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MARRYING A MERCHANT;

OR,

PRIDE PUNISHED.

ed a young lady to her friend Josephine Alli-

I think he's nothing but a clerk,' was the contemptuous response, accompanied by a pecuhar toes of the head.

I am sure I cannot see anything to sneer at in the condition of a clerk, continued Josephine's

They are well enough in their place,' was the reply. But I want to have none of these understrappers running after me.

Weil, there's Mr. Hambleton. He's not a clerk. What do you think of him?

I think he's a mechanic, and that's a thousand times worse! Marry a mechanic! I'll hear my maiden name to the grave first!'

If he is a mechanic he is doing a good business, and he is an intelligent man.

I don't care if he is. He needn't come alter me, I can tell him. I am not going to lower myself by any such connexion.

In what class do you expect to marry ?' asked the friend.

Why. I expect to marry a merchant.

Wouldn't a young doctor do?

' No. '

Why not?"

Because young doctors, unless they inherit fortunes, generally cut their garments out of very scant patterns. '

You look for the money, then ??

11 look to be well taken care of, and to be sustained in good society, when I marry.'

Why not take a lawyer, then ?'

Because they're ditto.

Or a minister? Ditto. I've no notion of being compelled to cut and carve in order to make a small income last through the year I'm not one that and next year alter them to suit the fashionbuying a new body for an old skirt in the spring, and new sleeves for that in the fall. No. no-I'm not an economist, Mary, and would advise all young fellows who expect an economical wife, to steer clear of Josephine Allison."

Would you not be willing to share any lot in in --- street? life with the man you really love?"

No. I would not. When poverty comes in at the door, love, you know flies out of the window.

I do not know any such thing, Josephine. In my opinion, no change in external circumstances be truly founded.

Why, really, Mary, I did not suspect you of a tendency to romance.

Josephine Allison was the daughter of a hatter, Who had managed, by close attention to business to reise a large family, and have a few thousands of dollars left-say twenty thousand. This sum divided amongst his eight children, would not, of course, leave either of them very wealthy. But as Mr. Allison was reputed to be a rich man, his daughters had plenty of beaux. And as they, like the beaux, had no very correct idea of the extent of their father's wealth, they, very naturally, over-estimated it, and, as naturally, over-estimated themselves in consequence.

Mr. Bradford, the young man who had been alluded to by Josephine in a tone of contempt, was chief clerk in a large mercantile house .-Having met Miss Allison frequently in company -for, notwithstanding her horror of clerks and mechanics, she found it impossible, owing, as she alleged, to the loose morals of society, to avoid of Mr. Hambleton. coming into unpleasant contact with themendeavored to conciliate her favor. But her this morning? mauner towards him was cold and reserved .-This he at first thought might be natural to her, but, after a while, he observed that she could be he very soon made up his mind, that he at least did not want, Erskine saw, or thought that he the back of the bill, that was only the beginning

one who seemed so evidently disinclined to re- quest. ceive bim in the right spirit. So soon as his eyes ceased to be dazzled by the stronger light, What do you think of Mr. Bradford? ask- he was enabled to see that which was far did credit to his sell control. more interesting and attractive in the gentleaffection deeper, purer, calmer, and far more ra- | you shall be most cheerful to me.' tional, took possession of his mind-an affection that found a return in the gentle bosom of Mary.

In the meantime, a Mr. Erskine, who had just opened a retail dry-goods-store, became acquainted with Josephine, and forthwith made a bold assault upon the citidel of her heart. He was a merchant, and, of course, all was right in that respect. Josephine's father had seen a little of the world, and was, therefore, not so much disposed to judge altogether by first appearances. But he was overruled by Mrs. Allison, who wanted to be mother-in-law to a 'merchant,' as much as Josephine wished to be the wife of a amount, in my case? like distinguished individual.

In due time, Mr. Erskine made his offer for be will not consent. the hand of Josephine, and was accepted without any unnecessary delay. Two months passed, and then they were married. Mr. Erskine had lingly. furnished his house, for which he had engaged to nav a high rent, in elegant style, for one who was not a rich man. And certainly be was not, even if he were a 'merchant.' In commencing business, he had not a single dollar in real capital. Several jobbing houses had united in furnishing him with a fair stock of goods, because, as a clerk, be had been active and shrewd, and it was thought that he could not fail to do well, if prudent. In Mr. Allison he thought that he had found his man, and in Josephine, a girl who would make quite a showy wife. Under these views and feelings he had married. And, with a view to mislead as to his real condition, he had furnished his house at twice the expense required to have made a very genteel appearance .-Everything went on 'swimmingly,' as they say. reflecting upon her own elevated position. She visited and revisited visitors; went to parties, and gave parties, with an untiring reliab. Never | this, he at last called upon Campbell. had she known what it was to enjoy life before. Everywhere she was received with attention for was she not the wife of Mr. Erskine, 'merchant,' | Camibell, for one thousand dollars each.'

Time passed on, and sundry square little bits paper, handed in by a quiet matter-of-fact looking individual, began to accumulate on a wire point just over Mr. Erskine's desk, staring him in the face, whenever he looked up in a musing attitude, from morning until night, day after day. can effect the love of a married pair, if that love | Presently, two or three of these notices would be taken from the file every morning, and checks filled up, covering the amount they called for, and all dispatched to the bank. But for every one disposed of two would come in its place. This continued until the entire balance in the bank was drawn out.

What must be done now? the merchant asked of himself. 'Why 1 must bave an accommodation,' was the mental conclusion. 'But who will go on my paper? That's the important question, he went on to say. 'It's only three months since I was married, and I don't I ke to come down on the old gentleman so soon. Let me see. There are Wilson, and Jones, and Hambleton. Can't I venture to ask one of them? I think so. There is Hambleton. He has always sold me as free as the air. No doubt he has perfect confidence; and now that I have old Mr. Allison at my back, will go on my paper at a word. I will try him first, anyhow.' And, so saying, Erskine sought the store fessional call.

Bradlord felt himself a good deal drawn towards dual, smiling, and extending his hand in a frank, her. He, therefore, sought her company, and encouraging manner. What can I sell you

'I don't know. What have you that is new?' 'Come up stairs and see,' Mr. Hambleton replied. And the two went up, and spent balf Courteous and affable, even on' a first introduc- an hour in turning over various kinds and atyles tion, to some, and as cold as an scicle to others. of goods. After buying several packages, The reason of this he was unable to define; but which he did want, and as many more that he thought, at the time he was writing his name on

'Say on,' replied Mr. Hambleton, with an amiable, and accomplished Mary Grant. An encouraging smile, anything that we can do for

> 'In a word, then, Mr. Hambleton, I want a good name on a note. Most of my first payments are now falling due, and you know that it is impossible for a new beginner to meet everything without a little help.

Of course it is, but. I am sorry to tell you. that it is entirely out of my power to aid you in that way. Although doing business in my own name, I have a partner, and our contract is posi tive that neither shall endorse or give his note without the consent of the other."

Would he not let you do it for a small

'No. I have tried him several times; but

"Do you think Wilson would object to doing the favor I ask of you?' Erskine inquired, mus ..

'I really cannot tell. I should think it doubtful, however. Men in business are very cautious in regard to these matters. So many persons have been ruined by endorsing, that not one likes to put his name to paper.'

Some other way will open, then,' Erskine ren'ied, in a tone of assumed cheerfulness. I must have an indorser,' he said to himself, as he walked towards his store. But who shall I get ?" There is Campbell-I could get him, I suppose. But, if he endorses for me, I must do the same for him, and I don't want to have my name too common in the market. Besides, his is not the most substantial concern in the city.'

Another examination of his cash account, and an estimate of his payment and probable receipts for the next two months-during which time his Josephine never got tired of looking at and ad- heaviest obligations fell due-made him feel, can sit down and make my own dresses this year, miring her beautiful house and furniture; nor of more than ever, the necessity of doing something. Two or three efforts more were made to get an indorsement by a substantial house, but failing in

> 'I want your name on these notes,' he said. presenting two bill drawn by himself in favor of

'Certainly! with the greatest of pleasure,' rejoined Campbell, taking up a pen and placing his name, with a flourish, upon each of the notes. As he handed them back to Erskine, he said. ' If I can serve you in this way at any time, be sure | banks.' to call upon me.'

'You are certainly very kind,' Erskine said.

During the morning, he had his two notes conveyed to the discount boxes of two different banks, whose boards sat early on the succeeding Jay. Campbell, he knew, was not esteemed to be very sound. His naper was of the quality called weak' in the market, and never passed unless strongly bolstered up. His sleep during that night was brief and troubled, for his payments on the next day were heavy, for one of bis business resources. At last it was escer tained that one note had been thrown out and the other discounted. The relief experienced from the proceeds of one note, was of so much moment to him, that he bore the disappointment of having the other returned with quite a philosophic air. On the next day be succeeded in getting that one discounted also. He was now comparatively easy. The proceeds of these tw notes carried him along in his payment quite comfortably. About a week after his application to Campbell, that individual returned his pro-

'One good turn, they say, deserves another,' her. 'Good morning, Erskine!' said that indivi- he said, laughing, as he came to the deak where Erekine was sitting. 'You were so kind as to accept my indorsement a few days ago, and now I wish to return the favor, by asking your name to this little bit of paper.

Certainly, certainly! For how much 18 at ? responded Erskine.

'Only for fifteen bundred dollars.'

The note was, of course, indorsed. As Erskine

would not attempt to cultivate the friendship of saw, a good opportunity for mentioning his re- of a dangerous kind of business. Before three months had expired, he had indorsed for Camp-'I shall want a little business favor, I believe, bell to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Hambleton, he said, with a coolness that | Campbell for him to the amount of six thousand. These operations had the effect of making Erskine's business go on as smoothly as he could wish, for a time. But his bills for furniture &c., now began to fall due, and he was again at his wits' ends for the means whereby to meet his I am sure I cannot tell.' engagements. Borrowing money, to be returned in a lew days, bad been resorted to, and tound to be a very troublesome and worrying business. He had become involved in this to a perplexing extent-borrowing to-day to pay one friend and to morrow to pay another, and on the next day to meet a note.

It was towards the close of the first year of his marriage, that Erskine found it impossible to bim. keep up, without some aid from his father-inlaw. Several of Campbell's notes which had fallen due, that individual had found himself unable to lift. Of course Erskine had to raise the amount to prevent his own name from being dishonored. His own accommodation paper the bank refused to renew, unless be would give them some better indorser. But one day to save himself presented itself, and that was to go to Mr. Allison. The time for making use of that long-contemplated resource bad now fully come, and accordingly Erskine waited upon his father in-law, and made known his wishes.

'That is a thing I have never in my life asked of any man, was the reply. 'I have seen so many men roused by indorsing for others, that I have steadily persisted in petther asking nor granting such a favor.

But I can assure you, Mr. Allison, that there is not the slightest danger in this case, urged Erskine.

. Is your name on any one's paper ?'

This question Erskine had expected, and he made up his mind to answer . No,? and he did so accordingly, with a promptness that deceived Mr. Allison.

· How much money do you want ?'

" My beaviest payments fall due this month: and I must have at least six thousand dollars more than my sale and collections will realize. After that I shall be as easy as an old shoe."

'I don't think any bank will do my note for so large a sum as six thousand dollars."

Oh, yes, they will But I did not think of offering a single note of that amount. It would be better to make three notes of two thousand dollars each, and have them done in different

Still the old man besitated, and urged object tione: but these were all met and set aside. At last Erskine's perseverance gained the victory, and he got possession of three of Mr. Allison s notes, to the amount of six thousand dollars, the om for which he had asked. These went through the banks as soon as offered.

Everything went on again, for a short time, as smooth as a summer sea; and Erskine suf fered himself once more to relapse into a false security. He purchased more freely, and commenced inviting some of the country merchants to make bills with him, suffering them to take goods on a small advance, at a credit of nine and twelve months, for which he had to pay in four and six months. While these things were going on, his wife was passing the time in plea sant unconsciousness of the precipice towards which she was approaching. She felt more and more 'uplified' every day, in consequence of her position in society, as the wife of a merchant. and had even ceased to remember some three or four of her young friends who had been so vulgar as to marry into the 'common herd' below

'It's really time that you were married,' she said to her friend, Mary Grant, about a year after her own happy escape from the delights of single blessedness, and I know the one who

'Do you, indeed! Who's he? 'He's a young merchant, who has been in business about a year.

Well, what is his name?

Edward Perkins. Mary shook her head.

Why do shake your head, and look such decided opposition?

Because Edward Perkins is not exactly the man for me, if he is a merchant."

Why not?

He does not suit my fancy, Josephine, and

would not if he were the prince of merchants.' ' Who does suit your fancy then, Mary? For

'As we are on this subject, Josephine, I will tell you, more particularly, as one of my errands here this morning was to inform you that I am to be married in a couple of weeks.'

" Married! Why you take me all by surprise. And now that you have told me that much, tell me who the happy fellow is."

' His name is Bradford. I suppose you know

'Mary, you cannot be in earnest?' Mrs. Erskine said, in a changed tone, and with a sobered

' And why not, Josephine?'

' Marry Mr. Bradford! Surely you cannot be in earnest ?"

Marry a clerk! A mere nobody!

' He is a man, and a gentleman !' was Mary's firm and dignified reply. 'And further Mrs. Erskine as I have just intimated, he is to become my husband in two weeks. You will. therefore see the propriety of chosing your words rather more carefully."

Certainly, Mary, and I must apologize, I suppose for my seeming rudeness. But, indeed? what you say pains me exceedingly. Surely you are not going to reduce yourself to the level of a man who is only a clerk. Don't you see, that you will at cace lose your station in society?" 'Most cheerfully will I give up any position

that I have held, to become the wife of the man I have chosen. But I do not fear any such resalt in this case."

' You will find yourself mistaken, then, I can tell you,' Mrs. Erskine replied, drawing herself up with a certain dignified air.

"I do not fear it. I know of no one who will think any the less of me.

. If they do not think the less of you, Mary, still you cannot be admitted, except alone, into good society.7

' How do you mean alone?"

"I mean without your husband."

'And do you really think,' Josephine, that I would place my foot over any threshold where my bushand was not admitted? I am sure I cannot tell how you would do.

Mary, but such an interdiction there will most certainly be.' " Here, I suppose, among other places?" Mery

Grant said, in a calm tone. 'I cannot say no, Mary,' was Mrs. Erskine's

The indignant girl said no more, but instantly arose from the chair and left the house.

When her bushand came home in the evening. Josephine related the whole circumstances to bim. Surely you cannot be in earnest! he said, in tones of profound surprise.

'Indeed, then, I am in earnest. Do you think I am going to throw my bouse open for the reception of every kind of people.

"Josephine, you know not what you are doing,' Mr. Erskine replied with a troubled aspect of countenance. There are few men more generally esteemed than Mr. Bradford for gentlemanly deportment and unwavering integrity of

'Yes, but he is only a clerk.'

'And so was your husband only a clerk once.'

'That is nothing. He is not a clerk.'

'Neither will Bradford be a clerk after the first of next month, when he will become a partner in one of the oldest and best houses in the city. I only wish that I was in his place, for I know that in five years from this time he will be worth ten dollars for my one.'

'You are jesting with me,' Mrs. Erskine said, as a sudden paleness overspread her countenance. 'I must go and see Mary and apologize for what I have said, Josephine remarked after a long-and painful silence.

I should not suppose that any such apology would be received, her husband replied. The

meult-I can call it by no other name-was too

In two weeks, as Mary had said, she was married to Mr. Bradtord, and in a few days afterwards the newspapers contained the announcement that her husband had been associated to the honor of the Blessec Virgin, his Eminence conno business with the old and highly respectable tinues:firm of \_\_\_\_, and Co.

Instead of seeking to make any show, the newly married pair retired to a pleasant and neatly furnished dwelling, where Mary found, in of the most boly Mother of God, whose intercession domestic quiet and retirement, that true bappiness for which Mrs. Erskine sought in vain and ostentatious pride.

It was about three years after Erskine's marriage, that he found his business upon a thorough investigation, inextricably involved. Campbell had failed, and left him to pay some twelve thou sand dollars of accommodation paper, which had been kept running for his (Campbell's) benefit. And, worse than all, in this crisis, the name of Mr. Allison was on Erskine's paper to, at least, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. For more and day to keep his head above water. But his legitimate business was almost entirely neglected, and nearly the whole of his time spent 'financiering.' But it availed nothing that he borrowed thousands of dollars every week, to return thousands of dollars borrowed in the week previous. It availed nothing that he kept two or three bank accounts to prevent the large amount of his 'askings' from being known to the directors of any one institution. The crisis would and did come.

Mr. Allison was standing behind the counter one day about this time, with his apron on, and bis sleeves rolled up, musing in no very quiet mind, over the heavy responsibility under which he was placed for his son-in-law, when that individual entered.

Good morning, Charles!' he said, endeavor ing to smile. . You look troub'ed about some thing,' he added, marking the expression of the young man's countenance more closely.

And I feel troubled,' was the gloomy re-

Why, what is the matter, Charles?' Mr. Allison asked, his heart bounding with a sudden and to him audibly.

I am afraid that my business is involved beyond hope,' and the young man leaned against the counter in much agitation.

Why do you think so ?' asked Mr. Allison, in a voice as calm as he could assume.

Because I have met with several heavy losses lately. Campbell's failure has involved a loss of at least twelve thousand dollars, and I have suck more than that sum by my country custom.

What are you going to do?

'I cannot tell. One thing is certain-I shall not be able to meet my payments to-morrow .--They are five thousand dollars, and I have not one buodred. Every resource is exhausted .-Failure, mevitable and totally ruinous, stares me in the face."

