most opposite, monarchial ambitions, and everybody agreed that he followed the role of Monk.

Marshal Bazaine is now 61 years of age. He has the high reputation of being one of the bravest officers in the French army. He rose from the ranks, and in five years from his enlistment gained his sub-lieutenancy and his cross on the field of battle. In 1837, he served in Spain, and when the war of succession closed he went back to Algiers. He performed valuable services with his men at the siege of Sebastopol, particularly at the reduction of Kinburn. After the retreat of the Russians he was governor of Sebastopol until its final evacuation by the allies. He commanded the French contingent in Mexico, after General Forey, where his success was brilliant. Bazaine, in council, advised Maximilian that an empire in Mexico was possible.

The Comte de Palikao was born on the 24th of June, 1796. He was employed at an early age in Algiers, and distinguished himself there as a cavalry officer. Recalled to France, he was put at the head of the 21st military division at the siege of Limoges. Invested with the chief command of the French expedition into China, he had the honor of accomplishing that almost fabulous invasion, which brought the arms and banners of the French and English even to the capital of this vast and distant empire. In recompense for these great successes, the Emperor had already elevated him to the dignity of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on the 26th of December, 1860, and had made him Senator on the 4th of March, 1861. On the 22nd of January, 1862, he conferred on him the title of Comte de Palikao. In 1860, when he was given the grand cross, he could count 42 years of effective service, 28 campaigns, and one wound.

THE PRUSSIAN GENERALS.

Amongst these may, we suppose, be included the King of Prussia, William Frederick.

His eldest son, the Crown Prince, Frederic William, is married to the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria.

He it was who commanded the Army of the Oder at Sadowa.

Prince Frederic Charles is another of the Prussian commanders. He is 69 years of age, and commanded the army of the Eibe at Sadowa. He married on the 28th May, 1827, the Princess Marie Louise Alexandrine, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

General Manteuffel entered the army when 17 years old. He accomplished many diplomatic missions, especially in Austria. In 1857 he was attached to the Minister of War as chief of his personal staff. In 1858 he was called to the King's household as grand chamberlain, and became lieutenant-general and adjutant general. After the convention of Gastein he was made military and civil governor of Schleswig, where, during the disputes which occurred between the two great German powers, he led the Prussian troops, while the Austrian Governor of Holstein unsuccessfully defended the claims of Austria. In the month of July, 1866, General Manteuffel took command of the army of the Main, and directed operations against the German States of the South. He was charged with dealing very rigorously with his quarrelsome compatriots during these successful operations. For instance, he demanded from the city of Frankfurt the payment of a war levy of 60,000,000 of francs, which the magistrates refused to furnish, preferring to submit themselves to pillage. When the war terminated Baron de Manteuffel was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg to induce the Czar to take a favorable view of the reorganization of Germany as accomplished by Prussia.

Gen. Von Moltke, the Chief of Staff of the Prussian forces, was born in Mookelshewitz, in the year 1800. His father was an army officer. He was educated at the military school of Copenhagen, and entered into the service of Denmark. But afterward, when the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, where his father owned property, was under consideration, he accepted the German side of the dispute and took service with Prussia in 1827, gradually rising to a position in the Staff ten years later. Shortly afterward he visited Turkey, and was invited by the Sultan to assist in the efforts that monarch was then making to improve the military standing of the quaint Turkish army by the introduction of European reforms. He seems to have been engaged in the services of different States for several years subsequently. It was not until 1858 that he acquired his present position in Prussia. He published a report of the Austro-Italian war of 1859, with reference to a plan of an expedition which he had projected; but he states that the rapid movements of the French Emperor, who had an army that "he could rely on," rendered his plan nugatory. When at length the Schleswig-Holstein question developed into a war, his services under Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the Allies against Denmark were of the greatest service. His highest abilities were, however, not exhibited until the breaking out of war between Prussia and Austria. His knowledge of technical detail and the science of war enabled him to take part in drawing up with Bismarck the plan of that wonderfully successful campaign, and he expressed himself as never for a moment lacking confidence in it. He took a personal part in the battle of Sadowa, and arranged the subsequent negotiations which resulted in peace. Prussia has thorough confidence in his abilities, and he shares with her great War Minister a hold on the popular heart, although personally reserved almost to taciturnity, and devoted to the study of her favorite science, his writings upon which are of great and recognized value.

General Von Roon, the Prussian general, states man, and military writer and minister, born 30th of April, 1803, was educated at the military school, and entered the army as an officer in 1821. After having, from 1824 to 1827, pursued the higher courses of the general military school, he was employed as a teacher in that of the cadets at Berlin, and devoting himself to the investigation of military and geographical sciences, distinguished himself therein. He has published a number of works, some of which had great circulation. He held successively various commands since 1848, and accomplished many important missions. He was charged, on two occasions, with the mobilization of the army, especially in 1859, when Prussia was preparing to interfere in the war of Italian independence, which was suddenly suspended by the treaty of Villafranca. To him was confided the direction of the military education of Prince Frederic Charles, whom he accompanied to the University of Bonn. He was called on the 16th of April, 1861, to the Ministry of the Marine. His name is prominent in the history of the extensive modifications of Germany, accomplished to the profit of Prussia by the force of her arms or the adroitness of her diplomacy.

It will be seen from the foregoing that all the Generals are aged men, some of them being past 70 years of age, and all having seen sixty. This remark does not hold good of the so-called Royal General, who, however, will, we imagine, be little more than a lay figure, while the movement of the hosts will be directed by the above professional and veteran fighters. As a rule it does not seem wise to employ, in the rapid military operations of the present day, men who have already exceeded the generally allotted span of life. Nearly all great commanders effected their most brilliant achievements before forty; and, though there have been a few as good will always be the season for successful aggressive contest.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 23d ult., the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Oghera, accompanied by his Secretary, the Rev. T. E. McKelvey, had the happiness of a private audience with the Pope. After treating on the concerns of the diocese, and the interests of the Holy See as concerned therein, the Bishop delivered into the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff the filial tribute of his clergy and faithful people, amounting to over £700.

The Holy See has appointed the Very Rev. T. W. O'Keefe, P. P., Doneraile, and V. F. of the diocese of Oghera, Bishop of the See of Auckland, New Zealand. His lordship has received pre-emptory instructions to proceed without delay to Rome for consecration in order that he may set out as early as possible for the scene of his future episcopal labours.

THE MOST REV. DR. DORRAN. — An influential meeting of the Catholics of Belfast has been held in order to give a suitable reception to the most Rev. Dr. Dorran, Bishop of the Diocese, on the occasion of his return from Rome, where he has been attending the meetings of the Oecumenical Council. Bernard Hughes, Esq., J. P., occupied the chair; and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Alexander O'Rourke, Peter Maculey, James Ross, D. Fagan and O'Rourke, who unanimously resolved that an address and banquet should be given to his lordship, and an address and floral committee was appointed to frame the address and make suitable arrangements for the banquet. — Northern Whig.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. DORRAN. — The lamented death of this very distinguished prelate took place on the 23rd ult. at Camo, near Roscommon. Dr. Dorry was born June 19, 1811, at Moore, diocese of Tuam. He was educated at a school in Ballinacree, and afterwards at Maynooth. At the latter place he achieved the highest success in all his studies, and so brilliant was his college career that he was at the close of the ordinary college course, appointed junior dean of his college. He left Maynooth in 1836, and was appointed by the Bishop of Oghera, Dr. Cohen, parish priest of Ballymacard and Ga-teen. He was consecrated Bishop of Oghera in 1847. His administration of the diocese was very successful. During the term of his episcopate he laboured hard in building churches and schools, and in founding religious houses, and in satisfying in every way he could the spiritual wants of his flock. Last December he proceeded to Rome to attend the great Council, and returned in April, when he found his health rapidly giving way before that terrible malady, disease of the heart. His death will be mourned as that of a highly gifted man, an eminent prelate, and a lover of his country.

The strike of the tailors at Cork has proved infectious. On Monday, employees in several other branches of trade declined to work at their present rates of remuneration. Women and girls, and even the newshaws, have joined in the turn-out.

MORALITY OF CORK. — It seems to be a melancholy fact, to whatever cause attributed, that drunkenness is alarmingly on the increase in the city. On Saturday night scarcely a man of a certain class, and many women of the same order, were to be met in the busy quarters, but were more or less under the influence of liquor. There was, however, little brawling. — Examiner.

MARRIAGE OF THE DAUGHTER OF LORD O'HAGAN. — On Saturday evening the 23rd inst., the marriage of Lieut.-Colonel John M'Donnell, J. P., of Glasnevin, in the county of Antrim, with the Hon. Matilda O'Hagan, daughter of the Lord High Chancellor, was celebrated in the Catholic Church of Boney. The marriage was performed by the Very Rev. Canon Russell, President of Maynooth College, assisted by the Very Rev. Canon Rooney, parish priest of Oughterard. The ceremony was performed by a nuptial mass and blessing, and by a brief but beautiful and touching exhortation addressed by Dr. Russell to the bride and bridegroom.

COMBINATION OUTRAGED IN CORK. — A desperate outrage (says the Cork Examiner) was attempted at Messrs. Eamesh and Crawford's brewery, by a section of the firm's employees who are at present on strike for an increase of wages. Some of the disaffected body went into the establishment, and laid hold of the engineer of the department whom they secured, and with a great deal of determination endeavoured to put him into the machinery which was then in motion. He, however, resisted them, and assistance soon arrived. Being defeated in their object the fellows decamped, and have not yet been heard of. Warrants are out for their arrest.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.—THE REGISTRY.—The recent seat in the representation of this city will be filled up before the lapse of many weeks in the House of Commons on Monday night Mr. Fortescue announced that a Bill will be brought in to disfranchise the Freeman whose names are mentioned in the schedule of the report of the Royal Commissioners, and that when the Bill is passed there will be no objection to the issuing of the writ; and inasmuch as the disfranchising Bill was brought in and read a first time, it is probable that the election for the city will take place before the close of August, or early in September. The duty which demands the most immediate attention is, the payment of the rates which qualify for the Parliamentary franchise. The Conservatives are, as usual, actively at work in this direction; and surely it is not too much to expect that no Liberal will lose sight of the important fact, that Friday next will be the last day for the payment of the necessary rates. Those rates will have to be paid at some not far-distant time; there is, therefore, no excuse for delay, which will result in depriving the defaulter of having his name placed on the Parliamentary register. — Evening Post.

