

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

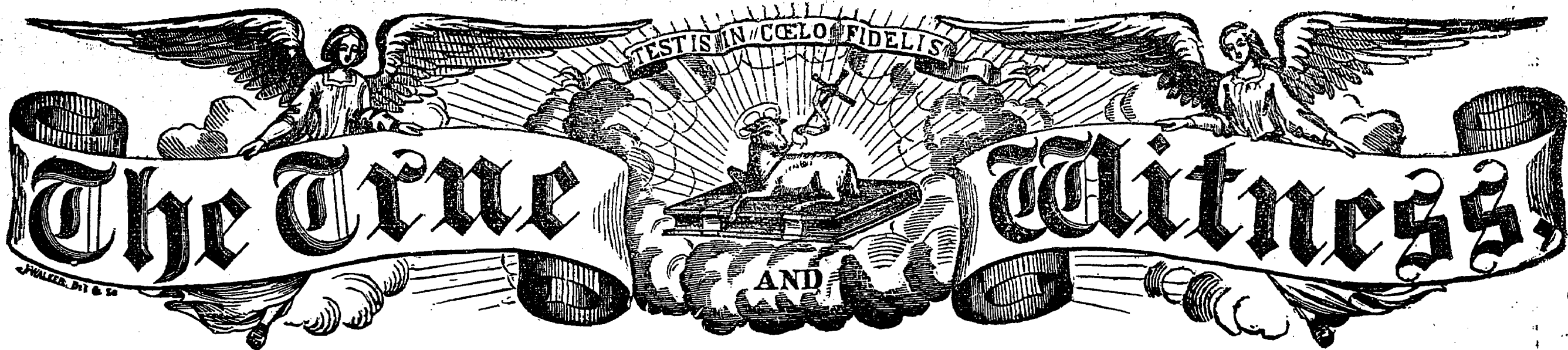
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

No. 48.

LOVE'S MASQUERADE.

BY WALTER BROWNING.

There was not, in the palmy days of Old England, a finer estate than Belle-Air. Its noble mansion crowned a hill of gentle slope, along the foot of which rippled the water of the river, the intermediate space consisting of a broad and ample lawn shaped with magnificent trees. For miles around extended the plantations, with their rows of out buildings, spacious barns, and well ordered fences, afforded an appearance of wealth and prosperity not so familiar in those latter days. From the portico, which fronted the river, the eye wandered over a landscape of surpassing beauty, through which might be traced, for many a mile, the meanderings of the stream.

It was early in the summer, when flowers are fresh and trees wear their greenest foliage; when the birds sing their sweetest lays, and the country offers its brightest charms to lure the denizens of the heated city from care and toil to its sweet repose. Seated on the portico at Belle-Air was a party who seemed fully to appreciate the privileges they enjoyed. First, there was Col. Leigh, a true specimen of an old English gentleman; proud, yet affable; stern, and often dogmatical, yet kind and courteous; prompt to anger, yet quick to forgive; with all the sentiments of generosity and hospitality which so proverbially belonged to his class.—On the Colonel's right, in an attitude of gentle entreaty, half playful, half willful, was a girl of nineteen. To say she was beautiful would feebly express the graceful majesty of bearing or the loveliness of person. In form and mind, Laura Beverly was worthy of her lineage, a pure type of that high beauty for which this country has been so celebrated. She was a very woman, too, in all her glory, and some of her weaknesses.

Laura was an orphan, and heiress of the broad estates of Belle-Air; yet, orphan only in name, she had experienced none of the trials or misfortunes of that state. Her parents had died when she was an infant; and, in the family of her uncle, Colonel Leigh, she had enjoyed the tenderest care and affection, sharing equally with an only daughter the love and attention of her kind relatives. Lettie Leigh, who nestled close to her father on the other side, smiling artlessly at her cousin's earnestness, offered a striking contrast in appearance to Laura. She, too, was lovely; but her soft blue eyes, her auburn ringlets, and her fairy form, however charming, gave not the regal air to her beauty which shone in every movement of her companion. The fourth and last member of the family party, was Mrs. Leigh, a gentle and beloved matron, who had been, in her younger days, the counterpart of Lettie; nay, she was still fair, for her life had been one of harmony, and time had dealt gently with her. At the moment we have intruded upon the party, a discussion was going on between the uncle and niece, to which the others were animated listeners.

'Nay, dear uncle, you must let me have my way in this; there can be no harm; and it will be such fun,' urged Laura.

'I tell you frankly, my dear, that I disapprove of your idea. Even a frolic, which imparts deception, is wrong; and then it is undignified,' said Col. Leigh.

'Ay! there's the rub, uncle. Now, for goodness sake, don't harness me with dignity yet awhile. Let me have my girl's freedom for a space. I shall be shackled with forms and dignity soon enough.'

'But you know, Laura, I have expressed certain views in connection with yourself and Mr. Wortham, which would render such a proceeding not only unseemly, but it might prove highly embarrassing.'

'That is just the secret of my plan, uncle.—You wish me to marry Mr. Wortham; and I have vowed if I ever do marry, that I must be loved for myself, and not my estate.'

'Laura,' said Col. Leigh, 'you are forgetful. Why should you think that your uncle would sacrifice your happiness, or that a gentleman, your equal in wealth and birth, was a mere mercenary fortune hunter?'

'Pardon me, dear uncle; I had no unkind thoughts of you; but I confess the eagerness with which Mr. Wortham appears to embrace an almost forgotten and never a binding proposition, and his apparent readiness to take a bride he has never seen, strikes me unfavorably; besides, I hear from Richmond that he has already been congratulated on winning an heiress.'

'Some idle gossip. You wrong Mr. Wortham, and scarcely do justice to your uncle, in your version. In making very natural inquiry after the family Mr. Wortham mentioned, what he was aware was well known to me, that, between your father and his, there had been some hope expressed, rather an agreement made, that a union might be effected at the proper time between their children. It seems his father, with

whom you were, when a child, a great favorite, laid considerable stress upon this point in his last letter to Charles; but I assure you there was nothing exceptional in the modest and unassuming manner in which it was referred to by him. The excellent character which Charles Wortham bears, and his gentlemanly deportment did incline me to hope, I confess it, that Providence would conform events to the views of your parents.'

'Uncle,' said Laura, in a low, earnest tone, 'I don't like these infantile betrothals; they seem a sacrilege on the holiest feelings of our nature.'

'Laura, you misunderstand altogether the subject. There never could have been a thought on the part of your father or General Wortham, to force the inclinations of their children, any more than I would force from my side this dear girl, should the heir of Redwood prove worthy of her hand. Do you not know that a similar misunderstanding existed between his father and myself? Such things have been customary among our gentry from the earliest time; and many a happy union has been the result: princely estates have been preserved, and our class strengthened.'

'The heir of Redwood? Why, Lettie, are you to be the mistress of your stately old castle, which has been so long shut up that it is inhabited, they say, by ghosts and ghouls?'

And as Laura spoke, she pointed to where, some miles distant, there rose, amid a park of ancient oaks, a mansion of baronial proportions and appearance.

'Uncle,' said Laura, 'I am going to talk both seriously and sensibly. I wish you to permit me to carry out my plan. If I have to receive Mr. Wortham in my own proper character, knowing what I do, and under the constraint I cannot resist, I shall never like him, if he were the Chevalier Crichton. Let this little fairy here be for the time the heir of Belle-Air—and a charming one she will make. I will be your dutiful daughter. If Charles Wortham falls in love with her, you will have a son to your mind, and I will wait for the wandering heir of Redwood. On the contrary, if the fates have declared union, and *eclaircissement* will be quite romantic.—But if nothing comes of this, we shall have some fun; and Mr. Wortham, as a true chevalier, will forgive and laugh at a girl's frolic.'

There was something in Laura's reasoning which shook the Colonel's resolution; and when his wife, who knew the somewhat willful disposition of her niece, and judged, with woman's tact, that the only chance of controlling her inclination was to indulge her fancy, added her persuasion, he was ready to yield.

'And suppose I consent to this masquerade, how are you to keep it up, foolish child, without detection through your servants?'

'Trust me for that, uncle. Cato is a miracle of discretion, and rules his subordinates most absolutely. I will go now and give him his lesson. In the meantime, Lettie, dear, just con over your own part.'

And, so saying, Laura danced off in high glee. Col. Leigh gave a sigh, Lettie uttered a low laugh, and the kind-hearted Mrs. Leigh applied herself to soothe her somewhat ruffled humor.

Scarce half an hour had passed ere Laura returned, and, throwing a bunch of keys in her cousin's lap, she said:

'There, my dear, you are now mistress of Belle-Air, and we are your guests. Here comes Cato for his orders, so let us have the most princely entertainment your establishment will afford.'

Lettie, who was quite a little actress, assumed her charge with an air of mock gravity; and when Cato, the fine old negro steward, whose dignity and manners might have put many a gentleman to the blush, approached with a smile to receive instructions about the dinner, they were given without embarrassment, and with all the address which would be required to carry out the farce.

As the weather was quite pleasant, Col. Leigh ordered his horse to ride to one of the neighboring plantations, and the ladies retired to their morning avocations.