And I shall be involved in that ruin, said Mr. Allison, pacing the narrow space behind his counter backwards and forwards, in manifest agitation of mind.

I trust not, sir, Erskine ventured to say.

'Young man,' said the father-in law, pausing and looking Erskine steadily and sternly in the face, when you fail I will be stripped of everything. The bard earning of forty industrious Fool, fool, that I was, to suffer my better convictions to be overruled.

'You are only on my paper to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.' Erskine said, after the

old man had ceased speaking.
Oaly twenty thousand! And pray, sir, how

much do you suppose I am worth? 'At least three times that sum,' was the con-

fident reply. You were never more mistaken in your life. sir! I am, or rather was, worth about twenty

thousand dollars and no more. Of course I am now a beggar!" He said this with a bitterness of tone that

young man, and made him feel a keen compunction for what he had done.

But no affliction of mind could stay the onward course of events. The morrow came, and Erskine's store was closed. He had failed. Then came meetings of creditors, assignments, &c. Everything was given up, splendid furni ture and all; and Mrs. Erskine was compelled to seek refuge to her father's house, for her bus band, now a broken 'merchant,' had no place in which to give her shelter. But worse than all, the hard earnings of her father were drained out to lift notes upon which he had placed his name. His houses were sold, and his stock reduced, so sary to refer to the murders and outrages latterly that when all was over, he had the fixtures of his abop left, his bousehold furniture, and a very small stock of furs and trimmings, with which to go on with his business, and eke out a support for a still large and expensive family. As for spiracies. And as a portion of the press has largely Erskine, he was glad to obtain a situation as clerk upon a moderate salary, and as for Josephine, much as she despised a clerk, she found herself in the end the wife of a clerk.

On the same day that Mrs. Erskine left her beautiful home, to fall back into obscurity, Mrs. Bradford changed her neat little dwelling for one of more imposing appearance, yet possessing no bigher attractions for her eye than the pleasant place where the first two years of her happy wedded life bad been spent. Her husband's interest in the business had proved much more filled with the worst species of infidelity, as well as productive than be had anticipated, and although in no way desirous of making a more showy ap pearance than that which he had already made, his partners insisted that he should take that external position in society which his means and standing clearly warranted : and it was in yielding to their wishes that he had taken a beautiful house and furnished it in bandsome style.

being well dressed gives her more peace of mind the press in their hands; let them not buy those than teligion. wicked papers with which this city is infested—let

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON FREEWASONS AND FEMILINS.

On Sunday a pastoral from his Rminence tha Oardinal Archbighor, was read in all the churches of the metropolis. Having set forth the devotions appropriate for May-the month specially dedicated

'In times of difficulty and distress our great hope should be placed in the protection of the Almighty. This we are to obtain by fervent and humble prayer, and by putting our supplications under the patronage with her divine Son is all-powerful. Alas! at present our wants and our difficulties are innumerable. Like the pious king Josephat, when he was assailed by hosts of powerful enemies, we may say, We have not strength enough to be able to resist this multitude which cometh violently upon us. But as we know not what to do, we can only turn our eyes to thee, O'Lord' (2 Par xx. 12). Let us briefly refer to some of those evils, leaving it to you, very reverend brethren to explain them more fully to your flocks in your instructions during the coming morth. The first evil which I shall mention is the existence of the Masonic, Fenian, Ribbon, and other secret societies in this country. In these institutions the members swear that they will obey leaders whom than a year, the younger man had toiled night they do not know, and who may be very dangerous men, and command wicked things, and they call God to witness that they will keep certain secrets, without knowing what they are, and which may turn out to be opposed to the teaching of the gospel and the maxims of religion. The habit of continually taking oaths without necessity is undoubtedly a profanation of the holy name of God, whilst to call him in witness that you will do things of a doubtful morality is nothing less than blasphemy. Our divine Lord, in the gospel, severely condemes those who vei their deeds in darkness, and hate the light. Men', says he, 'loved darkness rather than the light; for their works were evil For every one that doeth evil bateth the light, and cometh not to the light that his works may not be reproved. But be that doth truth, cometh to the light, that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God' (John iii, 19). These maxims should be respented everywhere, but especially in this empire,

where associations for everything lawful are recog nised, and where there is no necessity of burying anything in darkness unless its wickedness and deformity be such that they cannot bear the light of day. It is easy to understand why bands of robbers and assassins bind themselves by oath to conceal their deeds of wickedness; but why men professing to act according to the laws of honor, justice, and religion, should swear to secresy and to the conceal. ment of their principles and actions, is a mystery quite unintelligible. Certainly, it is not in conformity with the precent of Christ: 'So let your light pulsation, and then continuing to beat strangely, shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father, who is in heaven.' (Mat v. 16). In regard to Freemasons, we learn from the history of modern times that many of them have been the greatest enemies of religion, and the prin cipal leaders of the revolutions which brought so many evils upon society. The greatest infidel of the last century, Voltaire, who laboured incessantly to destroy Christianity, and who never Lesitated to use sarcasms, lies, and calumnies for that purpose, was a Freemason, and obtained a sort of apotheosis from his brethren in one of the lodges of Paris a few days before his unhappy death; Marat, Dacton, Robespierre, and other similar monsters of iniquity, who were the great actors in the French revolution, and in our days Mazzini and Garibaldi, the principal authors of all the convulsions of Italy, belonged to the same craft. Moreover, there is a sort of Free masons in Belgium and France, calling themselves

solidaires, who will not allow their children to be

baptised, who refuse to contract marriage in a reli

gious way, who reject all the last sacraments of

eligion, preferring to die like beasts of the field,

without any thought of judgment or eternity, and

who wish after death their remains should be con

signed to the grave without any of the rites of Chris-

them,' says the Lord; and hence, though we do not

pretend to penetrate the mysteries of Freemasonry,

tian burial.

From their works you will know

we may conclude that the plant is bad, radically bad, which produces such poisonous fruit. As to Fenianism, I have spoken so often of it that I have nothing new to say. All I shall now add is, that the experience of the last few years shows that the years will be scattered to the winds, and I turned leaders of this organisation, or many of them, have upon the world in my old age, without a dollar. been men without principle or religion, and that, to carry out their own reckless projects they have driven their unsuspecting followers into the most foolish undertakings, and exposed them to the greatest dangers. By their med enterprises at Tallaght and elsewhere they have brought disgrace upon this country, and made us a laughing stock to the nations of the earth. Indeed, all their undertakings, conceived in a spirit of folly, have failed. They have displayed neither wisdom nor courage; so far from rendering services to their country, and promoting its prosperity and its liberties, they have obstructed every useful improvement; they have turned the minds of their followers to foolish pursuits; and they have brought on the country, and on its peaceful inhabitants, the evils of coercive and exceptional legislation. Of course there was not a shadow of hope for the success of this party; but, had it touched the heart of the impudent and reckless prevailed, or had the masses of the people joined in its undertakings, we should have had noth ing but confusion, anarchy, and depotism, and our poor country would have been overwhelmed with unbeard of calamities. It is on account of so many evils of this kind, produced by Freemasonry. Fenianism, and other such secret societies, that the Church subjects to the severest penalties all her children who join such organisations, and that she cuts them off as rotten branches from the mystic vine Explain, very reverend brethren, during the month of May, the evils referred to, and censures inflicted or secret societies by the Church, and exhort your pious flocks to pray that this country may be freed or preserved from all such dangerous institutions, and from all participation in the deeds of darkness and

> many years such crimes were scarcely heard of -Denounce all such iniquities, endeavor to inspire your flocks with a horror for them, and with the greatest detestation of deeds of blood and of all concontributed to the promotion of such evils, instruct the faithful to be on their guard against its influence, and caution them especially to avoil those news papers, which appear to have been established for the purpose of propagating corrupt maxims and revolutionary and anti-Ohristian doctrines. Unbappily newspapers of, this description have been published both in this and in other countries, and have been productive of the greatest evils. Their editors do not hesitate to spread poison on every side, and to undermine the good faith and the religion of the people Even in this city, so religious and so peaceful, I have seen caricatures of the sacraments in newspapers, and I have met with articles and letters with exhortations to violence and contempt for every authority, however just. Such abuses have been the occasion of the exceptional enactments against the press lately introduced, which, though greatly to be deplored, were rendered necessary by the licentions. ness of some public writers, and by so many attempts to propagate pernicious maxims through the country. For the moment, those who have occa-

sioned the suspension of our liberties will probably

abandon their past course, but only to re assume it

again as soon as the fear of extraordinary pucish-

violence to which they give rise. It is not neces-

unhappily too frequent in this country, in which for

Good books and the press will soon be corrected. good newspapers are now abundant and easily acquiced. Let the faithful read them and learn any thing good they contain, but let them not contaminate their minds with the perusal of scurrilous attacks upon religion, or with pretended patriotic or nationaliatic effusions, which tend to undermine all respect for authority, and to destroy the foundation of society. Writers, inspired with true patriotism, respect justice and truth, they inculcate the performance of good works and habits of industry, they love the true religion, and they glory in the pione deeds of their forefathers; but they never indulge in revolutionary dreams, and they would lay down their lives rather than abandon their faith to become maligners of the priests of God, and preachers of error and infidelity. Whilst deploring the perpetra-tion of outrages and disturbances, we are far from pretending that the people have no grievances to be complained of, or that they ought to declare themselves satisfied with the existing state of things. All insist on is that all unlawful and sinful means of obtaining redress, all conspiracies, all violence, all resistance to authority, all deeds of darkness, so well calculated to bring the wrath of heaven upon up should be avoided, and that the maxim of Ireland's greatest friend, namely that any one who commits a crime is a traitor to his country, should not be forgotten. Undoubtedly we have much to complain of, nor could it be otherwise. We have just passed through centuries and centuries of misrule and per secution; the country has been confiscated over and over several times; an internecine war was carried on for the total destruction of its inhabitants; the religion of the people was cruelly persecuted; the Outholic priesthood was sent into exile, or dragged to the scaffold; and a code of penalisms was enacted, which in its ornel ingennity surpassed everything of the kind ever heard of in the world. All these misfortunes have left deep wounds behind them, which cannot be besled, all at once by any efforts of legislation Time and patience are neces sary to remedy the effects of 80 many prosecutions and so much misrule. The statesmen now in power encouraged by the good dispositions and growing liberality of the English people, have determined to obliterate the memory of past wrongs, to bind up the wounds of the country, and to put us on a footing of equality with all other classes of her Msjesty's subjects. By a great measure, carried last year they commenced the good work of conciliation, and this year they are determined to go on in the same direction, settling the relation between landlord and tenant, and providing protection for the existence and welfare of the great masses of our people. This is a great undertaking, but it is surrounded by innumerable difficulties in itself, and it is opposed by the interests and passions of many. Let us pray during this month that God may direct our legislators to adopt everything good in the proposed measures, to correct what is wrong in it, and to adapt it to the wants and claims of a long-afflicted country. The distinguished statesmen who have displayed so much love for the public good and the welfare of Ireland, by undertaking a work of such magnitude and difficulty, may be defeated by their opponents, but in any case they deserve our warmest thanks, and the lasting gratitude of the country. In the meantime it appears to be our duty only to avoid all uncalled for opposition to a measure admittedly containing the seeds of much good, out rather to assist, as far as possible, in passing it with any necessary amendments. In my humble opinion it would be a foolish and fatal policy to do mything to weaken the hands of those who are anxious for our welfare, or to assist in driving them from power, in order to hand over the reigns of Government to patrons, perhaps, and abettors of the Orange lodges, always the curse and the bane of Ireland; to men who, it is power, would think of nothing but the interest of a faction, and the most

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

efficacious means of upholding old abuses.'

The Court for Ocown Cases Reserved has dis missed the appeal brought on behalf of Lawrence and Margaret Shields, convicted at the King's County Assizes of murdering Patrick Dunne at Philipstown The appeal was against the reception by the Judge of Dance's dying declaration, the appellants alleging that Dunne did not believe he was dying at the time he made the statement.

A terrible accident occurred on Thursday at a place called Dungiven, situated in the extreme west of the county Kerry. A cask of paraffin oil was washed ashore, and removed by some country peo-While examining it during the night, a spark of fire fell on the oil. A terrific explosion ensued, blowing the house to atoms. There were twelve persons in the room at the time, and when assistance arrived four were dead, and the remainder, though alive, were suffering from fearful injuries, and are not expected to live.

The late George Benry Moore's seat is sought by three, Messes. Blake, Browne - Mr Moore's brother-inlaw-and Sir George O'Donnel, all going in for ex-tensive tenant-right and fixing of tenure, for denominational education, and repeal of the Union .-For Longford, Mr King Harman's prospects are decided looking up. For Mallow, a third candidate, Colonel Hickie, known to fame as the father of ' the lost child' a stannch Liberal and Roman Catholic, has issued his address. Mr. Waters, Q. C., has been taken up by the clergy, and Major Knox's hopes are decidedly on the decline, unless Liberal disunion enable him to step in and succeed in wresting the seat from the people's choice.

The Rev George Hunt, rector of Tamlaght, near Moneymore, County Londonderry, was found dead in his bed-room in the Rectory House, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock a.m., on Saturday morn. ing, with a rope round his neck, and attached by the other end to the top rail at the back of his bed.

A man named Fyste, of humble position in life, and living near Enniskillen, has brought an action against a lady named Hamilton for breach of promise of marriage. Damages are laid at £500. The defence will be a traverse of the contract, and a plea that the promise was made under duresse and threats. The trial will take place at Omagh.

Mr. Patrick Burke, of Lisduff, near Tynagh, Co. Galway, received a threatening letter some two or three days ago, warning him on pain of certain death against taking a grass farm from Mr. Fugent, of Pallas, whose tenant he already is. The demonical writer signed himself 'One who wishes you in Hell's Fire.

The Protestant clergymen are alienating them. selves from English influence. In Limerick, a few weeks ago, the Rev Mr M'Outchen, and several of his brethren of the cloth, unhesitatingly declared for self-government, and this week we chronicle another remarkable adhesion to the same doctrine. The Rev. Mr. Carmichael, according to the 'Express, took occasion in a lecture to a congregation of young men on the subject of ' Ireland in the Tudor Times, to avow his aspiration that the cause of Irish na. tionality will and should triumph, and that self-gov. ernment is the destiny of the people. There is nothing very remarkable in any single individual avowing such an opinion, but the fact that those who formerly opposed it should now use their influence in propagating it, is a hopeful sign that all English party must soon disappear from the land.

A stronger proof of the political tranquility, if not wicked papers with which this city is infested—let lar excitement about any of them. The quietness of much too conjecture that, from his Grace's well Riband Society, without reference to the wishes of

them not read them nor tolerate them in their Mayo may be attributed to the fact that the Na known desire to advance the interests of the people houses. If they act in this way the wickedness of thomas cause is felt, to be seenre. There is no divis of Liemore and neighborhood be attributed to the people tional cause is felt, to be secure. There is no divi-sion in the camp and no opposition is thought of against Mr. Browns, the choice of the priests and people. In Longford the case is different, and vet who would suppose that the electors were on the eve of a contest? All parties appear to have profited by the wholesome lesson administered by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and the canvass of the rival candidates is pursued with a quietness which contrasts very strikingly with the turbulance of the last election. There is a truce between the hostile mobs, and the leaders on both sides have abstained from any irritating appeal to the passions of the multitude. The 'National' journals write in favor of Captain Harman, but not with the heartiness and vigour which characterized their support of Mr. Martin .-Their tone betrays misgivings as to his chances.

> In consequence of an application made some time ago, the Admiralty have decided on having a war ship stationed in Belfast Lough. She will arrive in August next

> At Orusheen, Clare, notices have been posted commanding the local landlords to reduce their ments twenty per cent., under penalty of being shot. Notice is also given to tenants not to pay 'he present rents under a similar penalty Three landlords are specially named.

The Cork papers report the arrest of a 'Rory of the Hills' at Killeagh, in the county of Cork. He is stated to have accosted a gentlemen named Hall, and threatened bim if he did not reinstate in his farm the father of O'Brien, the ' Manchester martyr.' He had his face blackened, and threw stones at Mr. Hall and his family, who were driving in a car along the public road.

The man Dwyer (a tenant of Mr Baker, of Banaba, who was murdered last year), whose threatened eviction excited strong local feeling some time ago, but who since agreed to give up peaceable possession, has refused to do so, and it will now be necessary to re move him by the Sheriff The murdered gentleman desired to give the farm to Dwyer's brother, with whom Dwyer had quarrelied

On Monday evening in Parliament Lord Talbot De Malabide presented a petition from the guardians of the North Dublin Union for the repeal of the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland and for other purpose. The Marquis of Clanricarde asked whether the Government were prepared to introduce into the House, of Lords bills to repeal or modify the provisions of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act as far as related to Ireland, and to amend the Marriage Law of Ireland. Barl Gracville admitted the importance of both subjects, and said that the Lord Privy Seal would short ly bring in a bill to "mend the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. The other subject was one upon which legislation was required, but he could not promise that a bill would be introduced this session.

DUBLIN May 6 .- At the Mallow nomination to-day an uproarious scene occurred Mr. Longfield proposed and Mr. Fitzgerald seconded Major Knox and Canon M'Cartby proposed and Mr. Nonan seconded Mr Waters Majer Knez could not be heard, and paired off with Mr. Waters to procure silence. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Waters. At the close of the poll at Mallow the numbers werefor Mr Waters (Liberal), 93; for Major Kcox (Conservative), 85 Great excitement prevailed Some of Major Knox's voters were said to have been assault ed by the Liberal mob. Six of Mr. Water's voters were objected to, four of them as disqualified by Judge Moris's decision. Mr. Waters addressed the people, and promised to make revelations on a future day.