PETER BARRETT. — For the third time Peter Barrett was, on Thursday week, put on his trial in the Court of Queen's Bench for shooting at Captain Lambert. The process of "carefully selecting" a jury was gone through, as usual the Crown freely exercising its privilege of ordering jurors to "stand aside." Owing, however, to the paucity of jurors in attendance, the exercise of this privilege was on this occasion limited; and when only ten jurors were left unchallenged by the Crown, it was found necessary to put on the jury two of those who had been ordered to "stand aside." The case against the prisoner was stated by the Attorney-General. When Captain Lambert was about to be examined he expressed a desire that the prosecution should be abandoned; but Judge Fitzgerald would not listen to a suggestion of the kind. The case was, therefore, proceeded with, and the same evidence was given as that which had been tendered on the two former trials. Captain Lambert's cross-examination revealed serious discrepancies in that gentleman's evidence; while the case made by the Crown was, in other respects, seriously shaken by the speeches of Mr. Butt and Mr. M'Dermott. As was generally expected, the jury found it impossible to convict Barrett, who on the handing in of the verdict of "Not Guilty" was immediately discharged. Mr. Butt and Mr. M'Dermott were vociferously cheered by the crowd which had assembled in the Hall of the Four Courts. Barrett was waited for, but he did not make his appearance till the crowd had dispersed. His father and mother, however, received the wild congratulations of the crowd; and Barrett himself, whenever he has been since recognized in the streets of Dublin, has been the object of a popular ovation.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of

the Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron, the visitors of the King and Queen's College of Physicians sat on Monday in the Court of Chancery, and pronounced a unanimous judgment on the appeal of Dr. McSwiney from a decision of the board of that institution. It will be remembered that Dr. McSwiney having become a candidate for the Fellowship of the College, an election was held by ballot, in accordance with a by-law passed by the Board in 1832, which provided that one black bean in five should exclude the candidate. The result was that Dr. McSwiney was rejected, although a majority of the votes given was in his favour. Against this decision he appealed, praying that the by-law in question might be declared illegal, and inconsistent with the College charter. The Lord Chancellor delivered a written judgment, the effect of which was that the by-law, declaring that one vote in five should exclude in an election for Fellowship, was contrary both to the common law and charter, and was therefore illegal and void, and should be expunged from the college books. A second question was as to the validity of voting by ballot. The opinion of the visitors was that voting by ballot was not sanctioned by the charter of this corporation, and was therefore illegal. The result of this was that Dr. McSwiney, although he obtained eighteen votes to nine, could not be declared duly elected, but that there must be a new election. The Chief Justice, the Chief Baron, and Chief Justice Monahan expressed their concurrence. The costs incurred by Dr. McSwiney and also those incurred by the college are to be paid out of the college funds.—Saunders.

THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBERRY.—The annexed letters, which we have no doubt will be perused with pleasure, have been forwarded to us for publication:—

Dublin, 25th June, 1870.

Sir—I feel pleasure in sending you a copy of a letter I have had the honor of receiving this morning from the Marchioness of Queensberry, with an enclosure of 25. Such noble and patriotic sentiments most awaken an echo in all true Irish hearts, and encourage those earnest men who, casting aside ancient prejudices, are banding themselves together to win a nation's life, and to gather into our loyal folds all who have been driven by neglect and poverty to dream of violently attaining remedial changes.— Soon shall we witness the realisation of the patriot's brightest hope—Ireland happy and prosperous under her own Queen, Lords, and Commons.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. LEDGER BRON.

Chateau Neuf, Pas de Calais, Boulogne, June 23rd 1870.

Sir—For your kind note and its accompanying enclosure I cannot thank you sufficiently. I feel grateful to the good God for thus commencing a work which I shall continue to look to Him to finish—praying Him to draw together yet more and more all hearts, and guide those engaged in council with His wisdom and His spirit, which will enable each member freely and willingly to resign every prejudice, and to cast aside all hindrances for the attainment of the one Divine end, UNION. Indeed you have my sympathy and prayers, and if it is not asking too much, I shall be obliged by your letting me know presently how matters proceed. Assuredly no one takes a deeper interest in this work and the attainment of self-government than yours, sir, faithfully,

CAROLINE QUEENSBERRY.

I do not know if I am doing right in enclosing my note towards expenses.

To W. Ledger Bron, Esq., Dublin.

The Times says—"The Lords' amendments revising the scale of penalties in the Land Bill will not be agreed to by the Commons. It cannot but lament the passing of this amendment on the most important issue. The change effected would be painful, even if it could be enduring. It will necessarily be ineffectual, as it can only serve to mar the grace that would have characterised a cheerful acceptance of the bill."

The Daily News considers the modifications introduced into the compensation scale indicate a bagging and niggardly spirit, but with this exception the Press have approached the issue in a sober, sensible, and business-like spirit which does credit to them and deserves respectful acknowledgment.

The Telegraph says—"No doubt the Lord's amendments will again be reconsidered by them, possibly with modified and even enlarged views of the subject in some of its most important bearings."

The London correspondent of the Freeman remarks—"Afraid to touch the secured tenant-right of Ulster, the Lords have battered unmercifully at the third clause. They have adopted a new and miserable scale of compensation for eviction, and have restored to the bill the penal clause, making the letting of potato con-acre sub-letting. This word con-acre was omitted in the Commons on the motion of the member for Kilkenny city, and its restoration would, in fact, render the clause a mere trap, and worse than a delusion. On four points the government was defeated, and their lordships have adjourned on a discussion as to prohibiting assignments of holdings without the formal consent of the landlord. This would, in fact, set aside the Ulster custom, which they were afraid to assail openly. This point they will, no doubt, carry, but the government cannot tolerate such a mutilation of their measure, and will firmly resist it."

THE ACQUITTAL OF BARRETT.—Immediately on receipt of the telegram announcing the acquittal of Barrett, a deputation consisting of Messrs. J. Kirwan, T. C.; Denis Kelly, P. L. G.; and T. Flanagan, waited on the Rev. John D'Arcy, Rector of Galway, asking permission to have the bells of St. Nicholas rung to celebrate that event, which Mr. D'Arcy refused doing. The deputation then went to the Abbey convent for a similar purpose, and the Rev. Mr. Hologan having acceded to their request, the bells of that church were rung instead. It would be impossible to describe the popular feeling of anxiety that day until the arrival of the news. The streets were crowded, and rejoicing was general when the result became known.—Galway Vindicator.

FLOOD DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION OF LODGE ERNE.—It is confidently expected that the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the accomplishment of this great work of engineering, will be overcome before the floods of next winter commence their annual depredations on the lowlying lands bordering the Erne in the Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Mr. Porter, of Belle Isle, who has greatly interested himself in the matter, states that in August next an inspector will be appointed by Government, to sit, in Roskillyn, to examine and report on the plans, maps, and estimates prepared by several eminent engineers, towards carrying out the drainage of the lake. About 20,000 acres are annually inundated.—Freeman.

THE CORRUPT DUBLIN FREEMEN.—The freeman teachers as such is to be preserved, thanks to the report of the Dublin Commissioners. The Executive does not consider that the report would justify it in bringing in a measure of general disfranchisement. As to the prudence of this determination there will be a great variety of opinions, and many reasons will, no doubt, be assigned, pro and con, disfranchisement. Such a measure is, however, generally oppressive and of necessity unjust, inasmuch as the honest and honorable are subjected to the same treatment as the corrupt and crafty. This is the inevitable operation of a measure of disfranchisement; and this operation the Government, it seems by the statement of the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the house last night, is anxious to avoid. The alternative is simple and plain. The Government will at once bring in a bill disfranchising those per-

sons reported by the recent commission as having been guilty of corrupt practices, and by this means the electoral body of the metropolis will be purged, to a great extent of both bribers and bribed.

THE LANCET.—The LANCET Independent says:—The vast majority of the Irish priesthood are advocates, earnest and anxious, for Reform, and when public opinion grows strong and vivid let us trust it will be found that the Hierarchy are not behind the priests, of which the great and overwhelming number is national. It may be that delay to which Dean O'Brien, of Limerick, alluded recently as being wise, in his letter to Bepal, which prevents for the present the most prominent and able members of the Party prete in Ireland from conjoining the demand for a national parliament with those which have been already upon the programme of political action with which they were identified. But it must yet, and will yet, we have no doubt, be one of the features whose appearance they will sanction. The drift of politics in Ireland compels such a movement. Its justice has been infallibly demonstrated by O'Connell, and the work of justice, when religion descends into the arena of politics at all, is one which cannot neglect, or forego. The Party prete in Hungary for national independence, and struggled through good and ill for the great boon until it was won. The same party helped to build up the most prosperous kingdom in Europe out of the pitiful Belgian province of the Dutchman's crown. The Party prete in Germany preserves the sovereignty and nationality of its lesser states, as the Party prete in Italy demands it back from the Piedmontese plunderers. The time has come when the Party prete in Ireland can take the stand of their brethren in Poland, their brethren in Italy, their brethren in Hungary, their brethren in Belgium, and the brave and wise Teuton politicians of Catholicity. Their spirit of nationality is neither dead nor sleeping. Let it bathe its proclim in this good time on the banner beneath which they advance for the consummation of great rights, and they can then be lauded no more with silence on the greatest question that their country has ever kept closest to settlement to her heart. Then there will be no disparity between the political combination of faith and nationality which in Europe has preserved the continent from the oppressions of infidelity on the one hand, and tyranny on the other; and that which in Ireland has already achieved the victories preliminary to the greatest and most crowning victory of them all.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says:—For all this we see no need of apprehension, nor danger of disturbance if our government only elects to do its duty heedfully, but fearlessly. The connection between the countries would not be weakened, but to our minds rendered much more intimate, much more friendly, by the re-establishment of a National Parliament in Dublin. With the recent example of Canada before us, we see no reason to doubt the success of such an experiment, if that can be called an experiment, whose success is certain, even before it is tried. The Dominion of Canada has its own federation, its own legislature, and, but lately, has been entrusted with its own defence. Its loyalty has not suffered, whilst its self-respect must grow daily, and stimulate it to increased exertions to progress, and advance, step by step, with every other civilised nation. Internal disaffection is almost unknown there; while invasion from without has, within the last month, been generally and successfully opposed. Why are we not to believe that, under similar treatment, Ireland would exhibit a similar spectacle of unity, energy, and prosperity? If further encouragement be wanted, there is the example of Victoria, a colony mainly founded, peopled, and governed, by Irishmen, many of whom is Ireland, were rebels and traitors to the English crown; and it is yet within recollection that the people of Canada were disaffected and disloyal, even to the taking up of arms against England. It is but reasonable, then, to expect that the self-government, which has made Canada peaceable and loyal, Victoria prosperous and contented, will produce like happy results in Ireland. We feel, therefore that it is the duty of everyone who wishes well to England and to Ireland to welcome the approach of the time when an Irish Parliament will be allowed to manage Irish affairs. And, feeling this, we cannot but look with approval on those Irishmen who lawfully and openly refuse to be content with instalments of justice, however great, but demand its complete and perfect fulfilment.