It was considerably past noon, and near the dinner hour, when the ladies, having made some slight change in their dress, again entered the portico to watch for the return of the colonel. It was not many minutes before he was seen riding up the avenue, accompanied by two cavaliers, whose appearance at once betokened not only strangers, but travelers.

'Our guest!' exclaimed Laura. 'Now, Lettie—Laura, I mean—your part commences in earnest: play it well. But who can the other be?' she exclaimed. 'And which is Mr. Wortham, think you?'

'The slightest one on the right,' said Lettie. 'How gracefully he rides!'

'No, by my faith! he is the tall and stately one on the left. See! he sits firm as Cœur de

Lion on his war horse. But ring for Cato, dear.'

The prompting was unnecessary, for the old servant at that moment made his appearance with his assistants to take the gentlemen's horses. With a bearty politeness and urbanity, Cato received the cavalcade, took their horses, which he assigned to his assistants, and ushered in the guests with every demonstration of welcome.

Colonel Leigh presented his companions, first to his wife as Mr. Charles Wortham, and his friend, Mr. Leftwell, and then said—

'My niece and daughter, gentlemen.'

It was only from the keys which Lettie still carried, and the movement of old Cato, not unintentional it might be, in asking some instruction, that they were led to distinguish her as the mistress of the mansion.

The surmise of Lettie was correct; the slightest figure was Charles Wortham; he was handsome—nay, almost too handsome, with bright black eyes, regular features, a graceful form, and a profusion of glossy curls. Yet there was a manly air which forbade the idea of effeminacy, and a sincere expression which at once enlisted sympathy.

There was a little triumph in Lettie's smile, and a shade of disappointment on Laura's brow, when his name was announced. As the eyes of the heiress rested, however, on his companion, a quick flush passed over her face, leaving it unusually pale; and a strange light gleamed from her eyes as they fell beneath his gaze.

His was indeed a form of stately beauty, with youthful grace and manly dignity combined; his hair was light, and curled closely around his well-shaped head; his brow was smooth and ample; his eyes, fringed with dark heavy lashes, were blue, large and thoughtful, save that, when he spoke or moved, they fairly flashed with light; his nose was straight, with delicate nostrils; his mouth firm, and well formed, and on his short upper lip was a full brown mustache; his complexion was fair, except where browned by exposure; and, though his form was one of great power and strength, his movements were elastic and his step graceful. In fact a more proper cavalier, in field or fleet, it would have been difficult to find.

After the usual salutations and inquiries as to the journey, Col. Leigh addressing his daughter for the first time, in her assumed character, said—

'My dear, it is near your dinner hour, I suspect, and you had better make Cato show these gentlemen their apartments.'

When the party reassembled at the dinner table, Laura and Lettie seemed in some respects to have changed characters as well as names.—The former was as quiet and reserved, though a shade more thoughtful and sedate, as her cousin had ever been; while Lettie, entering into the true spirit of the farce, played her part with inimitable tact and grace. Charles Wortham alluded to his friend Mr. Leftwell, as young gentleman with whom he had formed an acquaintance on the continent, which mutual tastes and sympathies had ripened into friendship; and the subject of travel having been broached, the latter gentleman displayed a store of rich and varied information, with which his hearers were greatly entertained.

Indeed, the marked interest which Laura evinced in the discourse of Mr. Leftwell was apparent, and Col. Leigh certainly experienced some qualms of dissatisfaction at the entanglement which the masquerade seemed likely to produce. The bright and spirited Charles Wortham appeared, however, to be perfectly satisfied with his place beside the *so-distant* heiress whose frankness and gaiety were congenial to his own disposition, and so far from envying his friend's qualities, he did all he could to bring him out and set of his brilliant discourse. Mr. Leftwell naturally addressed his attentions more particularly to Laura, and, without ostentation, lent himself easily to the entertainment of the party. And even the colonel was entertained, despite his inward vexation over the anticipated *contretemps*.

Conversation, music, and a moonlight stroll occupied the afternoon and evening; and the party separated for the night with a general sense of enjoyment, but with various and somewhat confused emotions.

Colonel Leigh was serious, very serious. I do not like the masquerade at all; it must end, said he. 'I knew something would come of it.'

'What is there wrong, my dear; and how will you end it?' asked the wife quietly.

'What is there wrong, madam? Why, the threatened disappointment of my hopes; and I shall end it simply by making the girls resume their proper places in the morning, and asking the young gentlemen to excuse this wild freak.'

'My dear,' said his wife, gently, but firmly, 'if you have any serious wishes in regard to Laura, believe me, you will only thwart them the more surely by constraint. It would be an awk-

ward thing to break rudely in upon her little plot now, and cause her embarrassment and mortification, which would go far to defeat your views.'

'But do you not see, madam, that the whole thing has commenced at cross purposes? Here is Charles Wortham devoting himself assiduously to Lettie, and seeming as contented as if she were really the heiress of Belle-Air, and the whole matter arranged; while Laura shows an interest in Leftwell I never before knew her to exhibit for any one else. I tell you it is all wrong, madam.'

'But, my husband, will you right it by the course you propose? Believe me, no. Laura has dreaded, or rather felt a repugnance to this meeting ever since it was spoken of; and only by consenting to her innocent scheme did I believe Charles Wortham would have any chance to win her regard. As to the rest, I think you attribute too much importance to trifles.—Charles and Lettie were naturally the most embarrassed of the party—he from ignorance of the plot, she from having no interest in it. As for Mr. Leftwell he is certainly a highly accomplished and remarkably fascinating young man; yet Charles does not appear to disadvantage beside him.'

'Well, my dear, I only wish the farce were over,' said Col. Leigh, yielding with a sigh to his wife's persuasion, and preparing to retire.

Laura and Lettie occupied the same apartment, and had no sooner dismissed the attendant than the latter exclaimed—

'Well, dear Laura, how did I play my part? Admirably, dear; so well that you bid fair to carry off the prize.'

'Now, Laura, that wasn't kind,' said Lettie, the tears springing to her eyes.

'Why, sweet child,' exclaimed the other, fondling her in a warm embrace, 'you could not think I meant to be otherwise. No, indeed, Lettie, I shall never fancy Mr. Wortham as a husband, though I might like him, well enough for a kinsman.'

'Now don't,' said Lettie, blushing. 'Or I shall come out and spoil the whole plot.'

'Then,' said Laura, kissing her. 'I won't, for that would be too awkward; and I half suspect my uncle had a mind to do it anyhow.'

'So do I,' said Lettie, slyly. He thought Richard Cœur de Lion was about to make a conquest.'

'How can you, Lettie?' exclaimed Laura, reddening in her turn—'a gentleman I never saw or heard of before.'

'And yet a very proper man. But there! there! sweet cos, let us sign a truce.' And the laughing girl entwined her arms about her cousin's neck, and gave her the kiss of peace.

'Well, Wortham, my boy, you are not disappointed in your finance?' asked Lettie.

'Why, yes! but that kind of disappointment to which one becomes easily reconciled. She is certainly an angel of grace and loveliness, though, perhaps, I should have expected a little more embarrassment in receiving me under our peculiar relation.'

'You are certainly hard to please,' said the other, 'if you object to too kind a reception from such a source.'

'No! no!' exclaimed Charles Wortham.—'I am perfectly satisfied; and I should think you might find equal contentment if you could only make yourself out to be the wandering heir of Redwood.'

A singular expression, half smile, half frown, passed quickly over Leftwell's features. He merely asked:

'How so?'

'Why, his father and Colonel Leigh entered into the same sort of arrangement, I believe, as did Major Beverly and my own.'

'Ah!' said Leftwell, quietly. 'Well he will be a happy fellow if he can win that proud, high beauty—as surely as I trust, dear Wortham, you will secure your own lovely bride.'

A fortnight had passed very pleasantly indeed, but not without its anxieties to Mrs. Leigh, its annoyances to the Colonel, and a few contretemps among the young folks. The plot had been kept, however, perfectly secret from the visitors. Since the truce signed and sealed on the first evening, Laura and Lettie had been as affectionate and cordial as ever, but perhaps, less confidential; there was a preoccupied air in each, undiscovered by the other, because the change was mutual, but apparent to Colonel and Mrs. Leigh.

As for Charles Wortham, he appeared the very personification of happiness and contentment, while his friend Leftwell, around whose lips there was wreathed an occasional smile of mysterious meaning seemed just as happy, though more sedate.

Col. Leigh, however, was restless; and even

kind Mrs. Leigh did not always exhibit her wonted equanimity.'

'Thank Heaven,' exclaimed the Colonel, as he sat smoking on the piazza one afternoon, while the younger part of the company were strolling on the lawn, 'the farce will end to-morrow. I shall accompany these gentlemen a short distance on their way, and explain, as I best can, this foolish masquerade.'

'They leave then to-morrow?' asked his wife. 'Yes, for a tour, and will rejoin us at Malvern.'

'Mrs. Leigh mused awhile, then said: 'My dear, have you ascertained fully from Charles who this Mr. Leftwell is?'

Colonel Leigh startled somewhat as he replied:

'Yes; a gentleman of wealth, and excellent family. But why?'

'Because I think it imports the happiness of our dear Laura to know.'

'You don't think so?'