In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, Mr. Butt obtained a conditional order for a criminal information against Lord Greville for a breach of the Corrapt Practices Act in paying money to the Rev. Mr. Reynolds at the last election for Longford.

The Tipperary petition will be tried at Nenagh. The petitioners have withdrawn the prayer for a ecratiny.

THE COMMAND OF THE ABMY IN IRELAND. - IMMSdiately upon his arrival in England from India last Thursday afternoon, Sir William Manifield bad an interview with the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for War I understand that, as you were apprized some days since would be the case, he was offered the command of the army in Ireland as Lord Strath nairn's successor, and according to well authenticated rumor he yesterday intimated to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in Chief his acceptance of the appointment.—Occrespondent of the Irish Times.

An Englishman's testimony as to the condition of one of the specially proclaimed districts of the country is, just now, especially valuable. This is how tho ecial correspondent of the Illustrated London Newes speaks of the state of the County of Mayo: - Spite of the complete absence of agrarian crime the entire County of Mayo has been included in the special proclamation under the Peace Preservation Act. The state which the county presented until recently, is to be entirely attributed to the attempts which have been made to revive that system of wholesale eviction from which the tenant-farmers and peasantry of Mayo suffered so severely in years past. All through the centre of Ireland, in every town, every village, and every roadside, ruined cabins are continually met with ; but in Mayo you encounter whole districts that have been depopulated within the last ten years and even more recently You may drive through entire villages of ruined cabins with hardly as much as a nabitable dwelling remaining, and in the neighbourbood of Westport will have killside after hillside pointed out to you on the estate of the Marquis of Sligo, where not so much as a single head of cattle or a single sheep is to be seen, but where ten years since cottages might be counted by the hundred And even amongst the mountains you ever and anon come across the raised walls of some solitary, and stantial farmhouse, overhung by spreading trees just bursting into leaf, the land surrounding which shows traces of having being under recent cultivation, and the tenant of which has been capriciously evicted, possibly for no other reason than because married son had been allowed to bring his wife home to live under the common roof? EDUCATION BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. - WO

learn from a correspondent at Waterford the presence of the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore was taken advantage of by the townspeople, on the 14th ult., of laying before his Grace the only need requisite for establishing in that east of ancient learning the blessings of that education which the Ohristian Brothers impart in every place where they find a home. The basis of such an establishment in Lismore was laid by the will of the late lamented and justly esteemed parish priest, the Very Revd. Dr. Fogarty, who, thoroughly appreciating the advan-tages which such a community would ornfer on the people amongst whom he labored and loved for so many years, left all his worldly possessions towards its foundation. But a site and a school-house are necessary for the fulfilment of the project, and the people, knowing well where they would find a genbrous sympathy and support, appealed to his Grace tolgrant them these last requisites. The people of Lismore know well the benefits to be obtained by them from such a course of education as the Christian Brothers teach, successful as it has been in producing a clever class of boys, many of whom have made their marks in the world through the means of tages afforded them there. The Duke listened to the deputation with carnest attention, as is shown by the careful inquiries he made respecting the proagain as soon as the ten; of extraordinary punits, actual torpor, which prevails could hardly be given, bable effects of the establishment of such a soloo! time. The police have made diligent inquiry, but than is a forded in connexion with the coming election, and the ness in their hands; let them not buy those tions. There is not the slightest symptom of poputhough the answer has been delayed, it is not too the attempt upon his life was made by order of the

of Lismore and neignborhood he will give the application such careful and impartial consideration, that no apprehension need be entertained about the result .- Weekly Register.

The following letter has been addressed by the Honorary Secretary of the Amnesty Association to the Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce :-

'Amnesty Association Rooms, Mechanics' Institute, Dablin, May 7, 1870.

Sig-I have been requested by the committee of the Amnesty Association both on their behalf and on behalf of the friends of the Irish political prisoners to address you in relation to the proposed inquiry into their treatment. The public papers have in-formed us that the Government, instead of assenting to Mr Callan's motion for a select committee, have resolved on holding an inquiry by commission. The inquiry would certainly be more satisfactory if the friends of the prisoners alleged to have been ill treated were permitted to take part in it. With this view we take the liberty of asking that the investigation of the commissioners may be attended by some person on behalf of the friends of the prisoners, who will be permitted to offer evidence and put questions to the witnesses who may be examined. difficulty in assuring you that if this suggestion ba We have no adopted, the friend, of the prisoners will select a person who will be unobjectionable, and whose intervention will have no other object than that of eliciting the whole truth. Requesting the honour of a reply at your earliest convenience, I am, sir, your obedient servant, 'J. Nolan, Honorary Secretary.'

EMIGRATION AND EXTERMINATION IN IRRLAND. - WILL ARE COMING - M: Henry Mersyn D'Arcy Irvice, of Castle Irvine, Irvinestown, county Fermanagh, writes, to the London Times as follows; In your number of Thursday, the 21st, your Irish correspond. ent states : A great increase in emigration has recently arisen, and this is attributed to the discontent which now exists. It is reported that during the past week nearly a thousand emigrants left the port of Derry alone, and they are also leaving by each steamer from Cork and other ports. With respect steamer from Oora and other puris. from Darry, I am in a position most postively to assert that this emigration was carried out for convenience, and under views consistent with the most stringent rules of political economy. I happen to know many of these emigrants personally, and I also am in a position to know the motives which led most of them to emigrate. Irish emigration is not now, in soy shape or manner, what it was formerly. Formerly in emigrating, they left home, family and friends; they now leave home to meet more of their family and friends to welcome them than they bid goodbye' to at bome, and in many instances a home prepared for them also. There is no part of the world where I would land that I would not meet hundreds to welcome me, either of the families of my tenants, or of those who know me, and I am very sorry to say that numerous individuals of my tenants' families are still emigrating and about to emigrate, the principal reason being that as sons and daughters, of tenants, and no subdivision of farms being allowed, or no new farms to be had, they have no other resource to uphold their present position in society but to join their friends, who, as I am aware, are doing well and prosperously in every quarter, as I am glad to say those who are left behind in Ulater are doing also. There are two extra motives in Ireland for emigration, which are already beginning to tell-namely, the proposed Irish Land bill and the through railway to Oalifornia and San Francisco. If the Irich Land bill passes, those tenants who are in possession will remain so forbidden to subdivide their lands, and the landlord being assured of rent will scarcely for the sake of an improvement eject any troant, no matter how be may farm ; and among the 1,000 emigrants alluded to there is one who come from California to get a farm from myself, and I had none to give nor could be get one elsewhere; and many others emigrated for the same reason, having no hope of geting any form at present. As California and San Francisco are so easily got to, the influx of Irish to it, always very large, will now be enormous. The correspondence between the Irish there and here is enormous, and as the emigrants report that the climate is very favorable nothing will stop them going. I now ask a short space to state how this affects us here. Laborers are not to be had at any money and the only resource left to landlords and farmers is to lay down a larger portion of their land in graz. iog than usual. I formely employed 200 laborers s day; I have now only ten and my farm of closed; and were it not for English emigration, and that I can now procure servants and tradesmen from Hugland, I should be obliged to close my establishments altogether.' The progress of the Land Bill through the House

frish people It would be a serious mistake to suppose that because they are no longer demonstrative they have become indifferent speciators. A I parties are agreed that it is necessary to have the question settled, and that it would be a great misforture to prolong the agitation which has prevailed There are extreme views on the one side and the other as to the character of the Bill, but there is reason to believe that the great majority of those who are directly concerned in the question are disposed to waive their objections, and accept the Bill with whatever modifications may be made in it by the wisdom of Parliament. The conviction is becoming stronger that the Government is resolved to redeem its pledges to the nation, and that great and multiplied as are the difficulties to be overcome, a Land Bill which ought to satisfy the popular demand will certainly pass this Session. This expectation tends to allay anxiety, and hence the country locks on in silence while the struggle in which it is so deeply concerned is going forward in Committee. If there were any doubt as to its issue the feelings which are now suppressed would soon break forth with formidable force. While the question is unsettled and the plea of a substantial grievance may be urged, an opportunity is given to the turbulent and disaffected to inflame the worst passions of the people and to spread disorder under the guise of popular sympathy. The Riband Society fieds in this unsettled state of things its chief source of strength, and perpetrates atroctous crimes while it assumes to act as the averger of the oppressed. To this cause may be attributed the demoralization which has prevailed in some districts. The recent action of the G vernment in applying the coercive powers which Parliament has given to it has had at least a temporary effect in checking agrarian crime in places where it seemed irrepressible. Proclamations in the Gazette of last night, following up those which appeared last week by calling in the licences for bearing arms in the proclaimed districts, will further assist the authorities in restoring order. There are still, however, indications, though happily less frequent and serious, that the elements of mischief are only smouldering. A telegram reached town on Monday night announce ing that Mr. D'Arcy Irvine, of Irvinestown, County Fermanagh, had been fired at. The report was discredited, as the gentleman, although eccentric, is a popular landlord, and his tenants resembled a few days ago to repudiate all connunton with the sending of a threatening letter, which he received since the issue of notices to quit, the object of which he explained to be that they might enter into contracts with him irrespective of any Lund Bill. A correspondent of the ' Daily Express' confirms the report, the intellect developed at these institutions, and and states that the information has been communiwhich might have been dormant but for the advant cated to Captain Butler, the resident magistrate. Mr. Irvine was sitting in his room, when a shot wes discharged through the window, and a ball passed close to his head. His butler was present at the time. The police have made diligent inquiry, but-

of Commons is watched with fixed attention by the

vengeance. There is a secret organization to prevent libe exercise of the landlord's legal rights, and its power is exerted sometimes without the sanction of the tenents; but probably in many instances they are willing to be coerced by it where there is an ad vantage to be gained under its reign of terror. Van sage and ord or agent yields to demands which are made others more exacting will be pressed upon him. If he refuses he incurs the risk of forfeiting his life. While the general condition of the country is trangell and orderly, there is no place totally exempt from the secret influences of agrarianism. The attemption the life of Mr D'Atoy Irvine is an example of it in Fermanagh, one of the most peaceful counties in the North. Another instance may be mentioned to show that its spirit has penetrated Kerry, where the mass of the people are as well disposed and obsdient to the laws as in any part of Ireland. A threatening letter was lately addressed to Mr. George Sindes, of Listowel, agent on the property of Lord Ormathwaite. No cause could be assigned for such an outrage, as the estate is managed with liberality and kindness, and Mr Sandes is universally respected. The fact that he is an agent is all that can he alleged against him. It is gratifying to observe that in bis case, as in some others, the tenantry have to do with them. Since then they have been let for come forward spontaneously and expressed their abhorreace of the act. An address, bearing the signatores of some 50 tenants and laborers on the property, declares their sentiments in warm and mphatic terms. They declare with honest plainness that they cannot believe there is any 'real reason' why Mr. Sandes should have to seek protection; that the letter was the act of some base miscreauts anconnected with the estate, who wanted, for their own private ends, to create annoyance; and that he has nothing to fear from the tenantry. They bear grateful testimony to his kindness, and offer the strongest assurances of their friendship and of their desire to see the authors of the letter brought to justice. Mr. Sandes, in his reply, reciprocated their generous feeling, and while he makes it clear that precautions were necessary to insure his safety, he states with becoming spirit that no attempt at intimidation shall prevent him from discharging his daty faithfully to the best of his ability No reasonable person can doubt the necessity of putting an end to a state of things which spreads disorder and alarm in even the most peaceable localities .- Times.

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EXPOSURE OF THE 'INISH CHURCH WISSIONS. - Some important changes have occurred since the 10th of M.v. 1866, but there is one which in an especial manner deserves notice in the columns of this journal On the date we have mentioned, Dr. Trench, for the first time, identified himself with the no orious ' Irish Church Missions,' by writing a letter to the London Times, in which he gave a glowing account of what he saw in a recent visit which he had paid to Connemara in company with the late Bishop Plunket Previous to the tour, the funds of the missionaries had so sensibly diminished, more particularly the contributions from England, that the Rev. Dillas, Rev. Cory, and other 'managers' of the missions were in great fear that the game would soon be un; and what move next? was the questi n to which their attention was directed. In bis dilemma a happy thought' occurred to Dallas, if we are rightly informed, and that was, to enlist Dr. Trench, whose knowledge of this country was so very limited, that it is probable he had not, up to that time, even heard of Connemara. The upshot of the negoci tion was, that Dr. Trench consented to visit West Connaught, and it is unnecessary to state that all the agencies of the 'mission' organisers were set at work to fool him to the top of his bent. That they fully succeeded in the pious task the letter which the Archbishop hastened to print in the Times bore indubitable evidence. The number of 'converts' was dwelt upon with unction; the large congregations which attended the different services were wonderful to behold; and then the children which were to be found in the schools which he visited. marked the great progress of the 'Reformation' in West Connaught. Had Dr Trench looked about as he journeyed in his carriage through Connemara, it is probable that he would have seked himself, where do these 'converts' reside'? But be took all he heard for granted, and published it as if it were the result of his personal inspection. In the interest of truth, a Special Commissioner was sent from the office of the Evening Post, to ascertain what truth there was in the statement published by Dr. Trench. we wave the facts as our readers may remen ber. It is not now necessary to republish the details, as furnished by our Commissioner-suffice it to sry, that he fully explained the modus operandi by which a congregation of say 200 or more persons were present at the churches and a larger number of chil dren were in the schools visited by Dr Trench. Being given two or three hundred assembled at the first point visited, it only required the aid of a number of Irish jaunting cars to ensure a similarly large attendance at every other destination along t e roule: and in addition to the facility thus afforded in the work of astonishing the Archbishop, the drivers of those vehicles were unconsciously pressed into the service, and being all Catholics, were put down in the enumeration as so many 'Roman Catholics' in attendance .- Dublin Evening Post.

May 12. - Another attempted assassination in the county of Westmeath attests the desperate character of the Riband avatem in that county. Accounts reached town yesterday that as Mr Hickson, sub inspector of constabulery, was driving to Castle Pollard, in company with a clergyman, who had been dining with him at a triend's house after attending a fair, a shot was fired at them, and some pellets were lodged in the tax cart in which they were seated. Fortunately, both genilemen escaped unburt. No cause can be assigned for this outrage, and various conjectures are offered as to whether the shot was intended for the sub-inspector or the clergymau, or whether they may not have been mi taken for some other persons. In whatever aspect it may be viewed, it is a proof that the Coercion Act, which has been lately applied to this county in all its severity, has not yet had the deterrent effect upon the lawless classes which was expected by the friends of order. Westmeath, however, has been for many years a hothed of Ribandism, and it ought not to occasion much surprise or disappointment that its tefractory spirit has not been as yet aubdued. An example of its condition is related in a letter to the 'Daily Express' by Mr. George J. Hornidge, J P. in the London press. In his case, at least, there is | no loundation for the charge that he rested his tenants with any harsbuess or illiberality, or that the intlaidation to which be has been subjected had its origin in a series of injustices. He states that for Bearly seven years he has withstood the demands of to a demand urged up in him without any presence soner, being closely guarded by police and in constant dread of assessination. The casus belli was not be cows for rent, but arose on of the following ourbg year by getting the first of a series of letters of young persons balling from almost 'all kindreds,

his sepants. An audicient offence to provoke their farms to a man in the parish. Thicking that, as no over, he determined on taking a grazing stock for some time. Next year the lands were let to a tenant | or acquaintances were invariably readily admitted. on the property; but on the day after the contract was made the new tenant received a threatening letter, and at once gave them up. In November, 1864 a respectable farmer named Killaghan, who was supported by the Roman Catholic priests and by the intelligent and orderly inhabitants of the district, ventured to take the farm, and supposed that he would be allowed to hold if, but a set of determined outrages followed. In June, 1866, Mr. Hornidge, while walking to church, was met by two men and fired at, but received no injury. It was incorrectly stated that he was seen limping about from the effects of the shot, but he is hale and vigorous. though advanced in years. In addition to the attack on the agent, the tenant was besten, the bailiff on the estate was fired at and, finally, in March, 1867, Killaghan himself was fired at and severely wounded. This outrage showed such a determination to take his life that he gave up the lands in November The agent endeavoured to adjust the difficulty by dividing the lands equally among the surrounding tenants, but much as land is coveted they would have nothing grezing until the 1st of the present month, when notices were posted warning the people not to send any cattle in on the farm under the penalty of death. In consequence of these notices no stock has been sent in, and matters are now at a dead lock There is no doubt that all the outrages have aprung from the one source, and Mr. Hornidge and the landlord see to alternative but to let the lands to the 'man in the parisb,' or continue to live in a state of anxiety and terror Four extra police were quartered in the locality until lately, and a tax imposed on the inhabitants for their maintenance, but they are now withdrawn, and instead of them he has two constables told off for his special protection who occupy barracks in his yard. There is a charming picture of rural happiness! Mr Hornidge says: -

'I have had long and extensive deali gs with tenants, both on the properties of others and on my own, and always found them easily dealt with. To them I can fearlessly appeal whether on the properties I am connected with a barsh or uninst act was ever done by me, or ever a case of distraining for rept or electment?

What statesman can solve such a problem as this narrative presents?

NIGHT -The attack on Mr. Hickson occurred within two miles of Castle Pollard. He left his Louse there about 10 o'clock, in the tax cart, with a friend : they proceeded but a short distance, and were slowly ascending the bill, when the volley of shot was discharged by the men standing on the bank close be side them. The night was cleer, and their escape was marvellous. Une shot grazed the backboard of the tax cart within a few inches of them. Another shot entered the felloe of the wheel, and the third passed through the dashboard, between their levs. After the first volley two more shots were fired, bappily without offect.