The following is the text of the new Processions Bill introduced by the government in the House of Commons:—

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CERTAIN PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

Whereas numbers of persons have been in the practice of assembling and marching together in procession in Ireland in a manner calculated to create and perpetuate animosities between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and to endanger the public peace, and to promote or encourage treason or sedition:

Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords' Spiritual, Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

- 1. This act may be cited for all purposes as "The Processions (Ireland) Act, 1870."
2. This act shall extend to Ireland only.
3. In the construction of this Act—
The term "Lord Lieutenant" shall mean the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Lords Justices or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being;
The terms "Chief Secretary" and "Under Secretary" shall mean respectively the Chief Secretary and Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
4. Every assemblage of persons who, without lawful authority in that behalf from Her Majesty, shall meet and parade together or join in procession, and who shall bear or have amongst them or any of them, any firearms or any other offensive weapons, and every procession or parade together of persons which may be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, or to provoke a breach of the peace, or to promote, propagate, or encourage treason or sedition, shall be unlawful assemblies, and every person thereat shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly; and every such unlawful assembly may be suppressed, dispersed, and dealt with in all respects as any riot may now by law be suppressed, dispersed, and dealt with.
5. If it appears to the Lord Lieutenant that any persons intend to meet and parade together or join in procession, and if in the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant such meeting and parading together or joining in procession would be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, or to provoke a breach of the peace, or to promote, propagate, or encourage treason or sedition, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, by an order in that behalf signed by him or the Chief or Under Secretary, of which public notice shall be given by posting a copy thereof upon every police barrack, or upon some other conspicuous place or places within the district to be affected by such proclamation, to prohibit such meeting and parading together or joining in procession, and if such meeting and parading together or joining in procession shall take place after the same shall be prohibited the same shall be an unlawful assembly, and every person present thereat, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof punished accordingly; and every such unlawful assembly as is in this section mentioned may be dispersed, suppressed, and dealt with in all respects as any riot

may now by law be dispersed, suppressed, or dealt with.

Upon the trial of any indictment under this section for any such misdemeanour the question as to the sufficiency of such public notice shall be determined by the judge or judges presiding at such trial.
6. From and after the passing of this act, the act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter two, intitled 'An Act to Restrain Party Processions in Ireland,' shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The 'Evening Mail' insists that the Processions Bill is really intended to restrict the expression of public opinion in Ireland. The animus of the measure is set forth in the second clause, which provides that the act is to extend to Ireland only. Here again Ireland is to be exceptionally dealt with. As yet no ministry dare propose any such violation of public liberty and restriction of the common rights of subjects, in England. This Coercion Bill (it adds) is a very effective supplement to the Cullen press-clauses of the Peace Preservation Act. It empowers the Lord Lieutenant, on his own mere motion, to suppress any assembly of persons whatsoever who may meet together, if their so meeting should, 'in his uncontrolled opinion, be calculated to promote animosity;' and it makes every person present at such a meeting guilty of misdemeanour.— This is, in fact, 'pro tanto' to confer the power of a Dictator upon the Minister who represents the Queen in Ireland. The bill will, no doubt, be passed into a law. Being in the nature of an exceptional dealing with Ireland, all English members will vote for it. Being in the nature of a tyrannical interference with liberty, it will not be opposed by Irish members.

The Irish Times, speaking of this atrocious measure, says:—It is one of the most stringent and despotic measures ever introduced in any age or country. Its effects can only be seen by its operations. It may become a dead letter or a ukase. Every meeting—every procession—may be prohibited, and they who participate in either may be treated as guilty of misdemeanour. Any assembly, no matter for what purpose convened, may be "dispersed, suppressed, and dealt with as any riot," if calculated "to provoke animosity." If we ask who or what authority is to decide whether a meeting is calculated to provoke animosity, we are answered, "If it appears so to the Lord Lieutenant." Even the words "in council" are omitted. The caprice, impulse, or passion of any assembly of et armis. One construction may be put upon a meeting in the north of Ireland—a very different one upon those in the south. The supporters of one candidate, exhorting him to the hustings may be punished as rioters, those of another may be commended and even protected. The will of the Chief Governor of Ireland is the sole test of loyalty or disloyalty, offensiveness or harmless. It will be seen, too, that in any assembly a single person carries a revolver, the whole assembly is to be deemed treasonable. We need hardly speak of the stringent measures adopted by the Emperor of the French in the earlier days of his power, when the British government proposes to enact such a measure as this.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIOCESE OF STREWSBURY.—HOLYWELL NORTH WALES.—Amongst our other local privileges may be counted that of being allowed, by a recent indent of the Holy See, to celebrate on June 22nd the anniversary of Walside's martyrdom which attracted this year an unprecedented concourse of pilgrims and strangers. The Lord Bishop of Strewsbury, recently compelled by ill-health to withdraw for a while from the labours of the Oecumenical Council, had appointed this day for the blessing and solemn inauguration of the long-talked-of Hospice. The church was crowded at an early hour, and at the 8 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by His Lordship, well nigh 200 communicants came to receive the bread of life at the hands of our chief pastor. The High Mass at 11 a.m., in which several of the Fathers of the neighboring Capuchin convent at Pantassack took part, was sung in the presence of the Bishop, who, after the Gospel, briefly alluded to the institution he had come to inaugurate as the first fruits in our days of that wonder-working Catholic charity which, in ages gone by, had studded the land we live in with its erections. But the mission of the Church was not only to assuage bodily suffering but to minister to souls the bread of God's Word. This was fulfilled by the ordinary ministrations of pastors and Christian parents, by the voice which speaks with authority from the chair of Peter, and in a still more solemn manner when as at present her chief pastors gather round him to whom the care of all the Churches is committed—His Lordship was listened to with deep interest while giving some few details of what he had personally witnessed in the Council, and the ineffable impressions made upon him thereby. He concluded by granting the usual indulgence. At the end of Mass His Lordship, preceded by a numerous body of clergy, went in procession through the garden of the Presbytery to the New Hospice. To avoid over-crowding and confusion, the main body of the congregation having been speedily marshalled by a few men of goodwill, proceeded in a desirable order down a street leading to the entrance of the new building. The fractions was simple enough, as it consisted merely in the recitation of the form in the Roman ritual in the blessing of a new house. The Incense, which followed shortly after, wound up with the usual toasts. Waiving all needless detail, we will only observe, that the skill of Mr. Hughes, of Preston, the architect, in adapting the building to its present purpose, was warmly and deservedly eulogised. The solemnities of the day closed with Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy, which latter function was preceded by a sermon on the importance of our eternal interests, by the Rev. Peter Bouige, S. J., who handled his subject matter so ably as to fix the attention, and to elicit the approval of a large number of Protestants of the town, who were among his hearers.—Catholic Times.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., we (Tablet) witnessed one of those interesting events which so clearly show the progress of Catholicity in England.—The Protestant Fathers have lately taken a place at Harborne, Birmingham, small and poor enough in itself, but which it is hoped will form the nucleus of a future church and monastery. On the above-mentioned day the temporary chapel was solemnly opened. The Church of Our Lady of the Rosary was solemnly opened on Wednesday, the Feast of St. Peter and Paul. This little church arose out of the parish of St. James's, Spanish Place, in 1855, and it was not until after 1861, when it was made a separate parish, that it made any advance. Since that its great poverty and modest pretensions attracted attention, and it has gradually increased in importance and size to suit the necessities of a poor and large congregation; we speak more especially of the church, for the schools have always been good. They are now splendid schools, and afford accommodation for 600 children. When the present building can be used entirely for education, it will accommodate 1000 children, and will be a noble work. In these days of Catholic advance there is no telling what a few years will bring. A few years ago who could have imagined that the little Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, or Homer Row, as it is sometimes called would raise its head so nobly in the Marylebone Road, with the Madonna, life size, under a beautiful canopy, holding a Rosary of the fifteen mysteries, and her divine infant raising His hand to bless the passers-by?

It will not be said that the English Catholic laity are either indifferent to the religious education of their poorer brethren, or that they have come together only because summoned and pressed by their Bishops and clergy to the rescue of clerical influences. The Bishops have been unavoidably absent from home, and we find ourselves overtaken by a monstrous crisis, which has threatened simply to destroy the existence of religious education for our poor. Impelled by their own instincts, a number of the leading Catholic laymen have several times met at Norfolk House, with the Duke in the chair, in order to consider how they could most effectively discharge the portion of the duty which devolves upon them in the present crisis. They have determined to open a subscription list, at the head of which appears the generous sum of £10,000 from the Duke of Norfolk and of £5,000 from Lord Howard. The collection already amounts to £20,000. The intention of the donors is to apply their gifts to meet the necessary expenditure which Catholics will have to make within a few months in order to provide such accommodation as is still required for the education of the Catholic poor. If schools are not provided for our 100,000 destitute ignorant children by ourselves they will in a short time be carried away from us and simply lost to the Catholic faith. The Government propose to augment their capitation grant from one-third to one-half for all our children in school. But they will make no further building grants. The immediate stress therefore which will be laid upon Catholics will be very great; and the Duke of Norfolk, and those who have been acting with him, have shown their wisdom and public spirit in losing no time in taking action. Their intention is, we understand, to approach the Bishops and to make known to them (that they have a certain sum at their disposal, and to invite them to specify the educational wants of their Dioceses and the localities in which they desire assistance. A full but concise and able report has been drawn up by the hon. secretary and is about to be published next week.—Tablet.

Yorkshire is experiencing to a very alarming extent the prolonged drought. The condition of things on the Wolds and other high lands in the two agricultural Ridings causes great anxiety. The fly is almost as destructive as ever. Farmers with 150 acres of turnip land or more are not expecting even a third of a crop, and as a last resource are about to sow rape and mustard in hope of an autumn crop for the sheep. Added to this, the grass and clovers have never cut down lighter, and some time must elapse before there will be any available aftermath. Green corn has in some cases been cut for the stock. A lady of title, the widow of an Irish peer, was among the recipients of out-door relief at Lambeth Workhouse during the week.—Court Journal.

The election of clergymen to vacant livings by vote of the parish ratepayers appears to be displacing the time-honored system of public sale in England. Such, at least, is probably the case in Birmingham, where a couple of clerical candidates have just been 'stumped,' in the true political fashion, for the prize of a fat local chaplaincy. One of them bargained the constituents 'at the top of High street, Bordesley,' and the other 'on the waste ground at the corner of Heathmill-lane.' The latter, a certain Mr. Badger, expressed his strong determination to 'fight the good fight,' and his hope to be 'crowned with victory' in that holy strife for a suitable situation. Badgers do usually fight a good fight when they are driven into a corner. It is to be hoped that this clerical specimen of the interesting tribe gained the full reward of his grand Christian pugnacity.

It is said that Mr. Miall intends next session to bring the question of the Disestablishment of the Church of England before the House of Commons.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—It was announced on Wednesday in the Chancery Courts that Vice-Chancellor Sir William Milbournes James has accepted the office of Lord Justice; and that he will be succeeded as Vice-Chancellor by Mr. James Bacon, the present Chief Judge in Bankruptcy.