'I do.'

'And Charles Wortham?'

'If I mistake not, has found all the conversation he desires.'

'But Lettie—he has been betrothed, you know, madame, to the heir of Redwood.'

'My dear husband, if Lettie has made her choice, and one so worthy as this, I know you will never permit that affair to mar her happiness. And if Paul Lacy chooses to loiter in foreign lands, supposing he knows, or remembers, or cares anything about it, he must not be surprised if another wooer takes his place.'

'Well, well! it's all meddling with woman's gear!' said the colonel, leaning back, and giving his faculties to meditation and tobacco.

The young people, who had gone forth to enjoy their accustomed walk on the lawn, had paired off, as usual. While Leftwell escorted Laura to a rustic seat from whence was had a charming view of the river, and a portion of the surrounding scenery. Wortham had strolled further on with Lettie; and now they both stood gazing at the effect of the moonbeams on the rippling waves. Neither had spoken for some minutes. At last, Charles said:

'Miss Beverly,' he called Lettie by her supposed name, 'you know I leave to-morrow.'

Lettie did not speak.

'And,' continued he, 'though it may seem premature, I cannot separate, even for a short time, without giving some expression to those deep feelings, and, may I say, those fond hopes—not presumptuously predicated upon any imaginary claims—which have so filled me with joy and doubt.'

'Oh, stop! stop!' exclaimed Lettie, impetuously; 'you are mistaken; I am not—oh, heaven! why did I ever consent to this?' And the poor girl bowed her head in a paroxysm of grief.

Charles Wortham was astonished. Certainly Lettie had given him no reason to think himself beloved; but, mistaking, of course, her identity, and believing that she must know the proposed relations between them, he had deemed—it may be a little confidently—that her frankness, and the evident satisfaction with which his attentions were received, at least excused this early declaration on his part. His own affections were deeply pledged, and misinterpreting Lettie's exclamation, he could but shrink, grieved from what seemed repugnance on her part to his suit; but, ever generous, he sought to bear all the blame.

'Pardon me, lady, if I have presumed too far upon hereditary friendship, the mutual hopes of our parents, and your own kindness in ever asking a hearing for my unworthy suit.'

The proud, sad tone in which this was said gave Lettie exquisite pain.

'Oh, no! no! there is no presumption, so far as I am concerned. But you mistake—I am not Laura Beverly.'

'Not Miss Beverly!' demanded Wortham, in bewilderment.

'A freak, a foolish girl's freak,' sobbed Lettie, for her emotions were last getting the upper hand. 'I only changed names to humor cousin Laura—and—oh, I am so unhappy!'

A soft and beautiful, but still triumphant, smile stole over Charles Wortham's handsome face, as he passed his arm gently around the trembling girl—merely to support her, good reader—and asked, playfully—

'And who are you, then?'

'Only Lettie Leigh.'

'And still Laura Beverly for me,' said Charles drawing her to his bosom in one fond embrace, and gazing into her beautiful eyes until the low light of his own found itself reflected there.

'But my Cousin Laura?' asked Lettie, resuming some of her playfulness.

'Oh! she may take the wandering heir of Redwood, if she chooses. She will be easily consoled.'

A serious shade came over Lettie's face at the mention of the heir of Redwood. 'But my father—do you know?' 'All about it; and I know he has too true a heart to sacrifice his daughter's happiness to any dear—shall it be Laura or Lettie? I will compromise, and say love—we will look to our friends. If I mistake not, young Cupid has been abroad this evening, and Master Paul Lacy will find he has been a 'laggard in love.'

'I have the very morning, and most satisfactory,' said Colonel Leigh. 'Then it only remains to spare pardon to the ladies. Paul Lacy, turning to Lettie, who had risen in her astonishment at the unexpected denouement; and, at this fair lady will grant me her hand, in token of reconciliation, I am sure all will be well. I shall not keep it, added he, as the color rushed to Lettie's face, though, how precious a night she had been had believed in another's, she continued he, how hard it might have been to relinquish it had I not some faint hope of you from another quarter.' 'Turning a fond, proud look on Laura, which filled her with joy—I will not say—' 'And so,' said Colonel Leigh, drawing along, they seemed to relieve him of a whole load of troubles, 'this is the heir of Love's Masquerade.'

These and throughout professions in the churches, fulfilling this remark. 'Look at the process of the Ritualists and their habits, the justification of such a remark. In many of their churches they have adopted the same ceremonial mode of worship, with similar vestments, used by the Roman Catholic clergy. With the latter, it is old and traditional, perfectly legitimate, established centuries since, and in imitation of nobody. With the Ritualists, it is quite otherwise. Music, both vocal and instrumental, operatic and sensuous to the highest degree of art, renders some of the services of worship, notorious resorts of the Ritualists, profane and silly. Then come the choir boys, dressed in white surplices, marching and counter-marching, wheeling and bowing, together with professional singing, as the priests, in sandy robes, march to the chancel and back again by the vestry, in a long procession, headed by a boy carrying a cross. All this is accompanied by the chanting of psalms on the altar at mid-day, with the sacrifice of the Mass, and the most approved mode and special manner of Romish Church, even the water being used. The vestments of the officiating priests are diversified in shape and size, gorgeous in needle work and color, while the simple, deluded worshippers who claim to be Protestants, bow and kneel and cross themselves, in servile imitation of their more servile, priestly imitators of the Roman Catholic worship and clergy.

At a later stage Judge Keatinge intended to prevent a misconception, that there were aspects of the case in which it might be the duty of the jury to find that a part of the will was against a part of the speech. Several servants were examined at mid-day, and Lord Granard heard Lady Esmonde say to Sir Thomas, in a low, distressed tone, 'I do not sign that, but I am not fit for business.' She had various delusions. Among others she thought a white jug was her grandchild, Sophy Granard. Dr. Hughes used to pray for the lost sheep meaning Lady Granard. Witness saw the blanket and chair for Dr. Hughes outside of Lady Esmonde's door. After the will was executed she heard Lady Esmonde say, 'They made me sign, that I am sorry for I had some alterations to make.' Mrs. Sarah Fitzpatrick, a house-keeper and an old servant of the family, a Protestant, but married to a Roman Catholic, deposed that Mrs. Deane Morgan gave her a hint to leave the room by saying, 'My mother is going to sign a paper. When she has signed she will let me know. I am coming in his stocking feet.' 'Did Lady Esmonde speak to you about signing any paper?' witness was asked. She answered, 'Yes, I was sitting beside the bed, and she said to me, 'I am ashamed to say, I signed that paper, and I don't know what was in it.' Mrs. Nester, sister of Lady Esmonde, on another occasion, said, 'I am sorry to say, that I signed that paper, and I don't know what was in it.' They are killing you, darling, and I will have it closed. Lady Esmonde always spoke kindly of Lady Granard, and once said, 'There would not be a just God in heaven if the witness were not punished for turning a fatherless child out of her own house, meaning Lady Granard. She also blamed Dr. Hughes very much for putting between the sisters (Lady Granard and Mrs. Deane Morgan). On cross-examination the witness stated that one of the charges Lady Esmonde made she wished to make was 'to build hospitals.' She never spoke of a will, but only of the paper. Witness remembered the day Lady Granard was turned out of the room; it was Mrs. Deane Morgan who ordered her out. There was a sofa in the apartment, and Mrs. Deane Morgan used to lie upon it, but when Sir Thomas would come in she would leave the sofa and go over to the bed, where he would be. When the ladies would be at rest Mr. Hughes would sit at Lady Esmonde's room door wrapped in something like a blanket. Dr. Boxall, the family physician, stated that on the first of August he found Lady Esmonde paralysed. It was thrown upon him a day or two after to ask her if she had made a will. At that time Mr. Hudson, Goodell and Boxwell had agreed that her mental state was equal to signing a prepared document, which was understood was coming down from Dublin. When he asked Lady Esmonde, after Mr. Meredith's arrival, whether she would have her will signed, she said, 'It would be a great comfort, or a great relief, to her if it was.' When he told her Mr. Meredith had come from Dublin, and had the will with him, she refused to sign it saying, 'I won't sign that. There are three things not in it that should be in it.' She was unable to state whether the mentioned what those three things were. He stated what had passed, and he was asked to go back and say that the three things were in the will; but he could not say, who was in the room then. In reply he stated that the medical men, had done their duty, and could interfere no further. On Monday morning, about half-past seven, Sir Thomas Esmonde awoke him, opening his door, and calling out, 'Boxwell, Boxwell; get up; they are waiting for you to sign something in the next room; she is not able for it.' He kept himself out of it, and Browne went with Sir Thomas. The court would not permit a question to be put to Dr. Boxwell as to Lady Esmonde's state of mind and fitness to make a will at this time. The trial was brought to a close on Friday morning. The jury was closeted together for two hours, but were not able to agree. With consent of counsel, Mr. Justice Keatinge discharged them.