On Monday night Mr. Robert Shields, of Sarahstown, near Crossakiel, County Meath, w s fired at through the window of the ball of his house while be was ascending the staircase Some grains of shot touched his cheek. He had a grass farm, which the tenant said be dared not hold, and gave up. He attempted to put cattle on it himself.

A singular application was made in the Court of Queen's Bench by Mr Bu t, Q C He moved, on bebalf of Morgan Harris, one of the electors of the County Longford for liberty to file a criminal informarion against Lord Greville for a breach of the Corrupt Practices Act, amounting to a misdem-anour, by remitting a large sum of money for the purposes of the last election to the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, a person who was not the expense agent He relied upon the terms of the Act, and evidence of the fact contained in the affidavit of the applicant and the report of the trial of the election petition. The Lord Chief Justice stated that the Court would take time to con consider the matter, and give judgment on the motion this morning. Such a proceeding has been spoken of for some time, but it was no doubt reserv. ed until the eve of the election, when it would be a more effective piece of strategy.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pall Mall 'Gazette' tells us how English Protestants commemorate the death of our dear Lord npon the Cross:-

We are a Christian people, and of course pay due bonor to the day on which the most solemn event in the history of our religion is commemorated The sentiment excited may, however, take very different forms, and we published on Saturday accounts of two celebrations, which formed a rather singular contrast. An enermous crowd of Londoners took adventage of the 8-c ed day to retire to the Orystal They did not, however, devote themselves Palace exclusively, if at all, to appropriate meditation. On the contrary, it would appear that they indulged in distractions of a very bilarious character. We read of velocipedes careering through the gardens, of a grand display of waterworks of a sheikh upon an Arab steed, and a procession of dromedsries ridden by prgross in gorgeous costume and of performances by trained wolves. The British public, it is said, struggled with charac eristic vigour for 'the shilling tea,' and solaced themselves at intervals by the game of 'kiss in the ring' There was, of course a certain admixture of sacted music which may be supposed to have given in some sense a certain orthodox flavor to the rather secular amusements described; but it seems to have been a good deal more of a concert than a religious service. On the whole. though we do not quite catch the connection between Good Friday and an exhibition of trained wolves, we may perhaps congratulate unreelves, without looking into matters too closely, that many thousan's of our fellow-citizens succeeded in making such use of the fine weather as was suitable to their tastes

and capacities One who describes himself as 'A Spotsman and a Good Protestant' wri es to the North British Daily Mail to bear testimony to the real happiness and contentment of the nuns be frequently saw at the well known Conv. at of the Sacred Heart of Rosbamp in reference to some statements which have appeared | ton .- A few years ago (be says) I was on very friendly terms with a Brazilian nobleman, then resident in London, whose two daughters, with those of a South American gentleman, were in the above institution. My first visit was unexpected, on account of the baron having to leave suddenly on important business for the Continent and L was despatched to esquire the Ribandiam, and has done so on principle. He could young ladies to the city to receive the paternal have easily purchased security and peace by yielding adicux. An entire stranger I strived at the convent at a late hour 9 p.m .- and on ringing the bell the of justice. He has steadily resisted it. although at door was opened on the chein by a nun in the usual the risk of his life. During the last four years his dress Presently the lady Superior entered the position has been little better than that of a pridrawing-room. My latter delivered and read, the lady, with the most homely and charming frankness, told me that the young ladies' boxes were being states, as represented, his seizing a poor widow's packed with dresses, &c, and that my young charges would be with meshortly. In about twenty minutes comstances. - In the year 1863 the tenant on a farm | the young ladies only red, accompanied by at east a of 70 acres, situate on the property of Sir W. B | dezin other nuns. The only doubt I had at the time Lesson, at Clonaligue, county Westmeath, became of their being under restraint was that they spoke in embarrassed, and voluntarily surrendered the lands whispers. On taking my leave of the lady Superior, to the owner. He was for iven the arrears of rent and walking up the long corridor, with my compan which be owed, and received in addition a sum of ions in the van, I felt a gentle poke in my rips, and money to enable him to emigrate He expressed on turning round I looked on the most beautiful and his gratitude for the kind treatment he received and angelic face I ever beheld. With a sweet and no claim was ever made since on his behalf or by pleasant emilethis young lady said, Disince keys any member of his family. Having advertised the of de ladies' boxes. At the portain it was only a lands to be let Mr. Hornidge (wh) is agent of the some of real affection and love-kissing and good: property) was surprised in the spring of the follow- wishes being freely interchanged among a sisterbood

his separity. The fact that he served the notices of threatening him with death if he did not let these nations, tongues, and powers, whose home I think last that the 'shucking' Fenians were again at their leave that office to the original mover of the inquiry, was happy, and whose only regret was the temporary frequently afterwards at the convent, when any friends

> The body of a child 'which had been buried alive' was found on Tuesday, close to the village of Greatham, near West Hartlepool, by one of the brethren of the hospital established in that place. This man, whose name is Davison, went into a field to cut a stick from a hedge, when, in the act of so doing, he stepped upon a small mound of newly-turned earth at the foot of the bedge. Immediately he heard the feeble cry of an infant. He instantly removed a few inches of earth and straw composing the mound, and there discovered the body of a healthy-looking female child, a few week old, decently dre-sed, with its mouth and nose swollen and bleeding ' Davison conveyed it with all speed into the village, where a doctor was sent for just in time to save its life. Information was forthwith conveyed to the police, who at the present moment are busily engaged endeavouring to detect the wouldbe murderer. It is supposed that the culprit is a person of somewhat 'respectable coudition of life.' owing to the appearance of the clothing, and from the fact that the child seems to have been well nourished .- London Telegraph.

REMNANTS OF PERSECUTION. - Whereas it is expedient,' such are the words of the Emancipation Act, to make provision for the gradual suppression and final prohibition ' of all religious orders, each person bound by religious vows, not duly reporting himself and obtaining a license, is liable to a penalty of £50 for every calendar month he shall remain within the United Kingdom. Any such person coming into the realm shall be held guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon being 'lawfully convicted,' banished for the term of his natural life. Any such person returning after having been banished shall be transported for life; any person becoming a religious or ' aiding, or consenting or assisting in the administration of, or taking any oath, vow, or engagement shall be deemed gnilty of a misdemeanour and punished by fine and imprisonment' Such are the laws which still disgrace our statute book.

A borrible murder-if not two murders-was discovered yesterday at Obelsea, near London, the dead body of a woman being packed up in a box for removal. A gentleman is also missing.

The House has got on fairly with the Irish Land Bill, for though it is still in the middle of clause 4 it has got through four pages and a half out of about thirty, and decided on the leading principles in dispute. On Monday an attempt of Dr. Ball's to re duce the length of lease which would exonerate land lords from liability to the operation of the Bill from 31 to 21 years, was defeated by a majority of 81, the Marquis of Bartington distinguishing himself in opposition to it; and the Government limited the retrospertive action of clause 3 which gives damages for eviction as distinguished from improvements, to tenants holding farms under £100, -Mr William Fowler's smendment with £100 substituted for £50 And on Thursday this clause 3, which gives damages for eviction was ordered as amended to stand part of the Bill, but not till after a vehement protest from Lord Elcho, who intimated his intention, at some future stage to propose compensation to the landfords whose property they had been confiscation. Lord Elcho's supercilious style got him isto a squab ble. He charged Mr Robertson, M.P. for Berwick shire with entertaining so blind an admiration for bis leader as to have sunk into a 'moral mol uscuous state, in which he was ready to shut his eves and open his mouth, and take whatever the Prime Miniser chose to put into it. Mr Robertson, as a Scotchman, seemed to object to being called a moral mo'lusk, and protested; whereon Mr B Osborne depte cated Scotch rows on Ireland remarked on the anomaly of having Irish measures and Scotch re viewers, and seemed reluctant to bear chapters from Robertson's History of Scotland' Mr Osborne for ber reproached Mr Gladstone with intervening too often in the debate, and not leaving the work more completely to Mr Fortes us.

The prospects of the Government bave brightened since the reassembling of the House. Not only is the Irish Land Bill proceeding with respectable speed, but Mr Newdegate's silly proposal to excite be Roman Catholics beyond bearing by raking up afresh the whole monastic question has received its coup de grace, and his success has been turned in o defeat. Mr Winterbotham speaking for the Diesen Mr Newdecate on the ground that there is no evidence whatever of physical coercion, and that 'you cannot free people's consciences by Act of Parliament,' calling upon the Dissenters, in Sydney Smith's words not to favor a greedy, growling grambling, guzzling monopoly of toleration' by Dissenters, but to claim for Roman Catholics what they desire for themselves. Mr Gladstone therenpoproposed to amend the motion for the Committee by leaving out the words empowering it to inquire inte the character of the monastic institutions, and leaving only those which direct it to inquire into the state of the law in relation to the property held by them. - which was carried by a majority of 100, -270 against 160

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Bright will not again take any active part in the present Administration Two months ago the right hon gentleman wrote to Mr Gladstone tendering his re signation of office, but was induced at the urgent request of the Premier to remain, so to speak, s sleeping partner of the firm for some time longer. knowing that if he now separated himself from his colleagues the result would be a great falling off in the support given to the Ministers by a large section of the Liberal party. But this official inactivity canno' last much longer and it is no longer a secret that Mr. Bright will ere very long tender his resignation as President of the Board of Trade. It is true that that ill health has something to do with the right bon gentleman's leaving the Ministry, but it is not the only reason. He does not approve of the Irish Land Bill, nor of the Education Bill, and, least of all, of the Irish Operation Bill. In all probability Mr. Bright's resignati o will be officially anpounced before the Whitsuntide. - Week!y Regis

The commonly received opinion in England respecting the sitting of the Commenical Council, both amongst Catholics and Protestants, is that after the dogma Infallibility has been promulgated the labours of the bishops will be over, and the assembly will mnsequently break up. This, however, is a mistake: We learn from the best possible authority that (allowing for a margin of non-working months, ear from the end of July to the comencement of September during which period Rome is deemed too unhealthe for strangers to remain in it), the Fathers have before them work which will occupy at least another vear from that time. As regards the regular clergy alone there is an immense deal to be done Many of the religious orders that only number a few members are to be amalgamated with athers; and in some of the larger orders, such as the Franciscan, Capuchins, Benedictines, &c., the differences between the various Congregations are to be abolished, and all monks of the same order are to be subject to the same Fa ther General at Rame. In like way many of the new religious orders of nuns are to be suppressed and amalgameted with other older orders, whose subjects and work are the same as their own. In France particularly the inconvenience is felt of having religious orders that consist of only two or three houses, in which it is impossible for Sisters whose work lies entirely with the poor, or to the hospitals, or in teaching, to obtain the requeite training : To reform, and so to speak, recast, thuse orders will take time, and will provide work for the General Conneil for some months to come. - Weekly Register.

A rumor gained directation on Sanday morning Conventual and Monastic Institutions himself, to exceeding two years.

departure of the ladies I was to accompany. I was place upon the premises of a Mr. Johnston, a master builder of this city, on the Saturday night previous. Mr. Johnston is honorary Secretary of the Master-Builders' Association, and the overseer of machines in brick-making; in consequence of which it appears he has been subject to continual approvance for months past. He states that he has been watchod and dogged day after day and by men whose designs he had good reason to suspect, and so well grounded were his fears that he slept at various borels in the city, and the Saturday night in question was the first night for a fortnight that he had slept under the roof of his own dwelling. He had not been one hour at home when he was alarmed by a violent concussion in his room, beyond which, however, nothing occurred, but, upon going to the lawn in front of the house, he found the fragments of a bottle encased in clay, in which gunnowder and other ingredients were collected. On further search two similar bottles were found within the garden railings charged with powder and fuses. The police subsequently discovered two additional bottles with matches and brims:one. It appears, however, that Mr. Johnston was vulcerable in more points than one, as at ten o'clock the same night his extensive timber yard was in a bleze and £1,500 worth of properly consumed. The police, it seems, are in possession of information which will lead to the discovery of the pernetrators of the ontrage, when it is to be hoped the Fenians may be exonerated from so dastardly an outrage. We may talk of the immiculate Broadhead, the Sheffield rattener, as we like but that worthy sinks into utter insignificance compared with the arrangements which colminated in the unmanly and so un-English (!) like outrage on Saturday even ng last. The 'Examiner and Times' of this city, speaking of the transaction, says :-The industrial life emongs: us lies at the mercy of a band of ruffices.' And, again, in another part of its leading article, in very plain language says :-After this (referring to the outrage) what shall we say of Rory of the Hills, of Greek brigands, or of indian thugs? £1,000 reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of the offender However of one thing I am quite certain that until it is made manifest, either by the admission or conviction of the trade unionist guilty of the outrage, and that Fenianism had nothing whatever to say to it, the MERE IRISH (who, according to Bull-ish idea, must be rebels) will remain branded with the disgraceful epithet of 'orrible Fenians.' - Manchester Cor. of

The last aristocratic bankrupt is Lord Courtenay. eldest son of the Earl of Deron. He must surely feel the family motto 'ubi lapsus quia feci' to be singularly appropriate. The Courtenays are, perhaps, upon the whole, in point of lineage, the most illustrious fami y in Great Britain, and Lord Devon is f urth upon the roll of earls. They are of the same stock as the Greek emperors of olden times. Allied lso with the house of Capet, they were regarded as relations by the old court of France, and up to 1789 important domestic events in the French royal mily were communicated to them efficially. The present peer's grandfather regained the earldom attainted in the sixteenth century, when the Earl of Devoushire played so prominent a part in English bistory-having already succeeded his cousin Vis count Courtenay. This cousin began the ruin which the present bankrupt has completed Among other ways of dissipating money he erected a theatre in his grounds at Pewderham Castle in Devoushire. two handred miles from London, and hired the very hest artists to travel from the capital and perform there. One of his familiar amusements was to scour he neighboring country in a carri-ge and four at night. At length his misconduct reached a point which compelled him to le-ve the country, and dying without a son, the immense but heavily encumbered, estates, devolved upon his cousin, who as before stated regained the excidem. About twenty years ago there seemed a chance that the whilem great house might raise itself, and see once more its socient splendor revived The present earl, after aking a first class at Oxford entered Parliament, and so soon as he found his father's affairs becoming seriously involved, resigned his seat, and obtaining the laborious office of Secretary of the Poor Law Board lived in the quietest and most economical manner, with the view of saving the old inheritance in England at least, intact for his son. The family, like too many other famous English bouses, possessed a territory in Ireland, which until the late earl went o see it had not been visited by any men family since the time of Obarles the Second pretty strong case of absenteeism, which, taken with others, serves to throw light upon the troublesome condition of Ireland in these latter days. Part of this property was sold, and mortgages were cleared iff with the product. When the present earl, whom every one esteems succeeded his father, people in Devoushire hoped that its leading man would be able to take his proper position as the first nobleman in the county. Unfortugately, such anticipations were doomed to be entirely frustrated by the conduct of his only son.

With the knowledge that it had only been by laborious work and rigid exertion of personal selfdenial on the part of his parents that the family fortunes had been in some degree resuscitated, he plunged into the most reckless extravagance. Again and again has be been righted; every possible effort has been made; his return to parliament was se oured at great cost in the hope that his mind might be turned from the excitemer t of the betting ring to that of the political areas, but all in vais. A camble has no heart. Lord Devon, now advanced in years sees all his fond hopes frustrated all his self denial wasted; the seat which it cost so much to secure compulsorily resigned, and the only son for whom he has sacrificed and striver a bankrupt. Lord Courtenay's case will prove another blow to that now rotten institution the British turf

THE GREEKS AND THE GRECIAN BEND -The Greeks never changed their style of dress. The plain robe and tunic of Phidias resembled the robe and tunic of Demosthenes; the peplum of Helen huge in similar folds to that of the peplum of Arpasia The Greeks never grew tired of the simple folds and statuesque curves of the simple dress their first sculptors has immortalized What would they have said of the Grecian Bend 'that last distortion of folly and affictation? The purest idea of the way a wom in should walk is the manner in which a milk girl carries her pail - erect, buoyant, elastic, the posom thrown for ward, the head up. Put such a child of nature, I ich or Welsh, beside a young lady walking in the absurd way now fashionanie. It matters little whether the modern belle tries to walk so or whether high heeled shoes produce in her that Chinese helplessness One would think she was trying to play a sort of female pantaloon as she minces forward with protty belplessness, some form of spinal disease being induced by every step. Farewell to what French cypics call the grenadier strides' of English woman. Women totter forward now, they do not walk. The French shuffle and the Spanish glide, are divine compared with such a style of walking as the Grecian bend produces. The 'bend' is ungraceful, unnatural and unbealthy. But it is useless to remonstrate or revile. What did Punch do against crinolines? No folly in dress was ever laughed down. whit did Higarth do against the absurdities of his day? Nothing. It is supposed that wemen's fickleness in dress arises from a desire to please man. If it dose, how is it that a folly in dress never afters one hour the sooner for all men's ridicule or dislike.

#### PROPERTY OF CONVENTS. (To the Editor of the London Times.)

Sir,-- Uatil Mr Gladstone answered Mr Newdegate's question last night there have been doubts; whether he intended to nominate the Committee on

work, in consequence of an explosion which took or to allow the matter to drop altogether. It now appears that though the House disposed on Monday night of the most offensive part of the proposed inquiry, there remain two others to be prosecuted by the Select Committee.

The same of the sa

The first is to inquire into the state of the law respecting these institutions. I suppose all Uatholics are aware how hardly the present state of the law presses upon them, and, being anxious to see it amended, they will not object to that part of the inquiry. Not so, however, as to the second part of the order for an inquiry 'into the terms upon which the income, property, and estates belonging to such institutions and societies, or to the members thereof, are respectively received, held, and possessed.