Another postponement of the government bill which had been introduced with the intention of repealing the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. Twice already has the discussion in Committee been postponed. The Lord Privy Seal, partly because of Lord O'Hagan's absence from the House and partly at Lord Cairnes's suggestion, put off the Bill from the 22nd to the 30th instant, and the notice paper now showed that no further steps are to be taken before Friday next, when the ex-leader of the Opposition will move an important amendment.

The announcement was made in many of the Catholic Churches of Liverpool, on the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, that his Lordship the Bishop of Liverpool would be again among his people with restored health on Sunday next. The satisfaction which the good news gave was quite evident; and it is not surprising to find that the joy and gratitude of the Catholics of Liverpool is to find public expression to-morrow in the solemn performance of a Te Deum in the Pro-Cathedral, as a thanksgiving for their beloved Bishop's improved health and welcome return. The zeal, fairness, and independence which his Lordship displays in ruling his important diocese, have long commanded the admiration and respect of all his subjects; and we have no doubt that a crowded congregation will assemble to participate in the rejoicings on this occasion. The Bishop will himself be present, and is expected to preach if sufficiently recovered from the fatigues of his journey.—Catholic Times, 2nd instant.

THE LORDS IN LAWN.—For many years the removal of the bishops from the House of Lords has been a popular notion in various quarters of the empire and with some distinguished politicians; but we had not imagined that the idea had struck such deep root in the public mind until we saw the division list upon Mr. Somerset Beaumont's motion in the House of Commons on Tuesday that leave be given to bring in a bill to relieve the Lords Spiritual [hereafter consecrated] from attendance in Parliament. For this resolution one hundred and two members voted; and though the motion was resisted by the Prime Minister, it was defeated only by the small majority of 56, which included fourteen official members. Mr. Beaumont avoided any interference with vested rights, but some of his supporters seemed to think that the sooner the Right Rev. Bench was cleared away from the Upper House the better for Church and State. The motion was, with peculiar appropriateness, seconded by Mr. Locke King, whose father, the late thoroughly honest and liberal Lord King, was never so happy as when cracking jokes and making hard hits at the bishops—the "Right Rev. Ladies in Lawn" as he invariably pretended, by mistake, to designate the Lords Spiritual. We are pleased that the Catholic members, as a body, took no part either in the debate or division; and we cannot help thinking that Mr. Monsell, the only Catholic who voted—and whose vote went to increase the small majority—would have exercised a better discretion by doing as all the other Catholic members did on the occasion. We don't believe that the presence of the bishops in the House of Lords confers any benefit upon the State or upon the Catholic Church. They have never been remarkable for generous or liberal or even enlarged views of men and measures. On the contrary, they have always, with few notable exceptions, sternly opposed every measure introduced into Parliament for the general good. They opposed the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts which weighed heavily upon the Protestant Dissenters; they opposed Catholic emancipation; they opposed the removal of Jewish disabilities; they opposed Parliamentary reform; and they opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws. Indeed it would tax their friends sorely to mention a large, good, and comprehensive bill of any sort which they ever cordially supported. Still their continuance in the House of Lords is a matter for the decision of the people of Great Britain, and we hope the Catholics will abstain, as they did on Tuesday night, from interference in the question.—

In fact the question raised by Mr. S. Beaumont involves the much larger question of the maintenance of a State Church; and we own that we are not ourselves very anxious to see the State Church disestablished in this country. There might be a worse state of things.—Weekly Register.

In the House of Lords, on June 20, Lord Russell called attention to the change of Colonial policy on the part of the Administration, and expressed regret at the withdrawal of British troops from Canada and New Zealand. He contrasted the state of the colonies when the present Government came into office with the feeling provoked by the coldness and repugnance they had exhibited when the colonies asked for any assistance. The colonies were proud of their connection with the Mother Country, and it would be a great evil and a crime to weaken their attachment. He moved that a commission be appointed to inquire into the means best fitted to guarantee the security of the Queen's dominions. Thereupon ensued a debate in which Lord Northbrook pointed out 'the necessity of a greater concentration of troops at home for the security of the Empire,' and Lord Grey declared that 'the principles laid down by successive Colonial Secretaries must necessarily lead to the dissolution of our Colonial Empire.'—Lord Granville, Colonial Minister, in explanation of the Government, said:—

The colonies must depend upon the power and influence of the mother country, and I am sure that the invasion of any of our colonies would be resented exactly as if it were an invasion of our own soil.— I am convinced that what foreign nations regard as our real latent power, and that they are discouraged by the presence of a few troops. By withdrawing the troops you actually confer a great advantage on the colonists: for you teach them to look to themselves, and you put on them a gentle pressure to create an army which would be of great assistance in case of a war with some other country an event which I hope will never happen. We have offered to let the colony have a whole regiment to form a nucleus for their own army, in raising which I believe they will be very successful, and we are quite ready to let them have some of our best officers, who, however, will not lose their position in the English army, although during the time they serve in Canada they will be entirely distinct from it, and will be the officers and servants of the Government of the Dominion.

UNITED STATES.

St. Paul's Church, on 117th street, New York City—in the region that is still called, by its old name of Harlem, has become inadequate to the needs of the congregation. Its energetic and devoted pastor, Rev. Eugene McGuire, has therefore commenced, and is prosecuting, extensive improvements. The Church has been enlarged by an addition of sixty-eight feet to its length—making it, now, nearly a hundred and fifty feet long. Besides, a fine school house, three stories high, and a lofty basement, has been built immediately adjoining the Church, and in such a manner that, if necessary, by throwing open the windows, Mass in the church can be heard from the school-house. The basement of the school house extends under the rear of the church, giving a fine hall, a hundred feet by sixty, for all suitable purposes. Mr. O'Connor is the architect.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A NEW CHURCH IN OSWEGO, N.Y.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., the highly interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the above church took place in the presence of over twenty thousand of the citizens of Oswego, of every class and creed. Upon the appointment of the Rev. J. F. Lowry to this parish, some twelve months since, that gentleman obtained by purchase a very eligible and extensive plot of ground, upon which he has erected a temporary church for the accommodation of his flock, and for some months past the foundations of the permanent structure, which has reached its present forward position, have been vigorously proceeded with, and from what we have seen of the zeal manifested on this occasion, promises a speedy completion.—Th.

THE CATHOLICS.—Their numbers in ten counties of Pennsylvania—100 Churches—180 Priests—two hundred and twenty thousand Communicants, etc.—The religious edifices of the Catholic Church of the United States are the monuments of their extraordinary resources and increasing numbers. The outside public has no conception of the variety and splendor of these structures. Every diocese has a cathedral, and not a few of them are noble specimens of architecture. Some idea of the present condition of the Catholic denomination may be formed from the fact that in the ten counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, and Carbon, in this State, which constitute what is known as the diocese of Philadelphia, in charge of the Right Rev. James Frederic Wood, D. D., there are one hundred churches [including the magnificent cathedral on Eighteenth Street, near Vine], one hundred and eighty priests, and two hundred and twenty thousand communicants.—Western Watchman.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A statement is published that the President has decided to send Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to Europe at once to observe the operations of the contending forces on the Continent. He will be accompanied by two or three members of his staff, and perhaps prominent officers representing the artillery, engineer, and infantry arms of the service.— Gen. Sheridan has been advised of the President's wishes, and is expected in Washington in a day or two.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A special says Postmaster General Creswell expresses himself perfectly satisfied in reference to the transmission of foreign mails. He informed the President that he had arranged with the Inman and Cunard lines to carry our mails at his rate of charges. If the English steamers fail to carry our mails, it is arranged that they must be conveyed in our regular man-of-war steamers.

NEW YORK, July 19.—It is said the Prussian Government has made proposals by cable for the purchase of Stevens' battery, now completing at Hoboken under the supervision of Gen. G. B. McClellan. This is said to be the only vessel that can compete with the French iron-clad ram Dunderberg.

An anxious couple from Illinois recently arrived at a St. Louis hotel, and at their request a clergyman was sent for. After the marriage ceremony was over the happy groom tendered the minister a \$2 bill as his fee, but the landlord suggested that he ought at least to make it a 5. Upon the hint the bridegroom handed out \$3 more. Everything was lovely so far. The next day, when the pair wished to return home, the landlord found that his guest was short of funds—that he had in fact, paid all he had to the minister. The landlord, remembering that he had urged the liberality of the previous day, took it as a good joke on himself, recited their bill in full and bade them depart in peace.

The President has refused to call an extra session of Congress to reconsider his message in regard to admitting foreign ships to American registry. The former decision, arrived at after mature consideration was positive, and we are glad to learn that the President accepts it as such.

The New York Tribune of the 18th inst. says:—An informal declaration of our neutrality in the war between France and North Germany has been sent abroad in the form of instruction to American foreign ministers and consuls. Food, arms, and munitions of war are to be sold to either party to the conflict, but no enlistment of troops will be permitted in this country. This, it is to be hoped, will put an end to the proposition for raising independent corps among the French and Germans of this city, if the idea was ever seriously entertained.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY—1870. Friday, 29—St. Martha, V. Saturday, 30—Of the Octave. Sunday, 31—Eighth after Pentecost.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. At this season a large number of subscriptions become due. We shall deem it as a favour if mail subscribers in arrears will settle their accounts as soon as possible.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The news transmitted by Atlantic Cable of the solemn Promulgation at Rome by the Ecumenical Council of the Dogma of Papal Infallibility, is the most important of the week.

It will also do away with the name of Gallican for the future, and we hope, with all Gallican disputes and absurdities. This was felt of late to be a pressing necessity.

The news of the war between France and Prussia, and of the probability of the other Great Powers taking part with them, is uncertain, and for the most part unreliable.

THE COUNCIL. (From the Vatican.) A letter addressed from Rome on the 14th of June to his clergy by Mgr. Ravinet, Bishop of Troyes, gives us authentic information on two important points.

As to the second point, and the fable propagated by certain journals that "an assembly of French Bishops at the house of Cardinal de Bonaparte had resolved to protest against the vote of the 3rd of June," Mgr. Ravinet says: "I had the honor to be one of the thirty-five French Bishops present at that meeting, without counting ten others from Belgium and Switzerland, and far from protesting against the closing of the general discussion, we all highly approved it."

unrestrained, more complete, and I would almost say more excessive than in this." It is people choose to say, in spite of this and similar public testimonies, that the Fathers of the Vatican Council do not enjoy full liberty of discussion, it would evidently be useless to debate the matter with them.

As to the second point, and the fable propagated by certain journals that "an assembly of French Bishops at the house of Cardinal de Bonaparte had resolved to protest against the vote of the 3rd of June," Mgr. Ravinet says: "I had the honor to be one of the thirty-five French Bishops present at that meeting, without counting ten others from Belgium and Switzerland, and far from protesting against the closing of the general discussion, we all highly approved it."