The particulars of the fracas which occurred between certain officers and men of the Grenadier Guard stationed at Beggar's-bush Barracks, and two members of the Metropolitan Police, are, as far as have yet been made public, as follows:—On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley, a scion of the house of Derby, who commands the corps in the absence of Colonel the Prince of Saxe Weimar, and the Hon. Lieutenant Villiers were returning to the barracks by the way of Haddington road. The Colonel had a dog with him, which came into collision with another dog of the same species who was also out too late at night. In the conflict the dog of the noble house of Derby was coming to the worst of it, which exasperated its owner's temper very considerably. At this moment Police-constable Tierney 82 E, and Police-constable Ruddle, 333 E, both of whom belong to the Irish town station, came up and tried to prevent the animals fighting. The military man, in a very peremptory tone, accused the constable of having set the dogs to fight. This charge they denied, upon which one of the military officers cried out, 'Guard! turn out!' and the men on duty inside rushed forth in considerable numbers, and directions took the constables into custody, and conveyed them inside; those officers saying that the men were drunk. By direction of the military officers a man was sent to Irish town station to the inspector on duty to send a party of his men to take the constables into custody on the alleged charge of intoxication. While the constables were in the guard-room the whole guard fell upon the two men, and assaulted them repeatedly, ending by hurling them out of the barracks on to the road, where Constable Tierney and the other man received several contusions the knees of the former being severely injured by coming in contact with the chains which are suspended outside the barracks. When making their way towards their station to report the outrage which they were subjected to, they met Acting-Inspector Reilly and three men coming towards the barracks, in consequence of the message which had been forwarded by the officers of the Guards. The acting-inspector returned to Beggar's-bush Barracks, where he succeeded in obtaining Colonel Stanley's and Lieutenant Villiers's names as the officers who had given directions for the arrest of the constables. It does not appear, however, that either of these gentlemen were in the guardhouse when the alleged outrage was committed on the police. One of the constables was so severely injured by the soldiers that he was obliged to place himself under the care of Dr. Nadley, medical officer of police.—Dublin Freeman June 14.

CANNIBALISM—MARSHAL McMAHON—CARDINAL CULLEN.

The controversy between Marshal McMahon, Governor of Algiers, and Mgr Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, touching the orphanage established by the latter to shelter the Arab children whose parents had been carried off by the late famine in the country, will still be in the recollection of our readers. The Marshal, in his anxiety to diminish the difficulties which beset the Government of a half-civilized people, jealous of anything like interference with their religion, had issued orders which the Archbishop's hands, had prohibited him to preach the gospel to the eighteen hundred Arab orphans collected and supported by his charity. We have already laid before our readers the letters in which Mgr. Lavigerie, in reply to the Marshal, claimed for himself the liberty of the Gospel, and attributed the horrors of cannibalism then occurring in Algiers to the corrupt religion of the Koran. Marshal McMahon replied that even in a country so eminently religious as Ireland famine had led to similar crimes, and that the atrocities of cannibalism could not be fairly charged against the Koran, since they had been witnessed in the heart even of that most Christian nation. The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, unwilling that such a stain should rest upon the fair fame of Catholic Ireland, has addressed to the editors of the *Univers* and of the *Monde* the following letter, which appeared in both these papers on Saturday, June 5th:

DEAR SIR, Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to correct a statement regarding Ireland, made by Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, in a letter addressed to Mgr Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, on the 21st April of this year. In that letter the illustrious Marshal writes the following to the Archbishop:—'Undoubtedly you will agree with me that Ireland is one of the most religious countries in the world; and yet, during the late famine, there occurred in that country cases of cannibalism like those which are now occurring in Algiers.' As soon as my attention was called to these words, I thought it my duty to inquire whether there was any foundation for the statement; they contain; and I have learned from the best authorities that not one single instance of cannibalism occurred in Ireland during the long years of famine with which it was lately desolated; and that the country remained altogether free from those awful scenes of violence and murder which the followers of the Koran have perpetrated in Algiers within the last few months. The famine, indeed, was most severe, and of long duration, in Ireland, and poor people had to undergo suffering almost unparalleled in the annals of the world; but, in the midst of their trials, the true religion of Christ and the maxims of the gospel inspired them with patience and resignation, and they invariably prepared to encounter the horrors of starvation by approaching the sacrament of penance and the holy Eucharist. Far from laying violent hands on their fellow creatures, or endeavoring to preserve their own lives at the expense of the blood of others, and even of their own children, as has happened among the Mahometans in Algeria, the poor Irish Catholics in thousands of instances are known to have divided their last morsel of bread with their fellow sufferers; and it is recorded of many parents, that, though dying themselves of hunger, they abstained from touching the last remnants of food in their possession, in order, if possible, to preserve the lives of their children. These facts, I am sure, will be more gratifying to no one than to the valiant soldier, whose statement, made undoubtedly through inadvertence, we have undertaken to correct. The Marshal's name, McMahon, which traces the noblest lineage of the ancient Catholic princes of Ireland, holds a prominent place in the list of our Irish Catholic chieftains, who, when engaged in a deadly struggle against the Cromwellian revolutionists, inscribed upon their banner the noble motto, *Pro Deo, patria, et Regi*. The present high position of the Marshal, and his well-merited honor, show how faithfully he has preserved the traditional devotedness of his race, to sovereign and country, and, now the Catholics of Ireland fondly cherish the hope that, invested with authority in a distant colony, by Catholic France, not only the patient, the magna parva of the Celtic race, but also the eldest daughter of the Old Church, he will uphold the rights of our holy faith and the liberty of the religion for which so many of his forefathers laid down their lives in the land of sufferings and martyrdom. As to the orphanage for Arab children, which gives to Marshal McMahon's letter, in which he referred to cannibalism in Ireland, that question has been so fully discussed, and placed in so clear a light by Mgr Lavigerie, that every one must admit that what he affirms is the cause of faith and charity, a cause which will certainly be triumphant in Catholic France. In conclusion, congratulating you on the great services you have rendered to religion by your articles in defence of the rights of the Holy See, and of Catholic education, and wishing you may long years to continue your religious labors, I remain with great esteem, dear Sir, your obedient servant.

DUBLIN, 31st May, 1868.

SIR:—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to correct a statement regarding Ireland, made by Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, in a letter addressed to Mgr Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, on the 21st April of this year. In that letter the illustrious Marshal writes the following to the Archbishop:—'Undoubtedly you will agree with me that Ireland is one of the most religious countries in the world; and yet, during the late famine, there occurred in that country cases of cannibalism like those which are now occurring in Algiers.' As soon as my attention was called to these words, I thought it my duty to inquire whether there was any foundation for the statement; they contain; and I have learned from the best authorities that not one single instance of cannibalism occurred in Ireland during the long years of famine with which it was lately desolated; and that the country remained altogether free from those awful scenes of violence and murder which the followers of the Koran have perpetrated in Algiers within the last few months. The famine, indeed, was most severe, and of long duration, in Ireland, and poor people had to undergo suffering almost unparalleled in the annals of the world; but, in the midst of their trials, the true religion of Christ and the maxims of the gospel inspired them with patience and resignation, and they invariably prepared to encounter the horrors of starvation by approaching the sacrament of penance and the holy Eucharist. Far from laying violent hands on their fellow creatures, or endeavoring to preserve their own lives at the expense of the blood of others, and even of their own children, as has happened among the Mahometans in Algeria, the poor Irish Catholics in thousands of instances are known to have divided their last morsel of bread with their fellow sufferers; and it is recorded of many parents, that, though dying themselves of hunger, they abstained from touching the last remnants of food in their possession, in order, if possible, to preserve the lives of their children. These facts, I am sure, will be more gratifying to no one than to the valiant soldier, whose statement, made undoubtedly through inadvertence, we have undertaken to correct. The Marshal's name, McMahon, which traces the noblest lineage of the ancient Catholic princes of Ireland, holds a prominent place in the list of our Irish Catholic chieftains, who, when engaged in a deadly struggle against the Cromwellian revolutionists, inscribed upon their banner the noble motto, *Pro Deo, patria, et Regi*. The present high position of the Marshal, and his well-merited honor, show how faithfully he has preserved the traditional devotedness of his race, to sovereign and country, and, now the Catholics of Ireland fondly cherish the hope that, invested with authority in a distant colony, by Catholic France, not only the patient, the magna parva of the Celtic race, but also the eldest daughter of the Old Church, he will uphold the rights of our holy faith and the liberty of the religion for which so many of his forefathers laid down their lives in the land of sufferings and martyrdom. As to the orphanage for Arab children, which gives to Marshal McMahon's letter, in which he referred to cannibalism in Ireland, that question has been so fully discussed, and placed in so clear a light by Mgr Lavigerie, that every one must admit that what he affirms is the cause of faith and charity, a cause which will certainly be triumphant in Catholic France. In conclusion, congratulating you on the great services you have rendered to religion by your articles in defence of the rights of the Holy See, and of Catholic education, and wishing you may long years to continue your religious labors, I remain with great esteem, dear Sir, your obedient servant.

DUBLIN, 31st May, 1868.