Allow me shortly to point out some of the grounds on which this icquiry may become, unless guarded by most stringent instructions to the committee. quite as nojust, mischievous, and obnoxious, if not quite as insulting, to the Catholics as that which was rejected on Monday.

First, with regard to convents of nuns. There is not, there never has been, any special penal legisla. tion against them. They are each and all just as free and independent before the law to enjoy all civil rights and liberties as any other women in Great They have no privilege nor immunity, and they ask for none. No ground is even alleged for interfering with their rights of property. On what principle are the inquisitorial privileges of the House of Commons to be exercised for compelling these communities and every member thereof to give an account of their possessions? What justification is there for inquiring into the private pecuniary aifairs of these ladies rather than into those of any boarding-school, club, commercial firm, or bankingbouse, with a view to publishing them in a Blue Book ? Because the superiors of a Catholic school, hospital, lefuge, or reformatory choose to regulate their own lives by certain rules in no way affecting their pupils, patients, or penitents, why are they to be put out of the ordinary protection of the law, and subjected to a public scrutiny into private accounts of family affire, and of fonds with which the State has nothing to do?

Next, there are those congregations of religious men perfectly untouched by the penal laws, where, though the members live in community for a common purpose, the property of each remains wested in the owners as completely as if they still lived in separate establishments of their own, with a perfect freedom to stay or go, to retain or part with their property when and how they please. Under what possible pretext are these genilemen to be made the victims of a Parliamentary inquiry into their private affairs.

Lastly come those cases alluded to by Mr Matthews, where, by the force of still existing penal statutes, the result of an inquiry might be forfeiture of the property and banishment of the proprietor. Add to them the possible operation of the statutes of mortmein and superstitious uses upon Jatholic truets, and it becomes plain that part of this inquiry will be little better than a French interrogatory caiculated to discover from a suspected witness matter for criminating and ruining himself-a proceeding never yet recognized by English courts of justice.

Moreover, we have heard some of our enemies disclaim the idea of sending for nuns to be exemined before the committee. If they, or any of them, are the owners of the property to be inquired about, who else is to give the evidence want-d? If the proscribed religions men are the owners, who else is to be questioned? And if they refree to come or to answer, and criminate themselves by confessing their pen I alsabilities, what then?

Let not the Catholics and their friends be too sure that Mr Newdegate's repulse on Monday night was a total victory over into erance. Your obedient screant,

Stafford Club, May 6.

#### UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. 'Tribune' says that for the Fenians to attempt anything at Red River would be the height of folly; but then it adds-that is no reason for assuming that the attempt has not been planned on the centrary it is rather an argument for its credibility - a Feniso argument of course.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN WASHINGTON. - While Judge Fisher, who has recently entered upon his duties as District Attorney, was passing toward his office in Washington, J's H Bradley met him, and, after saying ' Now, sir,' or ' Now, then 'deals a heavy blow with an ordinary walking stick Mr. Bradley then closely approached Judge Fisher, when the latter threw out his foot, tripping Mr Bradley, who felt heavily to the povement, dragging Judge Fisher with him, the two rolling. At this juncture, several parties interfered separating the belligerunts and conducting them to their respective offices. Judge Fisher's ear was slightly out by the fall and his shoulder somewhat burt. Mr Bradley had meditated the settlement of a long standing difficulty with Judge Fisher whenever the latter should leave the bench for the Attorreyship and took the first opportunity hat was presented.

The preposterous and absurd rumors that a Fenian expedition was organizing or rondervousing at St Paul and Dolub. to take part in the Red River roubles, have attracted the attention of the War Department and the telegraph has been kept body for two or three days, with despatches from them to military headquarters in this city. The rumors were all chased up by the agents of the military authorities and found to be utterly without foundation -Strict orders have been received from the War De partment to prohibit the departure of any Fenian expedition, which is decidedly good. The idea of a Fenian force moving from here or Duluth to Red River is simply ridiculous -St Paul Pioner r.

A Washington despatch says: - The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed an elaborate circular to customs and revenue officers, the information contained in which is to be communicated to masters of vessels fishing on the Canadian coast. He says that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have terminated the system of granting licenses to fireign vessels to fieb within the three marine miles of the shores thereof, expept on the southern coset of News foundland, between Cape Ray and the Ramean Islands; on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland from C. pe Ray to the Quirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; and from Mount Joy to and through the Straits of Belle fele indefinitely to the northward. Fish may also be cured and dried on any portion of the local above described, except where there are settlements, when previous permission must be obtained from the inhabitants Warning is also given that by the Canadian law of May 22, 1868, any officer of the British government, employed in the service of protecting the disberies many govern board of any vessel within any harbour of Ganade, or hovering within three marine miles of the ceast and stay on board as long as she may remain within such place or distance. Also, if such vesses shall delay sailing for twenty-four hours after her master shall have been required to depart, she will .. render herself liable to be seized and brought late port, her corgo searched, and the master required, under a penalty of four hundred dillars in case of refusal, to suswer trutbfally all questions put to him touching the cargo and voyage. Also I such vessel he found fishing or preparing to fish, for to have been fishing, within three marine miles of the Cansili,n coast not included within the above-ramed limits, without a license; she shall be forfeited, with all har stores and appurtenances. Any person copposing any officer in the execution of his daty under the Canadian law shall forfeit to that government eight handred dollars, and be imprisoned for a torm not

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1870.

Friday, 3-St. Hermenegild, M. Saturday, 4 - Fast. Vigil of Pentecost. Sunday, 5 - Pentecost. Monday, 6 Of the Octave. Tuesday, 7-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 3 -Ember Day. Of the Octave. Thursday, 9-Of the Octave.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news of the raid upon Canada had naturally excited much indignation in England. The Times whilst giving the President ample credit for his efforts to enforce the municipal laws of the States, and those bigher laws which are binding on all communities of men cla ming to be envilused, expresses its indignation at the object for which Canadian and U. States' troops have been put in motion. We have yet to learn whether it is the intention of the Imperial Government to undertake its due share of upholding the bonor of its flag, and the protection of the lives and properties of its subjects on this side of the Atlantic: or whether it proposes to leave them to themselves and thereby renounce all claims to their allegiance. It must at once make up its mind to one or the other of these two courses.

The Irish Land Bill, is, we hope, by this time before the House of Lords, where we also hope that it may receive a favorable consideration. On the motion of the Earl of Kimberly a Bill for repealing the Ecclesiastical Titles Act has been read a second time.

Though the French Emperor has obtained an immense majority in the late appeal to the people, the position of his Government seems by no means secure. There is great discontent with the present order of things. From Rome there is nothing new to report. The great question of Papal Infallibility will, it is thought, be carried by an overwhelming majority of the Fathers of the Council and be publicly announced on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, the 29th inst.

We have devoted the greater portion of our columns to a report of the raid; this will explain the omission of other matter. Of course these reports must be received with caution, as in the excitement that prevails, false rumors easily obtain credence, and it is difficult to sift the pre cious grain of truth from the mass of falsehood in which it is too often buried.

The condition of Sir John A. Macdonald continues to improve. He is very weak of course, but we believe as well as hope that all danger is over for the present.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE AR"HBISHOP OF QUEBEO ON THE QUOTA SION OF HIS RETURN FROM THE COUMB-

THE COUNCIL. (From the Vatican.)

THE THIRD PUPLIC SESSION.

The world continues to ask, as Plate asked of old, What is Truth? Toe Church alone is able to answer the question, but the world, which does not care to know, will not hearken to her voice. It prefers to die in its error, and has full liberty to do so. The decrees of the Vatican Council, although they are decrees of the Holy Ghost, convey no instruction to the world. Its ears are closed. Atheism, materialism, and pan theism; the arrogance of rationalism, and the dreary systems of naturalism, are again condemned, and their advocates smitten with ana thema; because these old errors are revived in doubt, consideration and the most mature deliour generation, and propagated in many lands, as | beration hold there a prominent place, so it must though we still lived in the times of the pagen be: for the promised assistance of the Holy sophists, and had never heard of Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Protestantism, he master invention of the enemy of man, and the chief dissolvent of Christian faith and unity, has conducted millions back to paganism .---Derefore the Holy Vatican Council begins by condemning all the forms of unbelief characteris tic of our age.

In the next General Congregation, the Sche ma de Parvo Catechismo, as modified by the Commission de Disciplina, was to be finally dis cussed. As it has already been deliberated in several sessions, and forty-one Fathers have ad-Catechism, destined for universal use throughout | keepeth it." (Ps. 126.) Christendom, cannot be long delayed.

was made to the Council of the immediate dis cussion of the question of Pontifical Infallibility.

The forty-seventh General Congregation was held on the 29th of April. The Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, Mgr. Donnet, first addressed the Council, and is said to have urged at the close of his discourse the necessity of proceeding, without delay, to the discussion of Pontifical Infallibility, for the good of the Church and the peace of the faithful. Upon this one of the Cardinal Presidents rose, and informed the Council that the Holy Father, influenced by the mo tives indicated, had thought it his duty to permit the immediate introduction of that important

It is worthy of observation, and will be a source of general satisfaction, that the Archbishop of Paris, in a circular to the clergy of his diocese, dated Rome, the 20th of April, writes as follows:-" The period of expectation cannot now be prolonged, and whatever the Council may do or decide, faith teaches us that it will be well done and well decided."

The forty-seventh Congregation resumed the discussion of the Little Catechism. Mgr. He fele read a paper for the Archbishop of Vienna and addresses were made by the Bishops of Guastalla, Saluzza, and Savannah.

The forty-eighth General Congregation met on the 30th of April. The discussion of the Little Catechism was continued by the Archbishop of Avignon, and the Bishops of Lucon, Parma. Autun, Mayence, Pirmouth, Chiton, Treves. and Seckau. The vote was to be taken on the ensuing day, and the discussion of the Schema de Summo Pontifice was to follow immediately THE LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTI MORE.

The Gazette de France, the most violent and unscrupulous of the liberal Catholic journals. publishes a letter said to have been addressed by the Bishop of Saint Louis and the Archbishop of Cincionati to Mgr. Dupanioup. According to this document, of which we have no reason to doubt the authenticity, these two American Prelates say: "We are far from desiring to condemn or censure the motives which induced the worthy and learned Archbishop to publish his letter;" and they add: " We willingly confess that among the Prelates of the new Church of the United States the great majority admit Pontifical Infallibility." And then they proceed to argue against the definition. Our readers may judge of the nature of their arguments from the fact that they seriously ask bow the Irish. " who form the mass and the support of the Catholic Church in United State," will be per suaded to admit that Pope Adrian IV, who was an Englishman, " was infallible in giving Ireland to Henry II?" They do not say which dogma of the taith was defined by that act, probably because the question did not occur to them. But the omission is to be regretted. Perhaps we may add, with due respect for these excellent Prelates, that the exultation with which all such arguments are received by the lawless and im pious can hardly recommed them to Christians. One of their venerable colleagues has well ob served, with ailusion to all who write against the prerogatives of the Roman Pontiff, and his words cannot be too often recalled :- " What kind of apostles are those who come to us with an escort of all the enemies of the name of Jesus Christ?"

(Concluded from our last.)

NICAL COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

CHARLES PRANCES BALLARGHON, By the mercy of God and the favor of the Holy

Apostolic See, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant, at the Pontifical Throne, &c.

To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious. Communities, and to all the Faithful of our Arch diocese, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

Now, Dearly Beloved Brethren, by asking and obtaining from the Holy Father leave to return. we have understood that we were not dispensed with the obligation of continuing to cooperate, as far as it depends upon, in the work of the

In the history of Councils there is an evident fact, which it is proper to point out to you here, it is the preponderating action of prayer. No Ghost does not exempt from labor, and does not demand the abdication of science and of reason: on the contrary, it supposes and requires all these: and it is truly in Councils that these two great things, we mean science and reason, manifeat themselves with most fecundity and success. there science is always gnided by faith; and reason always humbly subject to divine authority, most indifferent. Would that we had time to which enlightens, and preserves it from every error: but it is not less true to say the Council is, above all, a work of prayer.

"Unless the Lord build the house, says the called to define the faith, implore, with so much propher, they labor in vain that build it. Unless fervor, the intercession of those saints who dressed the Council upon it, the adoption of this the Lord keep the city, he watcheth in vain that have defended it at the price of their blood, pray for the Fathers of the Council who, on

Holy Temple of truth and justice, which need and of all strength, of all peace and of all justice. By then praying for the Fathers of God, that cannot defend itself unless the Lord protect it.

It is true that Jesus Christ has promised to be, all days, with his Church, even to the consummation of the world, in order to defend it against all the attacks of hell, and to keep it for ever from all errors; and his promises are immutable: they cannot fail to be accomplished: but the certainty of obtaining the divine assistance does not dispense the Church from the necessity of imploring it: no more than the assurance, given to the just and to sinners, never to be wanting in sufficient grace does exempt them from the obligation of having recourse to prayer and the virtue of the sacraments, which are the ordinary means to obtain this grace with more abundance and efficacy.

The pastors of the Church, gathered together in Council, do not cease to be, by them seives, men weak and uncertain in their thoughts. It is to the grace of God that it belongs to en lighten their intellect, and to raise up their thoughts, their words and their judgments to the beight of the immutable and eternal truth they must acknowledge and proclaim. It is prayer therefore which is called to work this miracle; and this it is easy to understand, when we pay attention to the manner in which the Council of the Vatican places prayer at the head of all its deliberations.

In effect, behold all these bishops assembled !! together in this Council. Before discharging the office of judges and of doctors in the faith. they begin by fulfilling the holy duty of prayer. These ministers of the Lord, these successors of the apostles have nevertheless spent their life to the study of God's boly law; they are men of high intellect, men of labor, profound doctors. for whom sacred sciences have no longer any secrets, and to whom no human science is strange: and nevertheless, when entering into the Council, they recall to mind that they need to pray, and that they must, above all, be men

After having each one in particular said his Mass, they all assist again, in the attitude of the most profound recollection, at the boly sacrifice with which each congregation opens its labors; there they implore the light of the Holy Ghost. they pray for the Universal Church, that God may exalt it, and give it peace; they pray for the Sovereign Pontiff, the common Father of Pastors and faithful, in order that the Lord may protect and sustain bim in the sublime mission which He has confided to him of ruling the whole Church: and that all the blessings, which he gives to the children of God, may be fortified by all those he receives at His hands; they pray for their dear country, which they have not ceased to love, in devoting themselves, in a particular manner, to the service of God and of His Church, finally, they pray, with special fervor, for their people from whom they are separated for a time; for that portion of the flock of Jesus Christ, confided to their solicitude, and to the Sovereign Pastor of souls.

Yes, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the faithful of their dioceses are ever present in their thoughts and in their prayers, and much more still than elsewhere, there, at Rome and at the Council. were it is their holy mission to occupy themselves, in a higher degree, with the salvation of their respective flocks. Dearly Beloved Brethren. you were therefore there present with us; yes. you were there, in our mind and in our heart, at every instant of the day; but, above all, at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which we offered up daily for you, and when assembled, in the name of Jesus Christ, in the general Congregations, together with the other Fathers of the Council and the Holy Pontiff, we joined our prayers to theirs. And God knows with your pastor, to have mercy on you, to protect you, to preserve you in His grace and in His

Would that you could, Dearly Beloved Brethren, assist at this spectacle of the prayer of the Pastors of the whole Church, gathered in Council! Oh! how much you would be touched and edified! There you would be convinced that Jesus Christ is truly in their midst, according to His promise, and that their prayin the Council: that everything is there accomplished under the invocation and by the inspiraholy assembly is different from political or often, but the arena of human passions.

tiff presides himself at the sitting of the Council, that prayer attains a grandeur capable of striking the least attentive, and of moving the make known to you, in a becoming manner and

fect gift....

But there is, above all, a prayer, the spirit and words of which particularly affected us. Permit us to speak of it here: we heard it, for the first time, on that ever memorable day when your own; you will thereby gain a share in the the Council of the Vatican opened, under the merit of their work; finally, you will thereby nounced by the Holy Father himself. His sonorous and penetrating voice still rings in our worthy of his blessings, through time and eter-oars, and we shall ever have before our eyes his nity: blessings of God, of which you have a We have some idea of what recollection and prayer is when we have seen the Holy Pontiff have just announced to you, which he has Pius IX, praying in the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, in concert with all the Bishops of the world, in the name of the Church..... He then said, and all the Council repeated with him the following prayer:

"Behold us here, O Lord Holy Ghost, be-" hold us: It is true that the number and the greatness of our sins should keep us far from "Thee; but it is in Thy name and at Thy call that we are assembled. Descend upon us; be with us, and deign to infuse Thyself into our hearts. Inspire our actions; guide our steps; enlighten our conduct; in order that, aided by Thy divine assistance, we may, in all things, render ourselves agreeable in Thy sight. Be Thou alone the inspirer and the author of our decisions, Thou who alone, with the Father, and the Son, possessest a glorious name. Suffer not that we " become perturbators of peace, Thou who " lovest sovereign justice. May we not permit ourselves to wander away through ignorance, be misled by human influence, corrupted by interest or by personal considerations; but unite us effectively by the gift of Thy grace " alone, in order that we may be one with Thee, and that nothing may cause us to deviate from that which is truth. Thus united in Thy name we shall keep strictly, and in every point, justice with that moderation "which is inspired by charity. May, here " below, our judgments differ in nothing with Thine, in order that hereafter for the good ' which we may have accomplished, with the assistance of Thy grace, we may obtain the 'cternal reward. Amen.'