It is true that the Vicars Apostolic are highly esteemed by men who know nothing about them, and their testimony undervalued even by some who do. They are not Bishops of great cities like Paris and Vienna!

The great discussion progresses slowly, and the list of more than a hundred orators, if they all speak, will not be soon exhausted. In the twenty-fourth General Congregation, held on the 20th of June, Mgr. d'Avanzo, Bishop of Calvi and Teano replied in the name of the Commission de Fide to objections made in the previous session.

We have already observed that nearly one hundred Bishops known to be in favour of the definition will be absent when the final vote is taken. Among these is the Archbishop of Algiers. We learn from the Echo de Notre Dame d'Afrique, an Algerian journal quoted in the Monde, that on the Feast of Corpus Christi the Archbishop addressed the faithful assembled in the cathedral, and enjoined them to redouble their prayers for the happy issue of the Council.

On the 23rd, the seventy-sixth General Congregation was held. The speakers were Mgr. Maupas, Archbishop of Zara; Mgr. Landriot, Archbishop of Rheims; Mgr. Rodriguez Yusto, Archbishop of Burgos; Mgr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, Canada; and Mgr. Losanna, Bishop of Biella.

THE WAR.—What is it all about? What is the *casus belli*, as betwixt France and Prussia? What are its objects what the end proposed by the respective combatants? It is in the difficulty of framing a clear answer to these questions, that consists the seriousness of the crisis: for when men can state coaciously what it is that they are fighting about, there is some hope that an amicable arrangement may be soon arrived at; or that at all events, by the decisive success of one party to the dispute, hostilities may be terminated.

But in this case there is no clearly definable cause of war; and the truth is that it originates in the mutual, but insane jealousy of France and Prussia of one another. Neither can brook a rival to its pretensions to be the great military Power of Continental Europe, and neither therefore will, until exhausted, lay down its arms till the other is humiliated in the eyes of the world.

The war is therefore a war of honor, rather than one having for its object some definable material object. Sadova made Prussia too great for France, who has been growing ever since, and eagerly looking out for some pretext, however flimsy, to reassert her military supremacy over the rest of Europe.

No longer can it be said that the "Empire is peace." Louis Napoleon has embroiled Europe in a war which promises to be as deadly and as widespread as any of those which prompted by ambition his uncle waged. But the first Napoleon was Emperor, "Imperator," in fact, as well as in name.

And so whatever the result of the war in so far as the external fortunes of France are concerned, it cannot but be injurious, in all probability fatal, to Louis Napoleon himself. If the arms of France are crowned with success, no one will seriously dream of attributing the credit thereof to him, but to his generals, to the real soldiers who command the armies; whilst on the other hand, all France will hold the man whom it hails as Emperor, responsible for all disasters that in the course of the war may occur.

Who amongst British Statesmen has probed, or has even attempted to probe the Irish sore to the bottom. The so-called remedial measures of last session have proved to be a dead failure, in so far as the pacification of Ireland is concerned. Ireland remains as she ever has been, the puzzle and the opprobrium of British statesmanship.

this measure heal the wounds which centuries of wicked legislation have caused, and evenomed? No! for beneath, and lying deeper down than the Church question, than the Land question even, there is another ulcer which festers and rankles, and maintains in the system the fever of disaffection; and that ulcer, though its existence and malignity are suspected by, even if not well known to, British statesmen, is the Legislative Union. Self Government is what the Irish call for; the right of managing their own affairs by their own legislature; a right which was extorted by the armed uprising of the people in the latter end of the eighteenth century, and which was wrested from them by cajolery and corruption at the beginning of the nineteenth.

Now certainly the demand, or desire, for Legislative independence is not revolutionary, but rather it is essentially Conservative. That Irishmen should insist upon their right to self-government is no more reprehensible *per se* than a like demand by the people of Canada. All brave men must have admired the noble struggle lately made by the citizens of the Southern States to throw off the yoke of the North, and to govern themselves. How then can we condemn Irishmen that which we applaud in the gallant though unfortunate people of Virginia?

Whether the restoration of its autonomy to Ireland would be of benefit to that country, we do not, as we say, presume to offer an opinion. But viewing the question solely from a British and Conservative stand-point, we have no hesitation in saying that we consider the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland to have been a measure as impolitic, as the means by which it was effected were morally infamous; and that were it now possible to repeal that unhappy Union, a Union most monstrous and unnatural because of the want of homogeneity betwixt the peoples of the two countries, alien to one another as they are in race, language, and religion, were it possible to obtain a divorce betwixt them if not a *vinculo*, still a *mensa et thoro*, so that Ireland might again be legislated for and governed by the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland. Such repeal, such divorce would be of the greatest conceivable benefit to Great Britain, whatever its effects upon Ireland; and sooner or later this view we believe will obtain even in the British Legislature.

If forty years ago in the days of the fourth George, any one had prophesied that by 1870 the Protestant Church of Ireland would be disestablished by and with the consent of Parliament, he would have been laughed at as a fool. If twenty years ago in the days when all the world was mad about Free Trade it had been foretold that the British Legislature would with in a quarter of a century undertake to interfere with the arrangements betwixt Landlord and Tenant, as it has now been seriously proposed that those arrangements should be interfered with, and made the subject of legislation, the prediction would have been scouted as ridiculous; and yet the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church and a Land Bill were not more improbable forty or twenty years ago, than is the repeal of the Legislative Union betwixt Great Britain and Ireland to day.

For just as the Irish Land question followed the settlement of the Church question in Ireland so we may be sure will the question of the Union follow the settlement of the Land question. It may be regretted that it should be so: it is indeed to every loyal subject a matter for shame and sorrow that Great Britain and Ireland should not be able to live in peace and harmony under one Legislature even as do Scotland and England. But the stern fact is that the first named do not so live together, and that year after year their mutual antipathy is becoming more strongly pronounced.

war, or of a war with the U. States, how long could this Union be maintained, unless he exterminate the Irish?

We know what the reply to this is—or might be. That beneath the sore of Union which we have indicated there lies another and still more dangerous sore, which the probe has not yet reached; that if Ireland were in possession of Legislative autonomy it would legislate itself into a Republic, and that the Republic would be the precursor of Socialism, Communism, and anarchy. That there is in Ireland a democratic party whose ultimate object is not merely the attainment of self-government but of that peculiar form of self government known as Republicanism, may be true, for to a certain extent the Irish mind has been indoctrinated and deteriorated by the infusion of what we may call Yankee principles; but that unless these principles are generally diffused there is no reason to dread their ascendancy to an Irish Parliament; and if they are even now generally diffused, and held by the Irish, they cannot be repressed or eradicated by the enforced continuance of a Union which is no doubt very generally unpopular, and morally indefensible.

Much excitement was created the other day amongst the juvenile population of our City, by the appearance in our streets of a body of men arrayed in funny fancy costumes, with real swords tied to their sides, and all manner of strange "fixings," parading with a band of music at their head. It was at first believed and confidently asserted that these were the members of a new Circus Company of rare excellence; and one distinguished individual of more than ordinary note to be taken alive appearance was, by the more enthusiastic and hopeful, set down at once as a Merry Andrew of great eminence in his profession as an acrobat. On further inquiry however, it turned out much to the disappointment of the boys who were looking forward to a rare treat in the way of rope dancing, tumbling, and equestrianism, that the masqueraders did not belong to a Circus at all: but that they were decent respectable citizens from Springfield, Massachusetts—some we suppose in the hardware, others in the dry goods line of business who called themselves "Templars," and had farcically dubbed one another "Sir knights!" over a quiet glass of whiskey toddy, or other comfortable beverage. They were simply Free Masons in short come on a summer expedition to see the land and enjoy themselves, and the excitement that their strange costumes, and martial weapons naturally caused amongst the juveniles soon subsided as the truth became known.

BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, ON ST. GABRIEL FARM.—This Bazaar, for which extraordinary exertions are being made by Father Salmon's many friends, will commence, we are authorised to say, on Monday the eighth of next month, (August).—The building of a Church in this locality, where the inhabitants, although of the best dispositions and conduct, are still comparatively poor, was a work of no ordinary merit, and required much sacrifice of time and means on the part both of Pastor and people. But, the good man's labor, like the poor man's, "is never done;" and hence Father Salmon finds much yet to do, not only to complete, in all its parts, the material building, but to provide all that is necessary for the becoming celebration of Catholic service, the importance of which every member of the Church is necessarily well acquainted with.

We trust Father Salmon, who is a laborious and talented young clergyman, will find the proceeds of his coming Bazaar of sufficient extent to meet the present spiritual wants of his good people.

The London Times loudly praises the pacific and conciliatory policy of the Canadian Government towards Riel, and in the matter of the shooting of Scott—a policy it adds which was strongly urged upon Canada by the Imperial authorities. The Times says:—"The Dominion has taken its first lesson very quietly. It has known how to prefer the useful to the dignified, and to disregard the taunts that may be levelled against those who negotiate when they might fight, and who condone when they might punish." The statement of Ottawa, acting under the advice of the Home Government has pocketed their pride, treated with the delegates of insurgent leaders, and brought matters to a happy conclusion.—Times, 24th June.

THE CHILD'S HISTORY OF CANADA.—For the use of Elementary Schools and of the young readers; prepared by Henry H. Miles, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L. Published by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have seen no history of Canada better adapted for the use of schools than that before us. It gives us ample details of the discovery of the country, its first settlement, and the great works accomplished by Cartier, Champlain, and other heroes of Canadian history. The compiler, who is himself a member of the Council of Public Instruction, has, we think exercised much discretion, and displayed much good taste in devoting the greater part of his work to the history of Canada whilst still a French Colony; indeed the real interest of Canadian history ceases with the advent of the last Montcalm. With that event the history of

Canada has but little connection with that of Europe whose history after all is that with which it is really important to familiarise the youth both of Europe and America, since it is from the former that the latter has borrowed its civilisation, its religion, its laws and its manners. Indeed we look upon the time that in so many of our schools and colleges is devoted to the study of American history and American geography as time-wasted. The history of Greece and of Rome, the geography of those countries which have controlled the course of Arayan civilisation are the histories and the geographies with which above all it behoves the members of that race to be acquainted. The Tiber, the Jordan, the Nile and the Euphrates are rivers with which we would rather that our children should be familiar, than that they should know the course of all the waters of North America, and we look upon it as a blamable upon our school given education that too many of them are utterly ignorant of the great battles that have decided the fortunes of the world, of Actium, of Lepanto for instance, though they have had drilled into them the details of all the petty skirmishes that may have occurred on this Continent. The histories which our youth should first learn are Sacred History, then the History of the ancient centres of civilisation and then those of France, England, and of Europe generally.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—April, 1870.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal: The contents of the current number are fully up to the mark, and are on the following subjects:—1. The Church Policy of Constantine; 2. Earl Godwin, and Earl Harold; 3. The Early Authorship of Shakespeare; 4. The Will, and Free Will; 5. Jane Austen; 6. Parties and Politics of Modern Russia; 7. The Home Policy of the Session; 8. Contemporary Literature.