AN IRISH WILL CASE.—An important will case has occupied the attention of Judge Keatinge, in the Court of Probate Dublin, for some days past. It was a suit to establish the will of the late Lady Esmonde, by which, among other bequests, she left £30,000 to Trinity College for the purpose of founding a college in the county of Wexford, in connection with the University of Dublin, to be called 'The Grogan College.' The deceased lady, at the time of her marriage with Sir Thomas Esmonde, was the widow of Mr. Grogan Morgan, late of Johnstown castle, who gave her by deed a life interest in his landed estates, and made her the absolute owner of his personal property, which was considerable. On her marriage with Sir Thomas Esmonde, in 1856, a marriage settlement was executed, by which her life interest in the Johnstown castle estates, worth from £16,000 to £20,000 a year, and her personal estate, was settled in the strictest manner upon herself, for her sole and separate use, and power was given her to dispose of all the personal property of which she was possessed, by deed or by will, as she thought proper. The will now in question was executed on the 5th of August, 1867, about five months previous to the death of Lady Esmonde. It is impeached by Sir Thomas Esmonde, her husband, and Lord and Lady Granard, her son-in-law, and her daughter, on the ground that it was obtained from her by undue influence exercised and practised by Mrs. Deane Morgan, the eldest daughter of the testatrix, and the Rev. Edward Hughes, a Protestant clergyman. The case of the executor is that Lady Esmonde was deeply attached to the Protestant religion; that she supported Protestant charities in the neighbourhood of Johnstown castle, and that her daughter, Lady Granard, having become a Roman Catholic, she changed whatever testamentary intentions she might have previously had in her favour, and determined to devote her personal property to purposes of a religious and of a Protestant character. Lady Granard, having her mother's death, became entitled to £12,000 a year, and Mrs. Deane Morgan to £5,000 a year. Sir Thomas Esmonde, who is a Roman Catholic, is a man of large property. The evidence adduced on both sides has been of a strangely contradictory character—particularly to the evidence of Sir Thomas Esmonde in reference to the will of the late Lady Esmonde, taken by commission in consequence of his great age and infirmity during the trial, and the account given by the Rev. Dr. Hughes and Mr. Meredith, the attorney of the executors at the signing of the will. According to Sir Thomas, when he entered the room after the will had been executed, and asked her to sign the paper, Lady Esmonde answered, 'No, I did not do that; I went out and brought in witness (Browne) to hear what she would further say; and on his addressing the same question to her, she replied, 'I did not do it. I put my finger on the pen, with which they made the mark.' There was scarcely a day between that time and her death, during which she did not wander in her mind. Sir Thomas stated that he found the greatest restraint upon his opportunities of speaking to Lady Esmonde, without some one coming close to him to hear what he said. The persons by whose close proximity he was so impeded were Mrs. Deane Morgan and Mrs. Nolin, and occupied himself to have a talk with her (he used by having the start of others before, they were out of bed, and I never was there more than a few minutes when I heard footsteps coming, trot, trot along the passage to the deceased's room, or saw a lady glide into the room. Lady Esmonde died on the 22nd of November, and Dr. Hughes was there during the whole interval; from the signing of the will until that event, except for a couple of days, when he went to attend to business of his own, mentioning to Sir Thomas that he had in writing some of Lady Esmonde's sayings, and reading his memoranda, which were ravings, and taken down by him, such as, 'He

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The following Kerry gentlemen were promoted to holy orders on the Feast of Pentecost, in the Royal College, Maynooth. Priesthood was conferred by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, deanship and subdeanship by the most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay, To Priesthood—Rev. Thomas Quilter, Arthur Murphy, Richard MacCarthy, and Francis O'Riain; To Deanship—Revs. Michael McCarthy and James Huggard. Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Catholic Bishop of Plymouth, recently conferred the holy order of priesthood on Rev. William Dowling, of Fermoy, county Cork. A Wexford correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman*, under date of June 8th, says:—'At an early hour, this morning the venerable Archdeacon James Walsh, P. P., Lady's Island, departed this life after a brief illness. His own self-sacrificing, loving nature commanded the love and admiration of all who knew him. He was a man of simple heart and strongly defined character. He was full of zealous piety, and his generosity knew no bounds. A memorable event connected with this good priest's life was the Newtownbary slaughter—one in which he distinguished himself in appeasing the outraged feelings of his flock. In 1831, when the tithes question was agitating all Ireland, the late Father Walsh was Curate of Newtownbary, a handsome village in the North of the county. Several head of cattle, the property of a farmer named Doyle, were seized for tithes and on Saturday, June 18th of that year, were put up to auction. The cattle were protected by a large body of police and yeomanry, under the command of a magistrate. As no Catholic would offer for the cattle they were sold at one-tenth their value. No resistance was offered to the proceedings by the numerous crowd, but the magistrate pretending to conceive that a riotous mob was about to be effected ordered his men to fire. The people ran, but flight did not save them, for thirteen of them, including three women, were shot dead, and thirty seriously wounded. This slaughter, one of the most unprovoked and heartless on record, naturally aroused the people. The ruffians took refuge in the pound, but this could afford them but brief protection, for the peasantry had piled fagots round it which only awaited the match to consume or drive out all inside. Here was a trying occasion for the minister of God. But a man equal to the occasion was there. Father Walsh went amongst his flock. He exhorted them to shed no blood; he prayed for peace, and promised them that the aggressors should be punished by the law of the land. The Spirit of God prevailed, and there was no blood shed in revenge, but though the reviled and beloved peace-maker procured a 'dominion' from the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the case, not a yeoman suffered the slightest inconvenience. Two

A few days ago, as some men in the employment of Mr. Wilkinson, architect, of Wexford, were leveling a house in Back street, they discovered embedded in one of its walls a hidden ossuary ball. There is no doubt but that this hidden messenger of death, brought to light, was fired in the insurrection of '98, and has thus lain in its bed of mortar 70 years. About thirty years ago a ball of the same size was found in taking down the roof of the old church, and it is conjectured that both were discharged from the same gun from the heights eastward of the town, the place where the first ball was found being in a direct line from thence with the old house where this one was discovered.—*Cor. of People*. The Dublin *Freeman* says:—'We publish the address of William Fagan, of Parkville, Cork, to the electors of the borough of Carlow. In his address he declares emphatically and unequivocally for full religious equality, justice to the tenantry of the country, and entire educational reform. If we mistake not Mr. Fagan is the son of the late William Fagan, of Feltrim, who for years well and faithfully represented the city of Cork in Parliament. The feeling is becoming very general that the King's County is bound to make a great effort in the cause of religious equality for the disgrace that has been put on it by the late divisions on the Church question. I understand a movement will soon be made by which Mr. King may learn that his services as 'ascendancy representative' are no longer acceptable to the patriotic people of this county.—*Cor. of Dublin Freeman*. The Board of Superintendants of Maryborough Gaol has appointed Mr. Morgan, O. I. R. I. O., to the governorship of the prison, at a salary of £300 per annum, with allowances; and Mr. Charles Moore, son of Lewis Moore, Esq., J. P., and 'D. L.' for the Queen's County, was appointed Local Inspector at a salary of £60 per annum. At a late meeting of the Queen's County Independent Club, held in Maryborough, the voting of present County Members of Parliament was closely canvassed—especially that of Gen. Dunne. The name of Mr. Michael Dunne, who formerly represented the county, was spoken of as a probable candidate. Mr. Broghan has been appointed Superintendant Crown Counsel for the County of Leitrim, in the place of Mr. Walter Bourke, Q.C., resigned.

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
No. 696, Craig Street by
J. GILLIES,
G. E. OLERE, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

All country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
All subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1868.

Friday 10—SS. Seven Brothers, M.M.
Saturday 11—Of the Immaculate Conception.
Sunday 12—Sixth after Pentecost. St. John Gualbert, Ab.
Monday 13—St. Anselmus, P.M.
Tuesday 14—St. Bonaventure, B. C. D.
Wednesday 15—St. Henry, C.
Thursday 16—Feast of B. V. M. of Mount Carmel.

In calling upon such of our subscribers as are in arrears to pay up immediately the sums which they severally owe to this office, we are asking of them no favor, but are insisting only upon that which we have the right to demand, and which they in common honesty are bound to comply with. And yet, though the publisher is the aggrieved party when he is compelled to sue time after time for his dues, so peculiar, not to say lax, are the prevalent notions on the matter amongst many, so low the moral standard with regard to the payment of debts—that many defaulting subscribers who have been in the habit of taking a paper for years without paying for it, think themselves very harshly used indeed, if steps be at last taken to compel them to do that which if they were honest men they would do without compulsion.

Nevertheless we intend, no matter what our many defaulters may think, to try whether there be not virtue in law to compel them to do us justice, and to pay us what they owe. This amounts to a very large sum: for whilst of our so-called subscribers nearly one half pay very irregularly, and at long intervals, of the remainder the majority never pay at all. To those however who do pay, we return our thanks for their honesty.

This hint, we trust will suffice. We are not going to pray for our own, but we will have it, by forcible means—that is to say by legal process if we cannot have it by fair means—or in other words, by the spontaneous action of our debtors. Defaulters therefore if they wish to save themselves legal expence, must at once remit the amount of their indebtedness to this office; for we will in no case listen to excuses, or give credit to promises; knowing that the first are feigned, and that the second are never intended to be kept.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our British exchanges of this week are principally taken up with the lengthy and able speeches delivered in the House of Commons on the Nova Scotia Repeal question. The claims of the Nova Scotians were placed before the representatives of Great Britain in their very strongest light, by the very able arguments of Mr. Bright; yet every man of ordinary political judgment must have anticipated the final result. Nova Scotia is bound to remain a portion of the Dominion, but it is assured that nothing will be left undone to have even the lightest grievance of which she complains entirely redressed.