What a sublime and holy prayer, Dearly Beloved Brethren; all that could be desired and asked of God, by the Fathers of an Œcumenical Council, is therein contained, and most admirably expressed! Thus you see, it is therefore on God's grace, before all things, that the Council intends to rely. It is on the assistance of the Holy Ghost, whom it implores, with so much fervor and confidence, that it reckons and rests. It is then this divine assistance, assistance promised and secured by its prayers, which will give to its decisions and al its decrees their authority, their strength and their infallibility. Yes, its judgments and its decrees will be truly the judgments and the decrees of the Holy Ghost; and, in proclaiming them for the instruction and the salvation of the world. the Fathers of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican may say, like the Apos tles, in the first Council of Jerusalem: "The ' Holy Ghost has judged with us, and we have

" judged with him." From what we have just said of prayer in the Holy Council, it follows, Dearly Beloved Brethren, 1° that, although we may not longer take part in its deliberations, as we have had the happiness to do during our sojourn at Rome, it is nevertheless still in our power to assist in the St. Roch suburb between St. Ours Streets its labors and in the accomplishment of its work of regeneration, by praying according to that of which they must, one day, render an account intention; 2° that, not having ceased to be part thereof, and to be counted among its members, by the permission which we have obtained to absent ourself, it is a duty for us to keep ourself united in spirit and heart with those of our colleagues who have remained present, and to join incessantly our prayers to theirs, in order to implore, with them and for them, the light and the assistance of the Holy Ghost.... And this indeed we have not failed to do since, to our great sorrow we have seen ourself obliged to absent ourself from them; and this we have formed before God the firm resolution to do, with all the fervor of which we are capable,

until the end of this great Council .... Thence follows also, Dearly Beloved Brethren. that you can associate yourselves with the Fathers of the Council, and have part in their work, by praying with us for them. Piety makes it certainly a duty for you. And this it what fervor we besought Him to be Himself is which we have intended above all to make you fully understand, in addressing to you this pastoral, and it is also by this that we shall terminate.

Is it not for you indeed, Dearly Beloved Brethren, as well as for all your brethren in the faith scattered over the world, that the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican has been convoked? Is it not about you and about your spiritual welfare that the Fathers of the Council are occupied? Is it not in view of er is truly the prayer of that Universal Church | your dearest interest that they labor, by to which he can refuse nothing. There, finally, applying themselves, as they do, in seeking you would understand the influence of prayer remedies for the evils which afflict the world, agitate modern society, and cannot fail to cause the eternal loss of innumerable souls? Is it not tion of the Spirit of God, and, finally, how this you and your children that they seek to preserve from this misfortune, by forewarning you popular assemblages, which have no other guide against so many errors and vices, which menace than human wisdom, and which are, alas! too the repose and happines of families, as well as the peace and safety of nations? They have But it is, above all, when the Sovereign Pon- therefore a claim upon your gratitude, your assistance, and your pious cooperation, and consequently upon the aid of your most fervent prayers.

Continue then to pray for the Holy Council, Dearly Beloved Brethren, for we are confident so as to edify your piety, those solemn suppli- that you have already prayed according to that cations of the great reunions of the Council; intention, and that you have not ceased to do so, those affecting litanies in which the bishops, since the day on which we recommended it to you, before our departure for the efernal City. Yes, pray for the Council, and pray unceasingly: On the 29th of April the official announcement, the Vatscan labors to build at present, is the source of every truth, of all charity, of all light holy sacrifice of the Mass, or to approach the J Quina.

of the Council, you pray for the Church, your mother, of which they are the pastors, and which they represent in the Coumenical Council; you pray for the cause of God which they defend, for the salvation of the world and for show that you are the true children of the Church, and consequently the children of God, sure pledge in that of the Holy Father who is His Vicar upon earth, whose benediction we commissioned us to bring to you, and which we give to you, in his name, to-day: benediction of God, which we wish to you and which we ourself call down, with our whole heart, on you and your children, and on all that you hold most dear in this world.

In conclusion, Dearly Beloved Brethren, permit us to request from you a special souvenir for this archdiocese, and for ourself in those prayers which you will offer for the Council and for the Church,—for this archdiocese, which must be dear to you and to us, and which is certainly most dear to us; for ourself, because, notwithstanding our unwo thiness, it has pleased the Lord to confide it to our solicitude. and to establish us the pastor of your souls, That which we wish for ourself is neither health, nor length of life; it matters little to you and to us that we should possess good health, or live a long life; but that which is of infinite importance for us, and that which we desire, and also ask, above all things, is to lead a good life, and to make a holy use, in the service of the Lord and for your good, of the little health, and the few years of life, which it shall please Him to still grant us. That is the grace which we conjure you to ask for us, in the name of that charity which should unite the faithful flock to its pastor, and which binds us certainly to you in the heart of Jesus.

Shall this our present pastoral letter be read. and published, at the prone of all parochial churches and chapels, and others where public service is performed, and, in chapter, in all religious communities, on the first sunday after its reception.

Given at the Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, under our signature, the seal of our archdiocese, and the countersign of our secretary, on the tenth day of the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

† C. F., ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBED. By order of His Grace, CHARES BAILLARGEON, PT.

Fire AT QUEBEC .- Again the sad task devolves upon us of recording another great calamity that has befallen the ancient capital of Canada. About 1 a.m. on the morning of the 24th ult., a fire broke out in a baker's shop, a M. L'Ortie in St. Francis Street. A stiff Easterly gale was blowing at the time : water did not arrive immediately : and as the houses, unfortunately, in the quarter attacked, are many of them wooden ouildings the flames spread, in spite of the efforts of the Fire Companies, seconded by the citizens, and a detachment of the 69th regiment, with fearful rapidity. The district was wrapped in a mass of fire, which included all that portion of and that colled du Pont. " Entire blocks of houses" says the Courrier du Canada, "dis. appeared, the small mortuary chapel, a monument memorable as baving been spared by the last two fires, was swallowed up, and still the flames swept on leaving ashes, terror, and desotion behind them." For some time serious fear was entertained that the Marine Hospital was destined to perish, but changing its course the fire spread to the yards of M. Baldwin, and destroyed to ships on the stocks, almost ready for launching. Luckily towards 4.30 the gale broke a little; and the rain falling in torrents aided the efforts of the Firemen to subdue the flames. The number of bouses destroyed is by some estimated at 500, though it is thought by others that this is an exaggeration. Much of the property was insured, but the Courrier to whose graphic account of the calamity we are indebted for these details, estimates the loss at \$324,800. Upon the poorer classes, who too generally neglect the precaution of insuring, the blow will fall most

The Courrier speaks of the noble courage displayed by the Sisters of the Congregation, and their pupils; and in a Card the same Sisters return their thanks to the citizens of St. Roch to whose noble efforts they, after God, attribute the safety of themselves and property.

" If," adds our contemporary, " the municipal authorities had enforced the building law, it is almost certain that the borrid scenes of Tuesday would not have taken place." May we not hope that the law will in future be vigorously enforced, and no more wooden buildings toler-

To CORRESPONDENTS. - We must invoke the indulgence of several correspondents, whose communications we are compelled to hold over, in order to have space for the details of the stirring events of the day.

The Librarian of the Catholic Young Men's Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Reading Room:-The New honored it by their science, and glorified it by their side, pray and labor for you; pray, every York Tablet, and Catholic World, for one The edifice which the Œcumenical Cauncil of so frequent and so ardent of the Holy Ghost, when you have the happiness to assist at the ronto Telegraph, for one year, from Mr. James A. Sadlier; and the To-

THE RAID .- Oa Tuesday, 24th May, the Birth Day of our Gracious Queen the people of Canada were again aroused from their dreams of peace by the announcement that large bodies of Yapkee citizens were gathering on the frontier lines in the vicinity of St. Albans, with the evident intention of invading Canada, and plundering its unoffending citizens. Immediately the armed force was called out, and hurried off to the front; and by Wednesday morning a large body had been brought together for the defence of the menaced points. The Rifle Brigade received orders to march; and our gallant Prince -for we in Canada love to speak of him as "our Prince"-with the pluck beredstary in his race, immediately tendered his services to act on the staff of Gen. Russell. The 69th was hurried up from Quebec, and every effort was made to put the country in a state of defence.

In the meantime the most contradictory rumors were in circulation as to the numbers of the marauding band. By some it was estimated by thousands, by others only by bundreds; but by all it was agreed to, that the raiders were in earnest, and were well supplied with arms, of which for some time past great quantities have been stored away in the barns, and farm houses near the frontier. The leader was O'Neill, but it was rumored that his plan of an attack upon Canada did not meet with the general approval of the Fenian body in the U. States. The President of the U. States issued a proclamation denouncing the movement.

All Wednesday the City was in a state of great excitement, as it was evident that Montreal was the objective point of attack, and its plunder the end which the marauders had in view; and as detachment after detachment of the Volunteers were marched through the streets on their way to the front, they were loudly cheered by their fellow-citizens. Special guards for the Water Works, Fire Stations, and the saying that he was honored with the command of Banks were organised, and the City Council took such measures as the critical state of affairs seemed to call for.

The first fighting took place on Wednesday about noon. It appears that at that hour the first body of Yankee Garibaldians crossed the Lines near Pigeon Hill. To meet them, and oppose their progress there was only a body of about one hundred militia. aided by an equal number of volunteer farmers. and yeomen, residents of the district, who turned out to protect their native land from pollution, their homes from plunder, their wives, sisters and daughters from outrage. They were well posted on a biliside, covered by rocks, fences and brush, from whence they opened a brisk fire on the advancing enemy; and after a smart skirmish, they had the satisfaction of driving back the invaders with some considerable loss in killed and wounded. On our side no serious casualties occurred. Whilst this was going on, the leader of the gang, O'Neill, who had pro dently recrossed to the U. States side of the Lines was, in virtue of instructions from the Federal Government, arrested by General Fos ter, U. S. Marshal, who carried him off to jail in St. Albans. At the same time it was re ported that a body of U. States troops was on the march towards the frontier to compel respect for the laws of the country, and to put down this scandalous outrage upon Christian civilisation. During the course of the day, forces were sent to all parts of our long and exposed frontier, all of which was apparently menaced. News also arrived that some men-of-war with reinforcements, including the 78th Highlanders, were on their way from Halifax to the St. Lawrence.

On Thursday the excitement continued, though somewhat allayed by the tidings of the repulse of the raiders on the afternoon of the day before. The arrest of O'Neill had also much effect, for the general impression was that the arrest was a "dodge" on his part, in order to give bim, O'Neill. an excuse for backing out of a scrape. A man named Donnelly, another ring leader of the gang was badly wounded in the leg, and of his follow ers many were reported as being quite demoralized, retreating as fast as possible, and throwing away in their flight their arms and ammunition. Our people were with difficulty restrained from pursuing the marauders, but they succeeded in capturing one four pounder breech loader, and a good many arms which had been abandoned. The greatest credit is due to the commanding officers, Smith and Chamberlin, for their judicious arrangements; and too much praise cannot be awarded to the brave farmers and settlers of the district, who turned out of their own accord to shoot down the ruffians who were guilty of this unprovoked attack upon them. Whilst such a spirit is maintained, Canada has nothing to fear from the hordes of brigands on the other side of the Lines. We give from the telegraphic reports of the Herald such details of the fighting at Pigeon Hill as have come to hand, and seems most worthy of credit :-

mans, with three killed and six or seven wounded; what was going on. It was certainly a bold the Fenians, except one or two lying in the more the arrest of their Commander, Gen. O'Neill, by deed to seize the commander of a force of armed exposed parts.

United States Marshal Foster; the almost com- and desperate men, right from among them; and plete demoralization of the invaders, and their the brave Marshal deserves high credit for the probable dispersal.

ABRIVAL OF THE U. S. MARSHAL.

At 11 o'clock, Gen. George P. Foster, U. S. Marshal for Vermont, with his deputy, Thomas Falley of St. Albans, arrived upon the scene. They found a guard of Fenians stopping the passage of citizens. This the officers in command were speedily informed by the Marshal, would not do. This was the public highway and they had no right to prevent the passage of any citizen, the guard was accordingly withdrawn, and the reporters and a number of citizens passed on with the column. The Marshal, seeking on General O'Neill, informed him of his authority and of the President's proclamation, and formally ordered him to desist. The order was received by O'Neill very coolly and with apparent uncon-

#### THE ADVANCE.

The Fenians, about 500 in number, consisting of detachments of four Fenian regiments, after their arrival at St. Albans, marched to Bairfield. Wednesday and marched for the Canadian line, about fifteen miles distant. At nine o'clock they balted at Hubbard's Corner, half a mile beyond Franklin, and a mile or two from the line. Here ammunition boxes were opened, car tridges distributed, and preparations made for action; probably, however, with little expectation of any formidable resistance. Information was received that the highway across the line was guarded by a company of Canadian militia. All, however, were in high spirits, and the men anxious to press on, confident of their ability to brush any such opposition from their path.

#### THE BATTLE OF PIKE RIVER

soon opened. O'Neill formed his troops in line of battle extending at right angles across the road, one company being detailed to act as skirmishers. These received their orders from Col. Brown, a good looking officer in civilian dress, and wearing a Scotch cap, who taking a musket addressed the company, (Capt. Cronan's) the skirmich line; that they must keep cool and obey orders. These were to march down the road, cross the bridge and

#### THE ADVANCE

was at once ordered. About balf a mile from the line, the men were balted to load, and then were ordered forward.

The Fenian troops were here balted, and were addressed in a brief speech by Gen. O'Neill.

ADVANCE UPON THE ENEMY.

It must have been intended that they should deploy as skirmishers immediately upon crossing the bridge; but no deployment was made. The company marched down the hill by flank-that is n column of fours-and had bardly crossed the line when they were opened on by the Canadians, ome of whom were nearer to them than they had supposed. The company halted, fronted, returned the fire and then made a rush across the bridge. reveral fell, one killed, others wounded. Two men were shot upon the bridge and fell into the stream; the rest stopped, broke, and sought shelter from the fire under the bridge. In the meantime firing opened sharply between the militia and the main Fenian body. One or two men were wounded, and there was a rapid cattering of the citizens and reporters, five or -ix of whom had pushed forward and were actually between the contending lines. These sought shelter in Richard's house. Gen. O'Neill.

this position they fired several volleys. The repulse of the advance company, some of whom could be seen running without arms for some woods, and the uncomfortable way in which the bullets whistled, were too much for O'Neill's men, and they fell back in disorder, till they were addressed again by Gen. O'Neill as follows:

finding his line beginning to get unsteady, or-

dered them into the field, under cover of a piece

of wood just on the brow of the valley. From

### GEN. O'NEILL'S SECOND SPEECH.

Men of Ireland: I'm ashawed of you. You have acted disgracefully. But you will have another chance of showing whether you are cravens or not. Comrades, I will lead you on again, and if you will not follow me, I, with my fficers will go and die in your front.

With these words he ordered them back to their position, and a scattered fire was kept up across the line for an hour and a half, with no particular effect on either side, the Canadians keeping their position behind the stone fences, and the Femans keeping their position, with the loss of several men, and more or less scattering to the rear.

#### THE ARREST OF GEN. O'NEILL.

At this stage of the proceedings Gen. O'Neill passed down across the road alone, with the mtention of detaching a company from the right of his line for a flank movement. H's move ments had been closely watched by Gen. Foster. who seeing his opportunity addressed a company of a dozen citizens, who were watching the pro ceeding a little out of the line of fire, with the words: "Gentlemen, I propose to arrest O'Neill. Will you back me in the discharge of my duty?" "We will," was the reply. General O'Neill bad just then stopped to speak to a wounded men in the road, when Gen. Foster stepped up to him, laid his hand upon him and said. "I arrest you in the same of the United States Gov. ernment." "No, no," said O'Neill, "You must not, I will not be arrested." But the Marshal knew better. Assistant Marshal Fal lay was by this time at hand with their carriage. O'Neill was put into it, in a moment, and in another the Marshal with his prisoner was driving | cerned, all hopes of a successful raid are extin rapidly from the spot O'Neill was cautioned Yesterday, 25th May, there was another ac- that any outcry would be at the risk of his life fual, though brief invasion of Canadian soil by a and he was thus taken back right through the Fenian armed force, a skirmish with the Cana- followers, who were guarding the arms and am dien militin, resulting in the repulse of the Fe- munition in the rear, without any snapicion of

prompt and successful discharge of his duty. The arrest of O'Neill, when known, caused great discouragement among his followers. Donnelly, it is said, wept, and, joined to the resistance in front, the impression became general that the game was up.

#### DEMORALIZATION.

All order became lost, numbers of the Fenians started for their homes, some of them turning the green jackets of their uniforms and others throwing them away. No attempt was made to stop this straggling till about four o'clock, when a rearguard was posted across the road in Franklin village. The main body remained about a mile from the line, the men sitting or lying by the sides of the road, boxes of ammunition and arms open by the roadside, and very little sign of any authority or discipline.

Col. Donuelly who assumed command after O'Neill's arrest, with about thirty men, still held Richard's house, probably with the intention of bringing their dead and wounded from that point after nightfall. Some thought that after their where they were partially uniformed and fully reinforcements reached them they should again armed. They left Fairfield bright and early on advance. But the prevaling opinion was of no use to try again. Prominent officers admitted that not one-tenth of the force they expected was on the ground and that their force was entirely insufficient to undertake and advance into Canada.

There are official despatches to the General from Col. Smith to the effect that the Ferians fired some shells during the night at his position; but very wildly and without doing any mischief. At day light he advanced, and meeting very little show of resistance captured the gun from which the shells were fired. The Fenians were clearing out leaving all their stores.

Col. Chamberlin was on the ground during the action of yesterday.

Col. Smith telegraphs that he wants no more reinforcements, and the troops which were going forward to Pigeon Hill were ordered back to St. Armand. They, however, will remain there for the present.