ADDRESS AND REPLY.

The following is the text of the Congratulatory Address of the Clergy of the Arch-Diocese of Toronto to the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, on his elevation to the Archiepiscopacy:—

To His Grace the Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE: We, the Priests of the Arch Diocese of Toronto, having assembled as soon as possible after the labours of Holy Week, hasten to offer Your Grace our congratulations on your elevation to the Archiepiscopacy. We are rejoiced that the capital of Ontario has been selected by our Holy Father Pius IX. as the Metropolitan See of the new Ecclesiastical Province which has been erected; and our joy is the greater that the choice has fallen upon our own beloved Chief Pastor to be the first Metropolitan of so important a Province. While the Eternal City, the centre of Catholic Unity, is enlivened by the presence of the Successors of the Apostles, who have gathered from all quarters of the globe at the call of Christ's Vicar on earth, to work for the welfare of the Church of God under the guidance of the Holy Spirit of Truth. We are glad to know that the state of your health is sufficiently good to permit your labours to extend beyond our own locality; as we are aware, that both in Committee and in Council, you are endeavouring to further the interests of Christ and His Church even to the ends of the earth.

It must have been a source of real joy to your venerable Predecessor in this Diocese—the Rt. Rev. Dr. De Charbonnel—to meet your Grace in the Holy City, and to recall the memory of Toronto where he laboured so long and so zealously; and his pleasure must be much increased by the fact that so important a Diocese has been elevated to the Archiepiscopal rank, and that the Successor of his choice has been deemed by the Holy See worthy to be its first Archbishop. We earnestly beg of your Grace to convey to him our sentiments of profound respect and sincere love, and our gratitude for the numerous acts of kindness that many of us have received at his hands. In conclusion, while humbly requesting Your Grace to receive the expression of our devotedness and affection to yourself, we venture to express the hope that we shall see you soon again amongst us, receiving in person the same manifestations of our love. While requesting also your Pastoral Blessing, we beg of you to convey to our Holy Father the Pope our filial attachment, and to obtain from Him for ourselves and our respective flocks His Apostolic Benediction.

The following is the reply of His Grace: ROME, June 10th, 1870. MY BELOVED PRIESTS,—I have received, through the Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V. G., your very kind and respectful Address on the occasion of the choice made by Our Holy Father of the See of Toronto for the Metropolitan of the Province of Ontario. I reciprocate most cordially all your kind sentiments, and earnestly pray, also, that Our increased responsibilities may be sustained by an increase of Divine grace, and on Our part a faithful co-operation with it. In Our late Pastoral Letter, which you have received, We sufficiently expressed to you and to Our beloved children of the Laitie Our sentiments; and We again earnestly pray our dear Lord to pour upon all of us the best gifts of His Grace. It is to Us a continual subject of joy, indeed,

to assist at this Sacred and Ecumenical Council, to meet in it the Successors of the Apostles from every part of the world; to pray with them at the same Altar, and surround at the same time the sacred tomb of the Blessed Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and the shrines of innumerable holy Pontiffs and Martyrs enclosed within the venerable walls of the Vatican Basilica; to be so often blessed by the presence of the Vicar of Christ on earth, the true Successor of St. Peter, and to bear His words, inspired with the most exalted wisdom and earnest piety. We often cry out in the depth of Our heart, 'Bonum est nos hic esse,' and 'many Kings and Prophets have desired to see the things that you see, and have not seen them.' We have met here many of Our old college fellow-students, who are governing dioceses in all parts of the world, in Africa, in Asia, in Australia, in America, and, of course, in Europe—all fellow-countrymen, also. What examples of zeal, of self-sacrifice, and of grand triumphs for our holy religion! They have left all things to follow Christ, and now in their old age they rejoice in their sacrifice of youth, home and friends. One thought, and one universal topic of conversation—the salvation of souls—appears to be their chief motive of action. You have well remarked that it was a source of great joy to Us to meet in Rome Our venerable predecessor, and to have him, as it were, Our god-father at the reception of the Pallium. We presented to him your respects and love, so well merited by him. His kind and fatherly heart was much moved by your remembrance of him; and he commissioned Us to present you the expression of his ever enduring love and esteem for you. We often entertain each other with your zeal, labours and successes in our dear Lord's service; and we pray that you persevere to the end in seeking the one thing necessary,—The kingdom of God and his justice; and that you persevere to the end. Our Holy Father has commissioned Us to bestow upon you and upon your respective congregations His Apostolic Benediction, and many other favours. We cannot foresee when we shall have the pleasure of returning, as the affairs of the Council, as you remark, must take precedence of the affairs of particular dioceses. All things in the council proceed with order, liberty, clarity, and pious decorum; and although, as in the first Council of Jerusalem, magna conquistatio fieret all is done with that dignity and charity worthy of gentlemen and especially Bishops. Our health has improved, through the mercy of God, for the last few months, and we entertain the hope of being able to labour a little longer in God's service in Toronto. Receive again, Our Dearly Beloved Priests, the expression of Our sincere esteem and affection with which we are

Yours faithfully in Christ, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. To Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G., and the Clergy of Toronto Archdiocese.

MARITIME WAR LAW.—The following is the full text of the highly important declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, April 16, 1856:— "The Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 6th March, 1856, assembled in Conference, considering— "That Maritime Law, in time of war, has long been the subject of deplorable disputes: "That the uncertainty of the law, and of the duties in such matter, gives rise to difference of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties and even conflicts; "That it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point; "That the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intention by which their Governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect; "The above mentioned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorised, resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration: "1. Privateering is and remains abolished. "2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. "3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag. "4. Blockades, in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy. "The Governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it. "Convinced that the maxims which they now

proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their Governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success. "The present Declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those powers who have acceded, or shall accede to it. Done at Paris, the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. [Signed] Bugl Schauenstein, Hatzfeldt, Hubner, Orloff, Walewski, B. unow, Bourqueney, Cavour, Clarendon, De Villamarina, Cowley, Aali, Mantuffel, Mehemmed Djemil.

THE STORM ON SUNDAY.—The following is a tolerably correct account of the damage done to property in the city:—Some forty feet of the roof of a Grand Trunk car shed at Point St. Charles was blown off, and other buildings slightly damaged. The roof of the Dominion Work at Point St. Charles village was also blown off, besides portions of three or four houses in the village. A large elm was blown down in Phillips square, a maple broke in two and fell across the head of St. Lawrence Main street, and a large tree was blown down near the east end of Craig street, and one in Dalhousie square. Part of the velocipede rink at St. Jean Baptiste village was destroyed, and several persons more or less injured. The spire of the Dorchester street Wesleyan Methodist church was again injured, and so much that service could not with safety be held in the church. The steamboat "La Prairie" on her way to town with some 350 passengers had a narrow escape from a serious accident.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LACHINE.—On Sunday evening a man was killed at Lachine, a cart being tossed over upon him by the storm.—Herald.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK return for May, published in Saturday's Canada Gazette, shows that the amount held by the Receiver General at the end of that month, was \$1,465,663; being an increase of \$56,165 over the amount held on the 30th April.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association for 1870 will be held at Toronto on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of October next. We have received a copy of the prize list, rules and regulations.

EXTENSION OF THE CITY LIMITS.—The Minerva learns that our City Clerk has just addressed a circular to the Mayors of the City of Montreal, and villages of St. Jean Baptiste, Coteau St. Louis, Cote des Neiges and Hochelaga informing them of the nomination of a Committee composed of Aldermen Rodden, David and Bernard to take into consideration the extension of the city limits. The circular invites these municipalities to name delegates to a meeting to this end, which will be held in the City Hall shortly.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that our respected townsman, Dr. O'Sullivan, from severe mental and physical labor has been obliged to suspend his practice, and leave town for a time to recuperate his health; long drives under the scorching heat of day and an almost total deprivation of rest at night, have of late told fearfully on even his hardy constitution. But we hope to see him soon return with renewed health and vigour to attend to the wants of his numerous friends, as faithfully as he has done since his advent to our town. Dr. Hillier, late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital, will, during Dr. O Sullivan's absence, take charge of his patients.—Peterborough Review.

fully twenty minutes, and the damage done in the line of the storm during that short period throughout the country must have been immense, if we may judge by the result in town, where shade, ornamental and fruit trees have suffered to a very great extent—many street trees evidence of this, on both sides of the river, in the complete destruction of handsome ash trees, or damage to them by the breaking off of limbs, which have been thickly strewn along thoroughfares—the brittle willow trees suffering most in that respect. Few fruit trees have been blown down in town, but they have been stripped of their fruit to a very great extent. The roofs of many buildings have been damaged amongst others the roof of the second store from the West in the Confederate Bank on King Street, and that of Mr. Uquhart's building in the same block, the fall being altogether with the proprietors in not having the outer edges of the tin secured with mortar. The roof of the brick building on the corner of Wellington and P. E. streets, belonging to Mr. John Smith, M. P., was partly blown on to the gravel road, and all the roofs of the adjoining brick block on Wellington street were more or less damaged. The top part of the gable end of a brick building on Raleigh street, belonging to Mr. George Buckle, was blown in. As was to be expected, window glass was sufficed to a considerable extent. The west side of the Scotch Church [Mr. Rennie's] was exposed to the storm and severely a pane in the eastern portions of the five windows has been left whole; fortunately, however, the stained glass lights escaped unharmed. The west side of the barracks escaped in the same way, and to an equal extent, and the "grand stand" on the ground for the accommodation of the band and spectators at cricket matches, &c., was blown over and smashed to pieces. The handsome circular summer house in the grounds of Mr. D. R. Van Allen was blown down and irretrievably damaged, and the vines were greatly injured. We also understand that Dr. Bell's garden suffered much injury in the blowing down of his crops of corn, &c., and the blowing down of his fences, which allowed the wandering cows to complete the destruction of everything eatable. The corn crop in all the town gardens has been laid flat with the ground, and in most cases will be beyond recovery. We have had little or no report from the country as yet, but the damage to all standing crops, especially corn and potatoes, must be immense. We hear of one or more roofs in Louisville having been carried away; and that some dozen apple trees in the orchard of Mr. John Dolsen, on the river, in the township of Dover, and about two miles from town were blown down some of them across the road.

REMOVAL OF GUNS.—The Imperial Government are busy removing all the cannon and shot from the fortifications, and shipping them to England. One tripod had already been despatched per Sunbeam, Quebec Mercury.

A melancholy accident occurred on Friday, 15th inst., by which Mr. Edward Hodgins, of the firm of Atkinson, Gait & Hodgins, of Forrest, Ont., was instantly killed. He was out shooting, and his gun by some accident was discharged, the charge entering his stomach.