The Irish Church question still continues to engross the public mind at home. The spirit of England to-day is directly opposed to the continuance of such an unjust burthen upon a nation already overtaxed; the enlightenment of the age loudly condemns such a monstrosity, and even its staunchest, illogical supporters in the House of Lords will ere long blush for shame over their palpable inconsistency in throwing out the Suspensory Bill.

On the Continent we read of nothing but speeches of everlasting peace and good will among the nations; still is each one watching her neighbor with anxiety, nor can the wisest divine law soon the din of arms may resound throughout the land.

Our friends over the Lines are putting on the armour for the coming Presidential election.—General Grant, backed by the entire Republican

party, will not be easily chased from the field; but until the Democratic nominee is known, and his claims properly discussed, it is impossible to come to a decision as to the chances of either party.

A general amnesty was proclaimed on the 4th of July by President Johnson to all who took part in the late rebellion, except those who are actually under indictment for a charge of treason or other felony.

Throughout the Dominion we have the most encouraging accounts relative to the coming harvest; indeed there is every indication of this being one of the most prosperous seasons that our country has been blest with for many years.

The *Witness* criticises the legend "*Deo Ignoto*," that appeared over the door of the church of Notre Dame beneath which passed the B. Sacrament on the Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi: he asks, what does it mean? and concludes that it was intended to convey the idea that modern Protestants are "like the Athenians of old, worshipping an unknown God."—*Witness*, 26th ult.

Our contemporary is sadly astray in his conclusion. Though the legend complained of "*Deo Ignoto*" may be rendered by the words to "the unknown God," yet *ignotus* has another meaning, that of ignored, or unrecognised; so that the legend or inscription meant that He to Whom it was designed by the solemn Procession of the B. Sacrament to do honor, was the God unrecognised by Protestants, because hidden under the sacramental veil, or species of bread.

So, when on earth did the Jews treat Jesus, Who though perfect God, appeared to His contemporaries as a mere man. They for the most part ignored, or did not recognise in Him the God of their Fathers, the God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob: so that the honors which on the day of his triumphal procession into Jerusalem were paid Him by those who followed shouting Hosannah, were paid *Deo Ignoto*; not to an unknown God, but to a God Whom the mass of the people ignored, or, through the blindness of their hearts, were unable to recognise.

So too on the cross: the dying and penitent thief bowed before, and rendered homage to *Deo Ignoto*—a God unrecognised by the great mass of those who stood mocking around the fatal tree, and who in Him Who hung thereon saw only a weak and broken man, an impostor whose schemes had been detected, frustrated, and punished.

And so again in the B. Sacrament, and with Protestants to-day. As on the cross the Godhead alone was veiled—"latebat sola Deitas"—so under the sacramental species, both the Godhead and the Manhood are veiled:—

"At his latet simul et humanitas."

Nevertheless to the eye of faith, and under these veils, both are as really and truly present, as was the Godhead beneath the appearance of the lacerated, bleeding, and dying victim on the Cross.

As the carnal Jews reasoned eighteen hundred years ago, so reasons the Protestant world to-day: and indeed many of its members—all who profess to believe the story of the Incarnation as given in the brief biography of Christ, generally attributed to the pen of an author called Luke—add the intellectual sin of inconsistency, to the spiritual sin of unbelief. They, upon purely rationalistic grounds decide that the Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation is incredible, but shrink from applying the same test—the same measure of rationalism to the story concerning the birth of Christ, and His conception by the operation of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of a pure virgin. And yet if upon rationalistic grounds, the one is to be rejected, we cannot see how the other can be retained. That a virgin should conceive and bear a child, is, at least as contrary to those natural laws, and uniform sequences of phenomena to which Protestants appeal as conclusive against the Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation, as are the teachings of the Church respecting the B. Sacrament: and if the arguments which Protestants employ or urge against the doctrine of the Real Presence be worth anything, the same arguments in the mouth of a Jewish sceptic would have been conclusive against the doctrine of the divinity of Christ. "See" the unbelieving Pharisee might have said—"see, and feel, and you will be convinced that this Jesus is but a man like one of yourselves. He has arms, and legs, and eyes, and ears, as you have, as God, Who is a Spirit, has not: how then can this agitator be God, or anything but a mere man?" If natural reason be the sole arbiter, then indeed must we give up our faith in the Real Presence in the B. Sacrament; but at the same time, and by the same logical process, must we cast away our belief that Jesus Christ was God, or that he was born of a Virgin: seeing that there is no rationalist but must admit that it is physically impossible that a virgin should conceive and bring forth a son.—Indeed, if such a case were to be brought before a Jury to-day, there is not a judge who would not charge them to the effect, that no amount of testimony could possibly establish such a violation of the "laws of nature."

And yet Protestants who upon rationalistic grounds reject as impossible the doctrine of Transubstantiation, believe, or profess to believe the doctrine of the Incarnation. On what grounds? On authority they will reply: on the authority of a book vulgarly attributed to one of the Apostles, St. Matthew—although all that Protestants can predicate with certainty of its authorship is that it is not by St. Matthew: and on the authority of another book attributed to a writer named Luke.

But how could the writer of the work called the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and how could St. Luke have had any knowledge of the facts which they relate? Granting their credibility as witnesses, as honest and intelligent men, when testifying to matters of which they had personal cognisance, their testimony of itself is worthless when treating of matters of which they could have had no personal knowledge whatsoever. "Oh," rejoins the Protestant, "they were inspired: the facts of the case were supernaturally or miraculously made known to them by the Holy Ghost." But this is to be proved, not to be assumed: and neither the unknown author of the so-called Gospel of St. Matthew in its present form, nor the author of St. Luke's, puts forward any pretensions to such supernatural means of information. Indeed St. Luke who professedly assigns the reason for writing his gospel, does not assign as amongst those reasons, his having been moved to do so by the Holy Ghost. Reviewing therefore, and analysing all the evidence that Protestants can urge in justification of their belief in the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, we can find nothing therein better or stronger than what might have been urged by a respectable Roman tradesman in the days of Augustus, for believing that the founder of his city was the joint offspring of a vestal virgin, and the God Mars. It is no wonder therefore that with the majority of intelligent and consistent Protestants, Jesus is looked upon as a mere man, the child of Joseph and of Mary.

In short, like all the other mysterious dogmas of Christianity, the doctrine of the Incarnation rests entirely on the authority of a Church appointed by Christ Himself, to teach all nations; and infallible in her teaching because guarded from error by His continual presence, and the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth. Renounce the authority of this teacher, and you reject all reasonable grounds for believing either the doctrine of the Real Presence, or of the Incarnation; for in the last analysis, both depend upon the infallible authority of the Church. Unless you can show for example, that the authors of the biographies of Christ attributed to St. Matthew and St. Luke respectively, were inspired, and that their compilers were instructed in divine mysteries by the Holy Ghost, there are no grounds whatsoever for accepting as true their version of the miraculous birth of Christ—of which naturally they could have known nothing: and it is morally impossible by reason alone, or without the authority of the Church, to prove that either of the biographical memoirs alluded to were inspired. If any of our Protestant friends are of a different opinion, let them try it: and they will then see on what a rotten foundation their whole religious system rests.

"Matthew's Gospel, in its present form, was not the production of the Apostle whose name it bears."—*Neander's Life of Christ*, Bohn's edition.

FIRE MARSHAL.—Messrs. Austin and Desnoyers have been appointed joint Fire Marshal for the City of Montreal. The gentlemen are both lawyers, and some objections against the appointment are urged by the *Montreal Gazette*, which hints that the *Insurance Companies* will refuse to pay the fees, since their recommendations have been set aside, and since upon them will fall the burden of paying the salary of the Fire Marshal.

The long prayed for rain has come at last, and it is to be hoped that it may fall in sufficient quantity to restore the parched up crops. By orders of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, prayers have been offered up in his diocese for rain.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS AT THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.

The Annual Public Distributions of Premiums to the Students of the above Institution, took place on Tuesday, 30th ult. At half-past 8 a.m. the College Band invited the many who had come from the city and country to witness it, to repair to the large and spacious Hall destined for such purposes. The latter was beautifully decorated for the occasion with festoons, evergreens and other hangings.

Amongst those present, we noticed, besides the parents and friends of the Students, Rev. M. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Very Rev. M. Billaudelle, V.G., Rev. M. Delavigne, Superior of the Grand Seminary, Rev. M. Tranche-montagne, the most of the Priests of St. Sulpice, and several of the Jesuit Fathers of the City; M. Oumet, Atty.-General for Lower Canada; M. C. A. Leblanc, M. M., M. P. Ryan, M. P., C. Therrien, M.P.P., and several others

composing the elite of our French Canadian citizens whose names we do not at present remember.