There are advices from all points between this city, Kingston and Ottawa; all indicating the despatch of troops to Lower Canada.

The 69th regulars, seven bundred strong, left at 1.30 p.m. for the Huntingdon frontier via Coteau du Lac and Port Lewis. The men are grinning" to get at the marauders.

Col. Smith's troops buried one Fenian this morning.

As the Express Train was leaving Portland vesterday afternoon it was discovered that there was a considerable quantity of Fenian ammunition on board—in all about 2,500 lbs—destined for Island Pond. The American officers, acting on the strength of the President's proclamation, immediately seized the whole.

#### FRELIGHSBURG, May 26.

Two Fenian prisoners were arrested this morning at Cook's Corners. The name of one is James Hunt McAnally, and that of the other Power, a brother of the man who was shot at the frontier yesterday.

One of the men captured at Cook's Corners is Hunt. He was captured by Col. Miller, of the 52nd Battalion, having in the midst of a crowd come about six feet over the lines. He was looking at the Capadian bivouac, when the Colonel asked if he knew he was on Canadian territory. He answered in surprise that he was not. He was arrested on the spot, and acknowledged himself to be a Fenian. He had in his possession a discharge as a cavalry man in the 1st Maine Regiment.

#### COOKS' CORNERS, Thursday morning, May 26, Seven o'clock.

Last night, by order of Colonel Smith, the Volunteers deployed for skirmishing, prior to retiring to quarters for the night. A number of Fenians secreted in farm houses, forsaken by the owners, at the approach of the Rifles, made for the woods. The Volunteers opened full firethe Vic's, especially anxious to do service, could bardly be restrained. The 60th Battalion took the road way, while the Vics skirted the woods. and chased the Fenians into the forest S. E. of the lines. In the skirmish at least six Fenians fell dead. The Fenians returned shots, and for a while there was a lively time. Our Volunteers were unscathed, but the Fenians were utterly demoralized. Venturesome individuals who visited the camp, reported that such was the case, and that the rascals were getting rid of the stores, selling and giving them away.

A man came from Rykert's farm to ask the terms on which six men-one wounded,-could surrender. The Colonel named terms, and after parley sent a detachment of Vics under B. M. Gascoign to arrest them, but when he got there the men had fled. On their return the ekirmishers brought back a Fenian shot through the heart, supposed to be John Rowe, of Boxer Engine Company. Crowds gathered round the body, and the buttons and braid were ripped off as mementoes. The 60th and the Home Guard crossed the lines last night to spoil the Egyptians and brought knapsacks, rifles, etc., as many as they could carry; others followed. At three o'clock this morning a large quantity of stores passed through, and pieces of cannon were captured. Intelligence has reached here that there are no Fenians within fifteen miles. The last advance was most destructive, the number of Fenians killed being about 20. General Donnelly is said to be among the number. General Lewis is said to be shot through the thigh, and Captain Croydon, of Burlington, is also seriously wounded.

By Colonel Smith's judicious disposition of his handful of men a large force of Fenians were held in check, and, so far as this frontier is conguished.

Among the Fenians on the other side is said to be one O'Reilly in command, an escaped convict from Australia.

All the dead and wounded were removed by

Most of the people here have left their homes. occurred. It is admitted on all hands that the General Donnelly was shot through the bladder, and is since dead. No. 1 Troop of Cavalry have gone to Frelighsburg from the battle field. The detachment of Vics. here have gone to Fre lighsburg. The 60th Batt. and the Home Guards remain here till further orders. There is no appearance of Fentans. Nearly all the volunteers at the engagement have got trophies of the Fenians.

Later accounts of the same day, the 26th ult. represented the raiders as in full retreat from Franklin, robbing and stealing as they went, a. d. threatening vengeance on their leader O'Neill. whom they openly accuse of having sold them. The account given by that worthy of his arrest is cunning. He had gone to the rear, on the U. States side of the lines, when most unexpectedly he was pounced upon, forced into a carriage and driven oft to jail, passing through his own troops whom he did not dare to call to his rescue; he from his prison, where in default of bail to the tune of \$20 000, he was committed, complained bitterly of the conduct of the U. States "as being anything but neutral."-And this leads us to say a word on this term "neutrality" which some silly persons seem to think should be the duty of the U. States as between the raiders and the Canadians. The term is an absurdity.

"Neutrality" necessarily implies three distinct parties, of whom two are belligerent, whilst the third is the neutral, doing nothing for or against either. In the case before us, we have in the first place the Canadians as one party; and in the second place the raiders, but there is no third party-for the raiders are U. States citizens subject to the laws of the U. States whose protection they claim, and under whose shelter they organise and prepare their attack. Now the Government of the U. States is not distinguish able from the people or citizens of the U. States: and to ask the former to be neutral or mactive as betwixt its own citizens and those of another country involves a contradiction in terms, for it is not in the position of a third party. In a word the Government which allows its citizens to organise, arm, and prepare for an attack upon a neighboring country and furnishes them with a locus standi, and shelter from pursuit in case of a repulse, is guilty of an overt act of bostility against its neighbor; and it is this of which the U. States Government would be guilty, were st to do nothing, as betwirt its own citizens the raiders, and the people of Canada with whom the U. States profess to be at peace. In the pre sent instance it has acted well, and has done merely its duty.

One thing is evident. These ever recurring raids must lead to a revision of the terms or In the matter of Jean Baptiste Madore, Innkeaper, of conditions of the existing connection betwint Great Britain and Canada. It is the domestic policy of the former which furnishes the pretence for these raids; and it is not to be expected that Canada will take upon itself the burden of upbolding, single handed the dignity of the Empire and the honor of its flag. Of two things one. Either the Imperial Government must make up its mind to shoulder the burden, to furnish a portion of the troops which these raids call for and to pay a share of the expences which they occasion, or the connection must terminate at once, and for ever. To this complexion has it come at last, and there is no use in mincing

On Friday the telegrams reported another af fair at Hinchingbrooke, where a large body of marauders were assembled. The 69th under Col. Bagot, aided by our volunteers, artillers and others, advanced upon them, but they made their escape at once back across the lines, whither of course our troops could not follow them. The line of retreat was covered with arms and knapsacks which the fugitives had thrown away in their flight. The following is the report of the affair as given by a correspondent of the Montreal Herald:-

Мау 27, 11:30 а.м.

This morning at five o'clock the troops at Huntingdon made an advance. The force was composed of the 69th Regiment, the Garrison Artillery, and Engineers of Montreal and the Huntingdon Battalion. Your correspondent ar rived at Trout River lines an hour in advance of them and saw the Feuisns forming a breastwork with rails leading across a field on the north | The Messrs. Smith mean to make ONLY the best bank of Trout River and half a mile from our side. At half-past eight our troops came up when Col. Bagot ordered the Huntingdon Vo lunteers, under Lt. Col. McEachern to deploy across the field-the 69th to advance along the road, and the Artillery to cross the river and go up the south bank. The manœuvre was per formed at once, and the whole line opened fire.

The Fenians fled at once not firing twenty shots. Such a skedaddle was never seen. Our men followed fast, firing as they stooped. The Fennan officers tried to form their men on crossing the line using their swords and revolvers, but all in vain. They rushed to their old camp none of our men are burt, and it is supposed the Fe nians only had a few wounded, one is said to be killed and we have one prisoner. The United States troops are advancing from Malone and will take them presoners before night. The Fepians numbered about four bundred. Our troops are still waiting at the boundary line.

Rumors of course of all kinds, were flying about in the course of the day, but nothing more | 225 Notre-Dame Street, Montagal, C.E. well authenticated, and worthy of being reported, . June 3, 1850

men engaged in the raid, are indignant with O'Neill and their leaders, and vow vengeance against them.

The condition of the fugitives from the frontier at St. Albans is described by another correspondent of the Herald as most wretched, without food or money they were selling their arms and accoutrements to raise funds to take them back to the South; and the residents were heartily sick of them, as they naturally dreaded that the lawless crew would take to pillaging them, though our neighbors may approve of the spoiling of Canadians, they object strongly to having the process applied to themselves.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- We understand that the St Patrick's Society will hold thei Angual Pic-Nic this year on Dominion Day as

Accident. - On Friday a young man, an appren. tice in the engine shop of Messrs. Bartley had his arm caught in the cog wheels of a lathe. The arm was found dreadfully incerated by Dr Tracy who dressed the wounds and had him conveyed to the He is free from fever and there is no danger for his life.

FUNBRAL OF MR. MORLAND. The funeral of the late Thomas Morland, on Sturdey, was very largely attended. The numbers showed the high estimation in which deceased was held.

#### Married.

In this city, on the 25th ult., at the Bishop's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lec'aire, brother to the groom, Mr. Andrew Leclaire, f Compton, to Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of Mr. John Brown, of this city.

At Quebec, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. J. Neville, Mr. John Burne, of Montreal, to Ellen, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Delany, of Quebec.

#### Died.

In this City, on the 24th ult., at No. 40 Chaboillez Street, Emms, daughter of James Traynor, aged 5

In Frampton, on the 2nd ult., Timothy Ryan, aged 4 years, native of Newport, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. Requiescat in pace.



THE REGULAR MONTELY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be Leld in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next,

(By Order)

M. O'CONNOR,

A LADY (aged 40) who has for reveral years past kept house for Olergymen, is desirous of obtaining a cimilar situation. Address 'E. L ," TRUS WITHESS

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

the parish of " Les Saints Anges etias St. Michel de Lachine,"

The loselvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Oreditors are notified to meet at his residence, in the parish of "Les Saints Anges alias St. Michel de Lachine," on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at eleven o'clock am., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Lachine, 31st May, 1870.

> L FOREST Interim Assignee or Guardiau.

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FACILITIES

for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials.

Labor-saving Machinery. Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration. Division of Manual Labor. Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

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

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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 believe, — 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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#### THE FRANCE ...

THE PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE EM-PEROR. - Galignani supplies some particulars of the plot against the life of the Emperor Napoleon:

Beaurie, the principal instrument in this matter, is a young man of about 22 years of age, short in stature, slightly built, fair, and without beard. He appears, however, to be of a most resolute character. When arrested he was dressed in a suit of black and white mixed stuff, and wore a small round bat. He was born at Barcelona, of French parents, but came to France when young. He received a good education; be expresses hunself in good language, origin. On being, however, questioned with respect to his family, he refused to reply, but under the flag be was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for making away with his clothing; he did not, however, undergo the condemnation, but deserted a first time; he was then corporal in the 7th of the line. He returned to France under benefit of the amnesty of the 15th August last, but before the end of the year was sentenced dishonesty. At the expiration of his punishment he began to mingle in the agitation at Belleville and La Villette, and the situation of his barracks (the Prince Eugene) rendered his relations with the revolutionists of the faubourgs an easy mat ter. He was acquainfed with Fayolle and Asnou two other deserters, and his superior instruction no doubt caused him to be sought after by Flourens as a suitable instrument. He again lest his regiment on the 10th January, but was seen at the funeral of Victor Noir, still in uniform. He then fled to Brussels, and afterwards joined Flourens in London, his expenses being defrayed by the Democrats. In England the project of an attempt on the Emperor's life was discussed between him and Flourens, and the former undertook to carry it out. 'I was did not know the language. I was seized with despair. I saw that I must make the sacrifice of my life, and I was determined that the loss should be of some service to my party.' A letter from M. Flourens found on the prisoner recommends him to disguise himself as a soldier in order to fire on the Emperor.'

The Monde publishes a curious letter of M. Gustave Flourens, dated two years ago. This gentleman, who is now accused of having advised Beautie as to the best way of killing the Emperor, in January, 1868, wrote a letter to his Majesty, couched in the most submissive terms, to apply for the post of Professor at the College de France, previously beld by his father. Another incident of the affair is the expulsion from France of Cernuschi, the notorious Italian Revo-!ationist, who was the right-hand man of Mazzini and his triumvirate during their occupation of Rome. Those who were in the city at the time have retained no very favourable remembrance of his administrative peculiarities. Since then he has been in France, first as an actuary's clerk. then as a butcher's apprentice, - in order, says a contemporary, to acquire a practical knowledge of the subject of public alimentation—and event ually as a banker, in which occupation he has amassed a considerable fortune. He has been £4,000 to the anti-plebiscite committee, say the Radical journals. However this may be, as soon as he got to Genera he sent £1,600 more to M. Gambetta, ' for the same object.' It will scarcely be a rash judgment if we conclude that this object was something more than merely getting up votes against the plebiscite. From Thursday evening's telegrams we learn that another letter from Flourens, the authenticity of which is acknowledged by his mother and brother, has been seized on Ballot, in which he advises the latter not to advance any more money, because that which I purpose doing is in a fair way to be realized.' A letter from Mazzini to Sappin has also been seized, in which the latter is informed that the writer cannot come to the banquet at St. Mande, adding, 'Duties similar to those for which you are making your prepara tions retain me where I am at present.' What M. Mazzini's occupations may have been, may be perhaps inferred from the recent discovery under the barracks of the Antibes Legion at Rome, for which we refer our readers to the letter of our Roman correspondent.

In all possible circumstances it is well to know the worst. But, when all the particulars of the Plot and of the men implicated in it are summed up, we do not think the danger was very imminent. Every one was aware that in France, as in other countries, there are a certain number of harebrained, desperate characters, schemers, dreamers, rogues, and dupes, ready for mischief, but happily, more apt to plan it than able to effect it. Had M. Mazzini, for example, had his own way for these last forty years, few crowned heads would now rest on their shoulders, and few countries would have any other rule of Government than what he calls the Idea.' But, beyond compromising a few young enthusiasts, what has the veteran conspirator ever achieved? Or what did all M. Rochefort's vapourings come to when he had two hundred men under his orders at Victor Noir's funeral? Or what was the result of M. Flourens' pistol fired in the air, when, upon fourteen armies who actonished the world by their Rockefort's arrest, he proclaimed 'Paris and France to be in a state of insurrection? It is European monarchies; for Marengo and Austerlitz, painful to think of France, a great grown-up laries of Fleurus Jemmappes and Zurich. And with these. A successful attempt upon the Emperor's life might, it is true, have incalculable conse- side with you in the post on your left which I had quences. But by whose fault did it come to the honor to occupy in 1859, when you and the heroes pass that the destines of a country like France of our army marched over the body of Austrian hang on the thread of one man's life? Did it. not spring from these very fears, which eighteen | Caprers, April 22.

to have thoroughly and triumphantly dispelled ? -Times:

The final result of the Plebiscite for all France gives, in round numbers, a majority in favor of the Emperor Napoleon of 6,500,000 votes, against 1,500 000. These numbers will bardly convey any meaning unless they be compared with those arising from former experiments of a similar nature. The elevation of Prince Louis Napoleon to the Empire was due to the popular suffrage at three distinct epochs. In 1848, when he was raised to the dignity of President of the Republic, the registered electors throughout France were 9,977,452, of whom 5,534,520 gave their vote in his favor, and his opponents were 1.892 752 In 1851, after the coup d' tat, his election to the Presidency of the Republic for ten years was sanctioned by 7,437 107 votes, against 645 211 The electors inscribed in the lists were then 9 833.176, so and with a vivacity which shows his southern | that 1,716,800 abstained from voting. In 1851 the register gave the number of voters as 9,832,576. Of these there were 7,824 189 for the Empire and only 253,145 against it. In the latter case 1,692,915 abdeclared that he had been a Republican from his stained from voting. Since 1852 there has been no youth; that he had grown up with those idebs, Pleb scile but at the Parliamentary elections of last and had held them when in the army. When midsummer it was found that the number of registered electors had risen to 10,416 668, of whom 4.093 056 voted in favor of Imperial candidates and 3 248 885 for independent candidates, while 2,291 -651 did not vote. The number of registered voters is new supposed to be the same as last year so that if the votes recorded did not exceed 8,00,000, about 2,500,000 abstained from veting. The Emperor's Government, therefore, came off this time considerably better than at the last Parliamentary elections airesh to two months' imprisonment for an act of but there is a very serious falling off in the votes given to the Emperor at this present juncture from those he obtained at the Plebisciles of 1851 and 1852. But this is not all .- Times.

the Plebiscite was a blunder from beginning to and; and is will be fortunate if he who is alone res ponsible for it is so far read; to acknow edge his error as to exert himself to the best of his abilities to repair it. The Emperor Navoleou is no disciple of the of the frangi-non flecti school of politicians : and many are the instances in which he has reconsidered his judgment and retraced his steps If he wishes to ascertain his present position, he has only to contrast it with that which he had made for himself four or five months ago, when, by casting in has lot with the leaders of the Parlimentary party, he had insured the support of a large majority of the Legislativ Body had won ever a good number of the so called ' Irre concilables," and driven the others to mad and desperate pranks which ended in their annihilation. pleased the Emperor to undo all that was of his own doing He arcrifired a solid gain in pursuit of an idea discouraged, says Beaurie; 'I had no means of He insisted on a resolution which at first met with earning my livelihood in a country of which I the unanimous opposition of all his responsible advisers, which split up his Cabinet, drove its strong est members into opposition, discredited the weakest broke up and disheartened the Liberal party, determined a revival of the old Imperialist policy, and what was most fatal of all, gave rise to an agitation of which it is impossible to estimate the consequences - and all this gratuitously, with the certainty that a vote like that of 1852 was not to be borgh 6.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT PRESS .- La Concorde. whose hirth and promise to regenerate the Catholic Church upon the principles of the P. Hyacinthe, the brother of the Abbe who was its editor, has already Cosed its career. The French Liberal Catholics can scarcely support one Liberal paper, and the Concorde fied from want of support. Meanwhile the sterling Catholic journals flourish. They have their mission and they are accomplishing it. France is resolving itself into Catholicity on the one hand, and Atheism under various modifications on the the other. A swarm of professedly irreligious journals is appearing in all the great centres and penetrating into the country. L'Athee salls at the corners of the streets; L'Excommunie, organe de la libre pensee is doing all it can to corrupt the youth of both sexes. Mme Paule Mink writes in it. She calls upon mothers to have the courage to withdraw their children from institutions where they pass their time in singing des cantiques enervants et abrutissants, such as Espri Saint, decendez sur nons l' They will never be happy. she says, till they are emancipated from Church and Chapel ' lieux fatala,' 'atmosphere morbide et lourde,' where chains are forged for the in ellect and will. Then there is a society which has for its end to escape all funeral services, and to pass from the banished for conspiring against the Constitution, death bed to the diesecting room Many hundreds says the Ministerial decree; for having given | bave joined it; with what expectation of advantage we cannot say. Another society, with its members scattered all over France, makes the prefamation of Good Friday one of its principal objects. L'Excom munie contains a detestable correspondence from all parts of the country, detailing bow Good Friday was turned into mockery in various places, and how many and what kind of persons had been corrupted by the rusee and invitations employed for that purpose.