The Leader of the 14th inst. says:—It is a coincidence worth noticing that three members of the 6th Parliament of the Province of Canada, who, with others, assembled in Kingston in the year 1841 met last night accidentally at the Rossin. They were Sir Francis Hincks, the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, and Col. Prince. Twenty-nine years of public service is rather a long period; and yet all three bear their service and honours with more than ordinary distinction.

WOODSTOCK, July 21.—This section of the Province was visited by a terrific storm last night. For several hours the sky was lit up with lightning, and about 10 p. m. rain fell with great force. A barn was burned in the neighbourhood, and in Woodstock Mrs. Morrison was killed while in bed, and her husband, who was also in bed, was badly injured.

Kingston is to be the headquarters for the depots of the volunteer regiments now in the Red River country. They are to perfect their drill there and take charge of the fort and do garrison duty, as there will be a considerable number of men quartered there. It is hoped that Kingston will be the better of the arrangement. Orders to this effect have been transmitted from the Department of Militia.

THE STORM.—About ten o'clock last night a perfect tornado swept over the city, and considerable damage to property resulted. The flashes of lightning were vivid in the extreme, and the rain descended in torrents. A large portion of the western side of the drill shed was blown down, and several branches of the shade trees near the Queen Hotel were carried away; the buildings in course of erection in various parts of the city suffered, as did also many private residences. Towards midnight the storm abated, and fine weather ensued.—Toronto Globe, 20th inst.

DARING MURDER AT ST. SYLVESTER.—The Mayor of St. Sylvester arrived in town last evening to inform the authorities of a murder committed at that place yesterday morning, the steps might be taken—more energetic than the locality could take—to arrest the culprit and preserve order. It appears that some weeks back two residents of the locality, named Burns and Croton, had a dispute, which we learn ended in the latter threatening to shoot the former and pointing a gun at him, and that in consequence Mr. Burns came to Quebec to take criminal proceedings against Croton. It being necessary to secure the attendance of witnesses to prosecute the case, a bailiff named Hugh O'Donoghue, of St. Sylvester, was sent with the necessary writ and subpoena to compel their attendance before Judge Donnat, and the man having arrived at his destination had, it seems, served one of the witnesses, and was about proceeding to the residence of another named Lynch, when on his way there yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, he was shot dead by an unknown hand.—Quebec Mercury.

A lad about 11 years old son of Mr. Joseph Neff, township of Bertie, fell on the 7th inst. from a load of straw upon a fork, and both prongs passed completely through the body, one entering half an inch below the heart and emerging an inch from the spine. Under medical care he is doing well and considered out of danger.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A correspondent writing from Plainfield, 19th inst., says:—A young man from Tyndinga, by the name of Bell was thrown from his wagon and killed in this village, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He was going to Belleville to witness the Orange Demonstration or oration in honor of the delegates from Ireland. His father and brother were with him at the time. The horses ran away but received no injury.—Belleville Intelligencer.

As an earnest of 'good things coming,' the Chronicle notes the sale of a raft of white pine at 19 pence currency per cubic foot, which is the highest price yet reached in Quebec, and the same journal thinks that if war should close the Baltic ports, it may attain a yet higher price.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN KENT.—The Chatham Planet says:—"Early on Sunday afternoon, 17th inst., appearances indicated the approach of a storm from the North West, but the wind being from the exactly opposite quarter, it was thought it would blow off in another direction. At half past two o'clock, however, there was a lull succeeded by a dead calm; the wind chopped round to the N. W., and gradually increased in strength till it became a perfect hurricane, bringing up the dust in clouds, and at a quarter to three o'clock the storm burst upon us with all its fury; the thunder and lightning were terrific, and the rain was so thick and heavy, as to have the appearance of sheets of water, at the same time showers of hail stones, or rather irregular lumps of ice, adding to the destructive powers of the storm. This war of the elements continued for

Pork per bri. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27 50 to 28 00;—Thin Mess \$28 00; Prime, \$30 00 to 30 00. Beans, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c—good per choice Western bringing 15c to 16c. Oatmeal, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lamb, per lb.—14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$3 40 to \$3 50. PRASH, per 66 lbs.—\$3 84.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Date. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rye-Flour, Butter, Eggs, Haddock, etc.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour-Pollards, Flour, Superfine, Extra, Brg Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Asbes, etc.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 1st AUGUST. (By Order) M. O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864 AND 1869.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. [In the Superior Court] In the matter of Francois Fabien Ferland, An Insolvent. On Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively. FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND, Per Vallie & Benoit, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 22nd July, 1870.

WANTED.

Immediately for the R. C. Male Separate school of Belleville, a first class male teacher, (a Normal school teacher preferred.) Salary liberal. Application to be made stating terms on or before the 5th prox.—if by letter postpaid—to F. P. LYONS, Secretary, Belleville, Ont., July 19th, 1870.

TEACHER WANTED.

To teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid. M. GRACE, Sec. & Treas., St. Canute, P. Q.,

SITUATION WANTED.

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

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

FROM and After the FIFTEENTH instant the OFFICE will CLOSE at ONE o'clock on SATURDAYS. By Order of the Board, E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary. July 1st, 1870.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, S. E., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.—Said farm is situated on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 1 1/2 miles from from the city of London, and 1 1/2 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Lunenburg, and three and a half from the village of Granton.—The three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic church, Presbytery, and Separate School; in Lunenburg there are three Protestant churches—namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road.—Terms mod. rat. For further information apply to John McIlargy, of the present or, by letter, to Patrick McIlargy, St. Mary's Road, Biddulph, P. Q. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 17.—The Journal Official announces that the Emperor has decided not to receive either Imperial quarters or quarters of general officers any volunteer or any foreign officer or any one not belonging to the French army.

Paris, July 19.—The Patrie this morning says the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna started from here last night for Berlin with the official declaration of war.

Paris, July 20.—The Journal Official contains a decree nominating General Edmond Leboucq, lately Minister of War, as a Major General; Vincent de Jean, Minister of War ad interim, and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, as Ambassador to Vienna.

Three hundred Hungarians have volunteered in a body to join the French army.

Prince Napoleon has arrived and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that a corps d'armee will be immediately formed and placed under command of the Prince.

Paris, July 20, Midnight.—The Representatives of Foreign Powers here made another united effort today to prevent war, but were unsuccessful.

Paris, July 21.—1,500 hackmen and 100 omnibus conductors have joined the army. Three hundred Americans have volunteered also.

Madame Sans, at the Grand Opera last evening, sang the Marseillaise; the scene of enthusiasm on the occasion was indescribable, the audience rose en masse and joined in the song, which terminated in deafening shouts of 'Vive la France!'

The French army are concentrating in the north-western part of the country, within the quadrilateral formed by the towns of Valenciennes, Thionville, Strasbourg and Mayence, where, in all probability, the armies will meet the first shock of war. A battery of militia will be attached to each Corps d'Armee.

Turkey offers France a contingent of 200,000 soldiers for pay.

Public and private subscriptions to various charitable projects, incident to war, are very lavish in all parts of the country. The Duke de Montemart has given 100,000 frs. to one of these funds. Many persons have agreed to pay certain sums during the war, and others agree to pay double taxes. Many of the manufacturers continue to pay the wages of their employees who choose to enlist as soldiers.

A rich manufacturer at Malherbe has offered to equip a thousand volunteers, and supply them with rations during the war.

The Deputies in the Corps Legislatif have signed liberal subscriptions for the wounded. M. Schneider gave 10,000 frs. to one of the aid societies.

Upon the arrival of the steamship Cambria at Havre, on Saturday, 500 Germans who had paid passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship to return and enlist in the Prussian army.

No fighting on sea or land has as yet been reported. The Deputies from the departments of the upper and lower Rhine, Moselle, and Meurthe, are kept well informed, by telegraph, of the movements of the army, and they state that no important conflict has yet taken place. There have been some skirmishes between patrols and customs officers, but no blood has been spilled and not a gun has been fired.

A grand dinner was given by the Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday after the Council of War. The principal officers of regiments of the line and of the Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified in the most enthusiastic manner their devotion to the Emperor. The band played the Marseillaise.

The Journal Official makes the following announcement: The Emperor has decided that all subjects of Prussia, or of States allied with Prussia, now in France, shall be permitted to remain so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. In regard to vessels of commerce belonging to the enemy the following rules will be observed: To such vessels now in French ports or which may enter said ports in ignorance of war, a delay of 30 days will be granted for their departure and safe conduct until they arrive at their destination; vessels having shipped cargoes for France before the declaration of war are not liable to capture, and may discharge their cargoes and load with others in the harbour of the Empire after which they will receive safe conduct to the ports which they belong to.

La Liberte, an organ of the M. Thiers's party, gives the following as the programme of the French. The army will first enter Hesse, in order to neutralize the southern State of Germany. They will then occupy and fortify the city of Frankfurt. From this point they will be able to sweep all the Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine, they will then enter Prussia by way of Westphalia and a reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation will follow.

La Liberte says, in case Denmark joins France in war, the Princes of Orleans will serve in the Danish army.

France has communicated to the powers a notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland, ensuring their neutrality. France is also on an active negotiation with Russia to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

The Journal Official has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it professes to be pleased, and continues:—But no one can ignore the ambitious designs of Prussia against the independence of Holland. Bismarck wishes to make that generous and illustrious little nation submit as the Danish Duchies were forced to submit. He wished to render Holland a naval State of the North German Confederation, and under pretext of establishing closer commercial relations tried to place Prussian customs officers at Amsterdam. The patriotic emotion aroused in the Netherlands at the time of the Luxemburg affair will also be remembered, nor will it be forgotten that without the firm stand taken by France then Prussian policy would have resulted totally to the independence and autonomy of the Netherlands. The Cabinet of the Hague is on its guard, and will not fail to maintain the real interests of the country. The same paper has the following on the relation of Switzerland to France. We learn from several Swiss cantons and particularly from Neuchâtel, that the military measures of the Federal Government are not directed against France, but are inspired by a friendly neutrality. Switzerland knows she has nothing to fear from France her neutral ally and firm friend. The measures taken by Switzerland to secure the respect of Prussia for her neutrality are in our favour, as by her geographical position she protects an important portion of our frontier. The friendly feeling of the Spanish people towards France is also pointed out by the Journal, which says:—We hear from Spain that all notice how carefully in the present conflict our Government and Chambers have avoided any act or expression of unfriendliness towards that Power; this results from the feelings of sympathy between the two nations.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals are adverse to the neutrality of Spain.

PORTUGAL.

Luzon, July 4.—Orders have been despatched to the Governor of Portuguese Guinea to receive from the British authorities official possession of the Island of Bolama.

PRUSSIA.

Bismarck said that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended.

The Cabinet of Berlin having received notification of a declaration of war, Deputy Drealls intends to move that the Chambers during the war may be represented by a permanent committee of Senators and Deputies.