The *Seance* opened with a piece of music entitled, "*Fuyons le fracas de la ville*," by the College Choir. Then followed a brilliant series of experiments on electricity—that powerful and wonderful agent which, in these modern times, either by new inventions or the perfection of older ones, has served as a medium to promote the science, commerce and civilization of mankind. What rendered these experiments highly interesting was the fact that they were about subjects familiar to many, and important and instructive to all present, namely, the nature, cause and effects of thunder and lightning, the theory of the Aurora Borealis, &c.; and secondly, that before their production they were clearly and distinctly explained.

The experiments, which occupied upwards of two hours, were produced principally by the use of the "*Bobine de Ruhmkorff*," constructed the first time in 1851. It was imported lately from France and added to the already handsome and valuable apparatus of the College. It is a very powerful instrument of the kind, giving in the open air an electric flash ten inches in length with proportionate breadth.

The Rev. John Moyer, the learned Professor of the Chemical and Physical department of the College, stood on the platform assisting at and directing the different experiments as they took place. His reputation in these branches is already too well known to be mentioned here.—We consider it, however, only just to observe that the tact and efficiency displayed by the students in the different roles assigned them, some of them indeed in themselves intricate and complicated enough, reflected the highest credit both on themselves and on their learned Professor.

The whole was interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental. The vocal music held a very important feature in the programme and as such was highly appreciated. The Choir was under the direction of the Rev. M. Desrochers, Professor of music in the College. The selections were from the best authors. The College Band, too, is in a very efficient state, and at intervals, played some excellent airs.

Mr. O. Martel, Professor of instrumental music in the College, afforded peculiar delight to the audience in playing on the violin a piece composed by himself for the occasion, entitled, "*Hommage a Mon Pays*." It was given on the air of the "*Canadienne*," and frequently and loudly applauded.

The last selection on the programme, immediately before the distribution of the premiums, was one which is well known to our Canadian friends: "*O Canada! Mon Pays! Mes Amours*"—the words by Sir George and the music by the late Rev. E. Beaubien. It was rendered in six different parts by the Choir and admirably executed both as to time and measure. It frequently called forth the loud and prolonged plaudits of those present.

Then followed the distribution of premiums to those of the Students who had more particularly merited than by their application and good behaviour during the year. They were quite numerous and valuable, especially for the different religious exercises. The Rev. M. Bayle presented them, being assisted on the left by the Rev. M. Lenoir, Rector of the College.

At the conclusion of this interesting part of the programme, the Rev. Rector of the College rose and in a few appropriate words tendered his kind thanks to the parents of the pupils and the friends of the institution for their presence. He also informed the Students that the entrance this year would take place on the 1st September next.

We think we only express the opinion of all that were present when we say that this year's *Seance* was one of the most successful and brilliant ever held in the Institution. The inestimable advantages which the pious and self-denying priests of St. Sulpice are rendering to the cause of Religion and Education, cannot be overrated, and will be felt long after the present generation shall have passed away.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—The annual Exhibition and distribution of prizes at the close of the academical year of this noble institution took place on the forenoon of Wednesday the 1st inst., and was rendered very attractive by the musical and literary display that accompanied it. The *seance* commenced soon after the celebration of Mass, and an address from the Reverend Rector of the College. Then the pupils assumed their places in the large hall beneath the church, the seats of which were crowded with an attentive and deeply interested audience.

The Reverend Rector accompanied by the Prefect and Professors of the College, by the Rev. MM. Lemauf and Rion, and a large number of the Clergy of the City, having taken their places, the well drilled College Band led by Mr. C. Burroughs opened the performance by a well executed piece of music. An able address, listened to with profound attention on the subject of the Christian Institution of Chivalry was next

delivered in French, by M. Raymond Prefontaine. After another piece of music from the Band, an address in the English language was delivered by Mr. Wm MacKay, who had selected for his topic—*The Education, Life, and Trials of the Knight*, which thus formed a most appropriate sequel to the discourse previously delivered by M. Prefontaine. Then came more music, after which took place the great event of the day, in the shape of the distribution of prizes and literary honors, to the pupils of the establishment. We regret that from the limited space at our command we cannot give the names of all the successful competitors, and it would be invidious to publish those of some, if we excluded those of others. Much against our will, therefore, are we compelled to omit the names of the victors in the glorious strife.

The prizes were distributed by the Rector, or person by him appointed to confer the honorable distinction. As a rule, however, it was from the hands of the revered and beloved Rector himself that the pupils preferred to receive the wreath, or book which was the testimony of their application and good conduct during the closing scholastic year. We may add, however, that on the Hon. M. Chauveau, who was present, and who, in his new post, has not ceased to take a deep interest in all that appertains to the educational interests of the Province, devolved the pleasing duty of, in many instances, awarding the prize to the delighted student whose name was called.

The proceedings were brought to a close by more music, and the performance of the National Anthem which was delivered with enthusiasm, and was manifestly an expression of that true loyalty to the Sovereign, which as well as that higher loyalty to the King of Kings and ruler of princes—the Reverend Fathers make it their business to impress upon the hearts of their pupils. We may add that much admiration was excited by the proficiency in English which the young gentlemen of the College displayed, thus showing that this very important branch of education is not neglected, whilst classical studies are being prosecuted.

ACADEMIE ST. ANTOINE.—The annual distribution of prizes at this excellent institution under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation took place on Tuesday 30th ult., and Wednesday 1st inst. Though only a year has elapsed since it was opened, so highly are its merits appreciated by the residents of that quarter, that the *Academie* already numbers upwards of one hundred pupils, who by their proficiency in French, English, Arithmetic, Geography, and Music, vocal and instrumental, show what pains have been bestowed by the Sisters upon their education. The annual exhibition was presided over by the Very Reverend Grand Vicar Truteau of the Cathedral, and several others of the Clergy. There were also present a large number of the parents of the young ladies, pupils of the Academy, who were all highly delighted with the progress of their children.

We understand that on account of the great increase in the number of their pupils, the Sisters propose shortly to take a larger house, as that at present occupied by them is too limited in its accommodation. We are glad that such is the case, as it shows that the citizens of Montreal are awake to the importance of securing for their children the benefit of such an education as the Ladies of the Congregation give to their charges, an education which has the heart as well as the intelligence of the young for its object.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE KINGSTON ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes at this Institution took place on Wednesday last, the 24th instant. The large Recreation Hall was tastefully fitted up for the occasion with flags and evergreens. Shortly before two o'clock, His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by the Vicar General and several Priests of the Diocese, entered the Hall, which was already filled with a large and appreciative audience. The pupils of the College, numbering some seventy, accompanied by their respective Professors, then entered.

An introductory speech on 'Poetry' was delivered by Thomas Spratt, of Lindsay, Ontario. This was a highly finished and beautiful piece of composition. After defining the origin, nature, beauty, effects and the several extracts from ancient and modern poets, he finished by giving some beautiful selections from Moore, and on taking his seat was loudly applauded.

The second speaker was D. Casey, of Smith's Falls, Ontario. His subject was 'Irish Patriotism,' and he did it ample justice. He pictured in glowing colors the virtues and patriotism of the Irish people—and concluded a magnificent speech, amid the loud applause of all present, by passing a high eulogium on the late Daniel O'Connell, who, besides being the greatest statesman and orator of his day, was one of Ireland's truest and best patriots.

Then followed a recitation by Master George A. Nicolari, of this city, who delivered in capital style 'an original translation from Sallust.'

The great speech of the occasion, if we may be allowed to individualise where all was good, was delivered by Edward O'Brien, of Perth, Ontario. The subject of his speech was 'Oratory.' This young gentleman is an accomplished and graceful speaker, and delivered his speech in an admirable manner. He traced the early origin of oratory, and drew an eloquent parallel between the oratory of the Greek and Roman school, comparing that of demosthenes to the

impetuous mountain torrent which carries all before it—while that of Cicero was like the gentle streamlet, finished, ornate and complete in all its parts.

In the intervals between the different speeches some capital songs were sung by the pupils, accompanied by Professor Fleck on the piano.

His Lordship then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, a list of which we herewith subjoin, and addressed them in a feeling and affectionate manner.

We cannot close this short notice without complimenting the reverend gentlemen who have been in charge of the College for the past year— the Rev. Mr. Leonard as Director, and the Rev. Mr. Gautier as Prefect of Studies.

- PRIZE LIST
PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Prize, Edward O'Brien, Perth, Ont.; Accessit, Thomas Spratt, Lindsay.

- PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
LATIN THEMES.—Prize, John A. Houlehan, Matilda; Accessit, Edward Walsh, Lobbrough.

- PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
LATIN THEMES.—Prize, John Drennan, Perth; Accessit, John Gerin, Coburg.

- PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Prize, George A. Cicolari, Kingston; Accessit, Michael McDonald, do.

- PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Prize, William Turley, Frankford; Edward Turley, do; Accessit, Fred. Gabourie, Hungerford.

- PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
ORTHOGRAPHY.—Prize, F. M. Higgins, Kingston; George M. Kennedy, do; Accessit, Napoleon Lamontagne, Ste. Flairi, Quebec.

- PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
MATHEMATICS.—Prize, Thomas Spratt, Lindsay; Michael Connelly, Perth—exæquo.

- PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
LATIN THEMES.—Prize, John A. Houlehan, Matilda; Accessit, Edward Walsh, Lobbrough.

fifteen in number, were the Misses McGee, Stewart, Orr, Brunson, Vaughan, Carr, Royston, Piquette, Foley, Guenette, Burns, Oudreau, Gravel, Giroux, Egan and de Blacquières, of Woodstock.