INSPECTION OF FOOD. - The authorities in Paris adopt most stringent measures to prevent impure food, as well as impure drinks, being sold in that metropolis. Whole cart loads of adulterated edibles are frequently seized by the police So much shrewd ness is exercised in the manufacture of connecteits that unceasing vigilance is requisite. There are sixty meat inspectors, and no less than seventy are employed to determine, by holding eggs up to the light, whether they are fit for feed. In spire of all this care much pastiness is eaten. In the lowest class of restaurants cats, and even rate, find their way to table in the shape of regouts and other entiring preparations Ingenuity seems especially devoted to the manufacture of snam troffies which are made of yame, mushrooms and even cork

GARBALDI TO THE FRENCH ARMY - The Rangel publishes the following proclamation of Garibaldi to the French army :

Soldiers -- I have had the honor to fight for you once and against you twice, and on each occasion for a just cause. We are thus old acquaintances, and therefore I take the liberty of addressing you on a question which interests the whole world Certainly I will not stultify myself by professing to be the friend of the army of the second empire, of thet empire which avails itself of your imposing and valiant numbers to protect a mendacions tyranny which, without you, would be nothing but a past tradition of our misfortunes. But no matter. Who ther friend or foe, I address that chivalrous army which at Fontanoy cried out before the bat:le. 'Messicore les Anglais tirez les premiers' - a characteristic trait of an army of brave men. Even at the mo-ment when I was prepared to meet in you the exterminating instruments of a desnot I must confess that I never felt in my heart any feeling resembling hatred for those noble children of France for that army which gaily marched for the deliverance of my native land, and shed its best blood on the plains of Magenta and upon the hills of Solferino, whose echoes yet repeat the song of victory of the French soldier. Instead of the soilders of Mexico and Mentasa would wish-understand me well - to see in you but the worthy descendants of the volunteers of Fleurus and Jemmappes, the sons of those fighting men of miraculous exploits, and gave a lesson to the old such soldiers, an invalid as I am, I would gladly salute the superb republican flag, and march side by tyranny.

GARIBALDI.

years of uninterrupted security ought by this time

At a final meeting of the Deputies with Espartero the latter gave his decision positively declining the proferred Orown of Spain. The Duke de Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given positive instructions to the French, Minister at Rome to abstain from any and all discussions relating to, or interference with the affairs of Council, and to practise an absolute reserve with reference to any action of the French Government concerning its relations with His Holiness the Pope. . ITALY.

PREDMONT-Florence, May 11.-Particulars have been received here from Naples relative to the outbreak in Catana vro. The band of insurgents disembarked at the town of Catanzaro on the 7th ult., and bivonacked on the beights of Maids. Three battal. ions of troops were despatched by sea from Naples on the evening of the 8th nlt. The Prefect of Catan. zaro questioned Menotti Garibaldi respecting the object of the invasion, and the latter replied that he knew nothing of the affair. The incurgents distributed passports granting a free passage on the territory of the Universal Republic. The name of the leader is Zoglia. It is stated that a portion of the insurgents are unemployed railway workmen.

Catenzaro, May 11 -The band of insurgents has been dispersed. Lest night the troops re-entered the town with 30 prisoners, including two of the leaders. A number of important documents were found upon them comprising a list of the names of the insurgents, together with printed forms for commissions, with the formula, 'God and the People,' 'Universal Republican Alliance?

Florence, May 13. - The Opinione of to day announces that a fresh band of insurgents has been formed at Vecina, of the same political character as that at Catangaro The Government has for some time had information of impending disturbances and had reinforced the troops in that district to meet the emergency. It is believed that this band will disperse on the approach of the troops.

The Italian Chamber is occupied with the hopeless task of squaring accounts, and all the optimism in the world cannot avert the conviction entertained by every clear-sigh ed deputy, that the hankrup cy of the country is a mere question of months. As for the condition of public security fresh crimes are hourly recorded, and nobody is called to account for them With home offairs in such a state, the Left still finds time to occupy itself in interpellations on the brigandage in Greece. It is to be hoped that the English statesmen with Lord Russell as fuglemen) who -coused the Pope of consivence with brig-ndage will take a lesson from the horrible crimes now commirted in the Romagna, and the massacres at Athens If neither King George, with the support of Russia and England, nor Victor Emmanuel with an england mous police force and a standing army of disproportionate magnitude. Can suppress murder and robberies on the highways and public squares of their dominions is it not a standing miracle that with such a small force at his disnosal and surrounded by deadty sosmies, Pius IX is able to maintain perfect peace and internal order and safety within his territories? We have not heard of a bind of real brigands since 1867. and the country round Rome is as safe as the neighbourhood of Loudon for tourists and travellers on business. Victor Emmanuel is still at Turin, and has been seriously ill with scarlatins, but is now better. Prince Humbert and his wife are at Milan. and will accury the Castle of Monze during the onm. mer, and their Royal Highnesses have been so uppuppler at Naples that it is a relief to them to be ab sent even for a few months. The suppression of the guardie di pubblica sicurezza in Italy is proposed gravely in the Chamber. For any good they have done it is very certain they will not be greatly missed as they are usually accomplices of every profitable

Crime that is committed. Roun - The Mazzinian agents have renewed their murderous attempts on the Pontifical troops, and a plot rivalling that of Serristori in its atrocity was bappily discovered yesterday. The barrack Cimarra, opposite the Church of San Lorenzo in the Pane perns, and close to the St. Maria Maggiore has been occupied during the last six months by the depot company and recimental schools of the Legion of Autibes On Friday night a slight noise in the vaults below the building attracted the attention of the sentry. He gave the challenge, and receiving no answer, alarmed his commades. A search was made, and a mine ready for firing, in which was placed a large barral of powder was discovered It had been bestily abandoned on the slarm being given, and picks, shovels, and a lantern left on the The work bore witness to scientific knowledge and must, it is said by those competent to judge. h ve been done by practised engineers; it was placed in a perfectly central position, and if exploded, would have destroyed nearly 300 lives ! Several arres's were m de this morning in consequence, but the anthors of the attempt appear to have escaped by the subterraness pasages with which the district abounds. The Convegations of the Council have set delly since Tuesday and it is understood that the Cate chism is the subject of their discussions. All is stated to be proceeding with great columness, and next week this matter will give place to the Jiscus sion on the Infalibility. The 8th of May, the joint Feast of the Patronage of S Joseph and the Appari tion of S. Michael is chosen as the day on which the great question will be brought before the Council, and everything leads to the hope hat the definition may be made before the Feast of SS Peter and Paul

Negotiations have been entered into between the government and several of the leaders of the dis contented nationali ies. Count Potocki seems inclined to try all means of conciliation; and although no results have vet come from these communications. there is every likelihood they will be continued. The Church question of Bulgari, threatens to cause dif ficulties between France and Russia, whose represen tatives at the Porte have taken opposite views on the question. Austria bas been the first nower to support the representations of M Dara to the Papal Court.

#### PRUSSIA.

The strike system has developed a new feature in this kingdom. The masons in Bielefeld, Brunswick, and other towes have renewed work; but from the Province of Breelan a decided novelty is reported The mester builders and contractors in that place, considering the prospects of their bus bess as rather unf vorable, have announced their intention to acnept no contracts, and build no houses this year, preferring other and more remunerative investments for their money The ramifications of Freemasonry n Germany are spreading as fast as ever. The Grand Lodge of Leipzig has issued a circular to all the German longes, inviting them to contribute towards the maintenance of a German Profession ! School at Constantinople to be managed by brothers of the craft.

An important discovery is said, by the North German Correspondent, to have been made at Jerusalem It is an old stone bearing the figure of a god sitting on a throne with priests on both sides, and Hunyaritish irac intion two lines in length, which had been brought from Yeman, and warffered for sale. Dr Occar Mayer, the Chancellor of the North tein the name of Athtar (Astarte).

#### UNITED STATES.

We are reliably informed that a large expedition, with an abundant on fit of supplies, is being organ- | country preferred.

velley of the Red River, and along the line of the Northern Pacific Rallroad. We understand that be-tween 500 and 1,000 men are preparing to join this great emigration column. Their exact destination they do not reveal; and probably will not be determined on till they have completed their explorations; but they have nearly finished their preparations for moving, and will probably start in a few days. - St. Paul Press.

If Congress wants a character, that is a good one, it need not go to Brick Pomeroy for it. A few days ago this 'red hot' writer as he delights to call himself, thus described the representatives of the people in Congress :--

"Last Friday at Washington the Tariff Bill came up for discussion : and this is of some importance to the people who are steeped in taxation. But who cares for business? A roll of the House was called - no quorum.

The Sergeant-at arms was sent out to find and arrest deserters, and bring them to the bar of the House for reprimend. Over one hundred Congressmen were absent.

Some of the absentees were found, Twenty seven were in houses of ill-fame, Thirteen were in faro-banks and gambling dens. Eleven were in their rooms drunk.

A few were 'sick' from various causes. Some had leave of absence. Righteen of those found and arrested were brought in and fined ten dollars each, which fine was paid at

#### MARVELLOUS.

once.

Toronto, C W , July 8, 1864.

Gentlemen,-I send you a certificate of the great benefits I have der'ved from using Bristol's Sarea. parilla. I have been terribly sfil cted f r years with Acute Bheumariam; my knee joints were swollen to an enormous extent, and it was with the greatest difficulty I walked. I was treated by the best physicions in the city without any apparent benefit My friends persuaded me to try Bristol's Sarasparilla. After taking the first bottle I was almost cured : and now, after taking the third, I am a new man. If agreeable. I desire that you should publish this certificate, and let the afflicted know of the great benefit I have derived from your valuable medicine.

I am gentlemen, yours truly, EDWARD SCOTT 63 Queen street

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

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 ils, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies:—bis Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Oberry Pecteral that cured a peinful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague or barning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all ? - Bangor Times.

#### FEVER AND AGUE CURED

Dr E. Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, wries to a friend in New York, that Beistoi's Sugar Coated Pills are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilions Remittent Fever The following extract is from his remarks: "I sm not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an exception No better family cathartic could be No better family cathartic could be desired. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevere, so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given with greet benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous." Bristol's Paresparilla should be freely used at same time as the pills.

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

FURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume is its duration when exposed to the air. The arcmaderived from obemical oils scon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from freeb and odoriferous flowers and blossome, improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fregrance has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the weshing of the article moistened with it.

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 Medi-

edis Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florids Water, pre pared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All Others are worthless.

'A Wonder of Medical Science.' may well be applied to Dr Wistar's Bals m of Wild Ob rry, It is nearly half a century since this remarkable remedy was introduced to the public and yet the immediate and enviable reputation which it gained by its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, whooping cough, sore throat influenza, consumption, and "Il bronchial complainte, is to this day fully sustained.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Mesers. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, et 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 on!! attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Mesers. Smith, In another column.

Our modern course of living begets a endition of the body that requires occasional relief. The s stem becomes enfachled, deranged clogged, and I burs in German Confederate Consulate, succeeded in obtain- its task. The mind sympathizes with it and bath ing an impression which is at present in the hands sink, or are decressed together. To restore the vital of the Confederate Consul, Dr Blau, who is residing energies, purge the system - cleanes the blood - take for a time at Berlin. -The inscription is said to con- Ayer's Pills. - Glasgow [Ke] Free Press

#### WANTED

A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the the Defendant. ized in this State for the colonization of the lower Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

MONTH OF JUNE.

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

#### NOTICE,

TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.

THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Commonity, 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 dis-

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

## BANKRUPT SALE.

. THE GREAT

## BANKRUPT SALE

OF

W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES

AT

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NOTRE DAME STREET.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, May 13, 1870.

LOVELL 8

#### DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC. TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my 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.

#### LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

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

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

#### SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

Dominion of Canada Subs	cribe	19 \$12 Ce
Onited Digites	do	12 Gold.
Great Britain and Ireland	do	£3 Stg.
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1870 71..... 2 00 No Money to be paid until each book is delivered Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to

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

## GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while relding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, bonest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathisits, Homs cepathisis, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply 32 | untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, be remains Their obedient servant,

J. A. HARTE, Druggist P.S. - Early in this month the GLASGOW DRUG HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand.

CANADA. PRO. OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist of Montreal. ) No. 1115.

DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois Xavler Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said City

Plaintiff.

TE. The aforesaid FRANCIS MURRAY,

of Montreal,

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation of property against

> O AUGE. Plaintiff's Attorney.

#### WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Tressurer, Hemmingford.

#### CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, patrons and the principles Street, opposite St. Ann' No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale market, stock of provisions suitable to this market, general Stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatheal, Cornheal, Cornheal, Butter, Chers, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herriegs, Dried Butter, Ship Bread, and every article rise, Dried with the provision trade. connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

onada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-Canada. turns will be made. Cash advances made equal to turns with the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

June 14th, 1869.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

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

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

G. & J. MOORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL : LOCK,

NG. 269 NOTRE D\_ME STREET MONTREAL. Cosh pard for Raw Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

# MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING of the OLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WED NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

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

lation; 4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping;

7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd section

3rd year - Business Class

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office-fac similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is innished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

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

#### MATTERS.

lat. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd Commercial correspondance;

4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-6th Telegraphing; ;(Baoissia

8th Insurance;

9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year .- Class of Police Literature.

MATTERS.

lst Belies Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary History;
3rd Commercial and historical Geography;
3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

6th Architecture; 7th 1A treatise on domestic and political Economy

5th year. - Class of Science.

MATTERS.

lst Course of moral Philosophy; 2.d Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of

the Dominion of Canada;
Ath Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry, 6th Practical Geometry.

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Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music. TERMS:

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#### TO LET,

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

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

#### A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

Opered on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, pfter adding a course o Law to its teaching

department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 700

For Boarders,......15.00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



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A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Raised Work, of the newest styles. F B WRIGHT, 386 Notre Dame St.

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WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS! BERLIN WOOL,

SHETLAND WOOL FINGERING WOOL, FLEECY WOOL In every variety of Shades and Color, at WRIGHT

GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PERTH, Oc. LANARE, ONT.

#### Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medi-Perhaps no one medicino is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill: The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far, more effectual remedy than any

tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleverious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listleasneh, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Elver Complaint and its virious symptoms, Billious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaumikeellor Green Sickness, Billious Oclic and Billious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dyspessiery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Elver Complaint and its virious symptoms, Billious free each case, to correct the diseased action of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loira, they should be continuously taken or sequired, to change the diseased action of the s

the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that adose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

DB. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, 1. LOWELL, MASS., V. S. A.

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 Meurice, of the Parish of St Laurent,

An Insolvent.

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

L. FOREST. Interim Assignee.

M. O'GORMAN. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

## BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON:

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. TARS MADE TO ORDER.

DANIEL SEXTON. PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER,

43 st. John Street 43, Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

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Andrew 3. Stewart, Official Assignee. Notice is bereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forencen or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by

the Superior Court of Lower Can-de, sitting a Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thrreto. Montreal 1st March 1870

the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at

LEBLANC & CASTIDY, Avocat du Failli.

Insolvent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons baving claims gainst the said estate are requested to fyle them without delay. T. GARAULT, NP.

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cinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sher-brooke, Waterville, and Coaticock through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

O. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

10.10 P.M

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

1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 4.15 P.M., and .745 A.M., arriving at Sand Point at 10,00 P.M. and 1.50 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 6 00 A.M., and 2.30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 12.15 P.M., and 8 30 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000. A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Uttawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

> H. ABBOTT. Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3.00 p. m. and 5.45 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraservilla and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 p.m. and 3.30 p. m. for Fragerville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, memee and

Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. b. 12.35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port A. T. WILLIAMS,

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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

Superintendent.

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

#### HAIR DRESSING,

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00,

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Blenry,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

BEAUTIFY

THE

OMPLEXION

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most healthful and safest of all cosmetics, containing to deleterious ingredients, being prepared solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, un-adulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette slike, imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the toilet it tends to

#### PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

the softness of skin produced by its use taking away the natural inclination of the outicle to form into ridges and furrows. Murray & Lamman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacions of tollet waters, every thing entering into its composi-tion being of the finest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping for any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the month. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, bad breath, and unbealthy, white-looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to preduce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanmau's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes reduess and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic and, after twenty-five years of everyday use, they have decided that it is the only fragrant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beantifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is its wonderful

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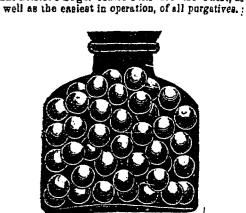
The sense of small never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is accustomed to its use.

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