A Berlin correspondent says, thanks to her organization Prussia will in a few hours be equal to France at all points. National exultation is unbounded. Colleges and schools are closed and students are thronging to the recruiting offices to be enrolled. The same is true of South Germany.

Prussians on the border say that Bismarck is much troubled at the slowness of Landwehr in coming forward.

The North German Government offers a reward of three pounds for the first notification of the declaration of war given to any German vessel at sea, the money to go to the captain of the ship giving such notification.

RUSSIA.

Warsaw, July 2.—The Archduke Albert was received at the Austro-Russian frontier by Adjutant-General Knorin and numerous officers. The Czar, wearing the uniform of an Austrian General, awaited the Archduke at the railway station. His Imperial Highness was dressed in the uniform of a Marshal of the Russian army, and was heartily received by His Majesty, a military band striking up the Austrian national air. The Czar conducted his Imperial Highness to the Castle of Lazienki, where he takes up his residence, and where a squadron of Uhlans, of which the Archduke is Commander, has been quartered. The Czar has expressed to the Austrian Ambassador, Baron Chotek, the pleasure derived from the visit of the Archduke.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, July 3.—According to an official telegram received from Warsaw the Czar has conferred upon the Archduke Albrecht the Grand Cross of the military Order of St. George. An autograph letter of the Emperor, published this morning, appoints Heren Holzgethan and Petrinio respectively Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture, and Count Councillor Stremaczek Minister of Public Education.

July 4.—The trial of 14 workmen, charged with high treason, which had been postponed for several days, commenced this morning. The Public Prosecutor, in his opening address, explained that the prisoners belonged to a committee which was engaged in spreading a Socialist-Democratic agitation in Austria; that they were in communication with trades unions in foreign countries, and in conjuncture with the latter, aimed at the overthrow of all social and State institutions. During the trial a large number of working men gathered in front of the Court-house, but there was not the slightest disturbance of order.

The Austrian Court is naturally interested in the present crisis, but abstains at present from active interference.

The fact that Austria is ordering extended field manoeuvres in Hungary is accepted as proving her sincerity of neutrality.

Vienna, July 21.—A Council of Ministers was held here yesterday, at which it was decided that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality. Her exterior policy is dependent on that of the Czar.

Rome.—The Holy Father received the congratulations of the Sacred College on Friday last after High Mass in St. Peter's. He replied to the Cardinal Vicar's speech in most impressive words, in which he spoke of the work he had attempted during his long and stormy Pontificate, and the difficulties he had encountered from the spirit of revolt which has taken possession even of many calling themselves good Catholics, as well as of the declared enemies of the Church. On the 21st (Tuesday), which was the anniversary of the Holy Father's coronation, High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's, coram Pontifice, by the Cardinal Mathien, Archbishop of Besancon, the Senators and public bodies of Rome assisting, as well as the Sacred College and the Fathers of the Council. General Dumont and his officers came expressly from Civita Vecchia, in order to be present, and paid their respects to the Holy Father after Mass. The illumination of the city was very general, but the Beagal lights at St. Peter's were given up, and public concert took place instead in the Piazza Colonna. The French officers in garrison at Civita Vecchia gave a splendid ball and supper in honor of the day, which has been observed with the greatest public rejoicing all over the Roman States. The Consistory did not take place on Monday, and the day it will be held is not yet fixed. At the Church of St. Ignazio, the feast of San Luigi Gonzaga was celebrated, on Tuesday with great devotion and splendour, and the church was literally crowded at first and second Vespers, and at the countless Masses at the tomb of the saintly patron of the Roman youth. The Pope did not assist at the octave procession of Corpus Christi last night, but he has gone this morning to the Lateran for the High Mass of St. John Baptist.

Fifty recruits a week are arriving for the Pontifical Zouaves, and everything is being done to put the Papal army in a state of efficiency. The English Zouaves have exchanged their club in Piazza delle Valle for a much more spacious and convenient one close to the Gesù, into which they remove on Tuesday, and which includes an open court where they can sit out of doors in the summer evenings. The marriage of the Vicomte de Salzy with Mlle. de Pleis de Gredend, whose brother was one of the earliest martyrs for the Temporal power at Castel-Suardo, took place last week at Rennes. The marriage of the Baron Vital de Rochetelle [ex-Zouave of Mentana] with Mlle. de Dampion is announced for next month. The Knights of Malta hold their annual celebration this morning at the Church of the Lucobese. Among the new English Knights of Justice is Major de Haviland, Lord Beaumont being also one, and not a mere Knight of Devotion. The infusion of the Northern element into the Order cannot but be of the greatest advantage to its efficiency and dignity, and may, it is to be hoped, obviate the abuses of its spirit and institute which had crept in under an exclusively Italian administration; such as the sale of its privileges to Roman shopkeepers for the entry of their goods, the letting of its houses as public hotels, and other proceedings equally inconsistent with the institute and spirit of so ancient and noble an order of chivalry, devoted to the services of the poor and the defence of the Church and her faith.

The Revolution.—There is literally nothing of political interest this week, either in Rome or in Italy, to record save the continued preparations of the Sect for a coup de-main on Rome. General Bixio's enterprise for the extension of commerce in the sea of India and China has, strange to say, entailed the necessity of taking soundings in the harbour of Terceira, where the General appears to have penetrated in disguise last week for this purpose. The Pontifical Government having received authentic information on this point, the pest will of course be strengthened. This, however, proves that the project exists, and awaits only a favourable moment to show itself in action. The enrolments at Genoa are going on actively, and bounties of 180 francs are being given to each recruit, and a franc a day as pay.

EGYPT.

Constantinople, July 1. An amicable arrangement has been arrived at between Halim Pasha and

the Khedive, the former ceding Shoubra and the sequestered property, as well as all prospective and hereditary rights.

INDIA.

Calcutta, July 1.—The press continues to condemn severely the mode in which the income-tax is being assessed.

The Government of Bengal is considering the question of devising a scheme for levying an educational cess.

July 4.—A large meeting of natives was held here on Saturday, when resolutions were passed condemning the policy of the Government in withdrawing State aid from English education. The draught of a memorial to the Duke of Argyll was adopted.

UNITED STATES.

Until September next the present liquor law of Massachusetts will be in force, and the sale of anything to be drunk on the premises is illegal. On the first of September the new law goes into effect, and under its provisions, if seven citizens of a town and fifty of a city have petitioned for a popular vote, an election is to be had to decide whether the sale of ale, lager beer and cider will be allowed. If affirmatively decided, it shall be legal to sell these beverages over the bar to be drunk on the premises.

SECRET OF HAPPINESS.—An Italian Bishop, who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, and being much opposed without manifesting impatience, being asked by a friend to communicate the secret of his being always so happy, replied, 'It consists in a single thing, that is, making a right use of my eyes.' His friend, in surprise, begged him to explain his meaning. 'Most willingly,' replied the Bishop; 'in whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my great business is to get there. I then look down upon earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall soon fill in it. I then look abroad in the world, see what multitudes are, in all respects, less happy than myself. And thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all my cares must end, and how little reason I have had to murmur, or be otherwise than thankful. And to live in this spirit is to be always happy.'

BATHERS AND DOGS.—The correspondent of a country paper relates the following anecdote: When I was about fifteen years old, and at school, I obtained permission one day to take with me as a bathing companion, Hector, the master's great Newfoundland dog. I had taken my basket from the pier, and was making for the buoy anchored some hundred yards from the land, when I was startled by a sensation such as might be produced by a rake drawn violently down my back, first from my right shoulder, then from the left. Turning quickly round, I found to my dismay that Hector was resolutely bent on saving me from a watery grave. Without stopping to reason with him on his unnecessary display of zeal, I instantly dived, turned under water, rose to the surface, seized him by the tail, pulled him under water, and held him there until I thought he had enough of it. We then swam quietly and independently to land, Hector taking the lead. I recollect to this day the smart of the salt water on the musical staves which decorated my poor back; but though Hector and I bathed together many a time afterwards, he never came near me again.

We cannot have figs from thorns, or grapes from thistles; and if we wish to succeed in business, we must use means adapted to its end.

A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold, and eats thistles.

'In you do not close that window, waiter, I shall die from the draught,' said a lady dining at the Crystal Palace. 'And if you do close it I shall die from the heat in this hot weather,' exclaimed a stout fair lady. Then there was a giggle amongst the diners at the dilemma of the waiter; when a literary gentleman present said, 'My good fellow, your duty is; close the window and kill one lady, then open it and kill the other lady.'

READ! READ!! READ!!!

PLEURISY.

Montreal, C.E., May 12, 1864.

Dear Sirs,—Last Fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, which were recommended to be taken with the Sarsaparilla, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.'

Yours, &c.,

JOHN GOODBODY,

No. 8, Dumaria St.

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 Medicines.

Eminent Men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a peroxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Imperfect digestion, with its invariable accompaniments, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure the excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases one dose of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills will remove cause and consequence together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate type, inevitably and quickly yields to this mild and most efficacious of all cathartic and antibilious medicines—which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can long withstand. In all cases where the liver is affected, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the most potent purifier of the animal fluids the world has known, will greatly facilitate a cure.

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 Medicines.

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

printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in another column.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild garden and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rhenish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, where it is scarcely more than half the price of either.

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

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

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 32 years, who left Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his Father and Mother, James and Ellen Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgoyne's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—46c. D. & J. SADDLER & CO., Montreal.

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NOTICE.

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

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

BRUNO LEDOUX,

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MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS,

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

LOVELLS

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

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

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELLS DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty boxes. These are engaged mainly

on the towns and villages of the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

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

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

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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

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Facilities

for the production of Musical Instruments consists of

Well-chosen Materials,

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Musical Knowledge and Experience,

Refined Taste in Decoration,

Division of Manual Labor,

Active Personal Supervision, and

Ample Capital.

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

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

BY ANY HOUSE WHATSOEVER.

The Messrs. Smith mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that a discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

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is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed,—with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

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MONTREAL.

WANTED. Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English...

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TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MEROIER. The Heirs of Isaiah Meroier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

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1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax; 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation;

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WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS! BERLIN WOOL, SHETLAND WOOL, FINGERING WOOL, FLEURY WOOL.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

WANTED. A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of Joseph Maurice, of the Parish of St. Laurent, An Insolvent.

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

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS. PROMISSOR OF QUERREY, Dist. of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent.

AGENTS! READ THIS! WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions.

GRAY'S UMBRA. A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 400 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers...

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET. A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the completest and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

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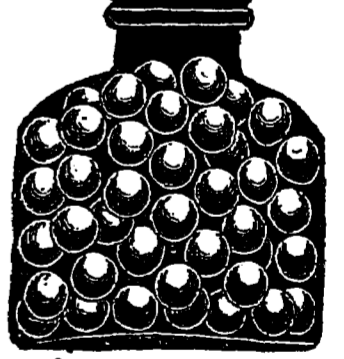
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