More music followed, vocal this time, and well-trained young voices, clear and sweet as the notes of the birds nesting in the trees outside, filled the hall with melody.

The Mid-Summer Examination of the pupils in attendance at the Convent of Notre Dame, Williamstown, was held on Thursday the 25th and Monday the 28th ult.

Quite a number of the friends of the young ladies were present, and appeared very much pleased at the marked progress made by them in their various studies.

During the evening about one hundred pieces of work, comprising drawing, fancy work, plain sewing, &c., will be exhibited.

The following was received too late for last week's publication:—

ALEXANDRIA, ONT., June 29, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—After a sojourn of many years in your good city, I now find myself enjoying the pleasures of a quiet retreat amongst my relatives and friends here in Glengarry.

Remittances in our next.

LEICESTER, GLENGARRY, July 4th, 1868

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—A very interesting, and to this part of Glengarry, a novel ceremony commenced here on the morning of Tuesday last, and terminated on the following Thursday after Solemn Mass, Benediction of Blessed Sacrament, and Te Deum.

In obedience to instructions to that effect from the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, Bishop of this Diocese, the indefatigable Pastor of this Parish, Rev. Alexander McDonnell, made arrangements for the holding of the Triduum for our Holy Father the Pope, on the days above mentioned; and secured the assistance of his Reverend neighbors of Alexandria, St. Raphael, Williamstown, and Ste. Justine, O.E.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers for the coming half-year:— President, Ed. Spellman; 1st Vice President, James O'Farrell; 2nd Vice-President, Michael Bergin; Secretary, James R. Wynne; Assistant Secretary, Peter Lyston; Treasurer, Felix M. Cassidy; Collecting Treasurer, Maurice Murphy; Assistant do do, James Murphy; Chief Marshal, Thomas Bowes; Assistant Marshals, Michael Foley and Patrick Rowland.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

St. Ann's Ward—John Tierney, John Fitzgerald, Wm Finn, and Thos Clarke.

St. Antoine Ward—William Parker, Patrick Corbett and Michael Danaher.

St. Lawrence Ward—Michael Quinn, and William Burns.

St. James Ward—William Bishop, and Patrick Prendergast.

St. Louis Ward—Patrick Dillon, and John Gaucier.

St. Mary's Ward—Andrew Purcell, and John O'Neil.

East Ward—James Connolly.

West Ward—Bernard McNally.

Centre Ward—Peter Brown.

Continued success still attends this Society, there being no less than 59 new members elected during the term just expired.

EXECUTION OF RUEL AT ST. HYACINTHE.—Joseph Ruel, the prisoner, was executed at St. Hyacinthe on Dominion Day in presence of between 6000 and 7000 people, a large proportion of whom were women and children.

Quite a number of the friends of the young ladies were present, and appeared very much pleased at the marked progress made by them in their various studies.

The following was received too late for last week's publication:—

ALEXANDRIA, ONT., June 29, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—After a sojourn of many years in your good city, I now find myself enjoying the pleasures of a quiet retreat amongst my relatives and friends here in Glengarry.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

DAME EMILIE DESAETELS, Plaintiff.

REMI PROVOST, Defendant.

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

MEDERIC LANOTOT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

June 18, 1868. 1m—45

WANTED, At the ONTARIO FLOURING and GRIST MILLS Port Hope.

a few yards above the Wellington bridge, to take a drink, and in doing so overbalanced himself, and fell in head foremost.

TWO MEN NEARLY DROWNED.—On Dominion Day, Mr. Fortin, in the employ of the Grand Trunk, was spending the day above St Anne's fishing out in a boat.

SUN-STROKE.—A servant girl named Margaret Inis, hired a carriage on Sherbrooke street about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and requested to be taken on the House of Refuge.

SUN-STROKE.—A man, name unknown, was found by the police on St. Catherine street, near Sanguinet street, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon in a state of insensibility, and taken to the Montreal General Hospital, where he died about two hours afterwards from the effects of a sun-stroke.

REMOVAL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE TOLL-GATE.—The St. Lawrence Toll-Gate was formally removed on Tuesday evening to the limits of St. Jean Baptiste village.

REPORTS REACHED THE CITY last night of extensive fires raging in the woods east of Montreal. This was undoubtedly the cause of the dense smoke which prevailed after sundown.

MARRIED In this city on the 2nd inst, by the Rev Canon Fabre, James Cromack, Esq, of Huddersfield, England, to Margaret A., eldest daughter of Daniel Barrell, Esq, of this city.

BIRTH At Frampton West, on the 3rd instant, the wife of Mr. William Fitzsimmons, of three daughters; mother and daughters are well.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, July 6, 1868.

Flour—Pollards, \$4.75 to \$5.20; Middlings \$5.40 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.75 to \$5.90 Super., No. 2 \$5.90 to \$6.00; Superior \$6.35 \$6.40; Fancy \$6.40 to \$6.50; Extra, \$7.00 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$9.00 to \$9.00 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. July 6, 1868.

Flour, country, per quintal, 19 0 to 19 6; Oatmeal, do 16 0 to 17 0; Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 10 6; Barley, do 4 6 to 5 0; Peas, do 5 0 to 5 6; Oats, do 3 3 to 3 4; Butcher, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to 1 3; Do, salt do 1 0 to 1 0; Potatoes per bag 4 0 to 4 6; Onions, per minot, 7 0 to 10 0; Lamb, per lb 0 7 to 0 8; Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 6; Pork, do 0 6 to 0 8; Mutton do 0 3 to 0 6; Lamb, per quarter 5 0 to 5 0; Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 0 8; Ham, per 100 pounds, \$8.00 to \$10; Straw 5.00 to \$7 00

OF THE GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC IN ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, IN GUILBAULT'S GARDENS, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th, 1868. TICKETS—25 CTS.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

DAME EMILIE DESAETELS, Plaintiff.

REMI PROVOST, Defendant.

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

MEDERIC LANOTOT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

June 18, 1868. 1m—45

WANTED, At the ONTARIO FLOURING and GRIST MILLS Port Hope.

CANADA. } CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Richelieu. No. 5643.

The Eleventh Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

IT is ordered by the Court, on the motion of A. Gagnon, Esq., Advocate and Attorney for Plaintiff,

IN THE MATTER OF PIERRE GAGNON, of the city of Montreal, Trader.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the Seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & O. C. DE LORIMIER.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF STEPHEN J. LYMAN, of the City of Montreal, Druggist and Trader, carrying on business there as such, under the name of S. J. Lyman & Company,

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

A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

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

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils.

TERMS MODERATE.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., 675 CRAIG STREET, Two doors West of Bleury, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELLEN MCGILL, a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada forty years ago, married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal.

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

Application, stating references &c., to be made up to the 1st proximo to the undersigned. P. P. LYNCH, Sec. Board of R. O. S. S. Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS TENDERS for the building of a Public Hall in Sherrington, will be received up to Saturday the twentieth instant. For particulars apply to Thomas Halpin, Mayor, St. Patrick Sherrington. S e r n on June 29th 1868.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Moran Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The French Legislative Body sanctioned on Tuesday, 103 votes against 8, a bill the object of which is to authorize the Suez Canal Company to issue scrip payable in prizes to be drawn by lot.

The Emperor and Empress have sent a telegram to the Czar expressing their sympathies on the occasion of the anniversary of the attempt upon his life.

The report of the commission on the budget has been distributed among the members of the Legislative Body. It contains pacific assurances, says that the armaments which have taken place do not conceal any warlike *arrière pensee*.

The Emperor and Empress have sent a telegram to the Czar expressing their sympathies on the occasion of the anniversary of the attempt upon his life.

The new and highly-spiced French paper 'La Lanterne' is to be extinguished—a result not to be wondered at.

The writer, M. Rochefort, in reply to the reproach of 'systematic opposition, to the Government, admitted its truth, and announced his determination to continue to be a systematic opponent so long as the 'Constitutional' remained a systematic admirer.

RUSSIA.

On Monday's sitting of the North German Parliament the bill relating to weights and measures was adopted, as was also the first paragraph of the bill sanctioning a loan, to be issued in accordance with the law of the 9th of November, 1867.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust has opened the International Telegraph Conference with a long address of welcome to the delegates in attendance.

The laws relating to religion and education recently passed by the Austrian Parliament and sanctioned by the Emperor are, it is said strongly opposed by the bishops.

HUNGARY.

Prince Napoleon is expected at Pesth on the 16th inst.

Requesting your Excellency to inform me of the result of these negotiations, I have the honor, &c.

The Lower House has passed unanimously a vote of condolence with the Serbian nation.

The committee appointed by the House to report upon the demand of the Government to authorize a prosecution for press offences against M. Roman, and also a fresh prosecution against M. Bozszoemenyi, who has lately been convicted for the publication in his paper of a letter of M. Kossuth, has proposed to authorize the prosecutions.

RUSSIA.

The following circular has been issued to the Ambassadors and representatives of Russia abroad:—

St. Petersburg, May 21.

His Majesty the Emperor has deigned to honor with full approval the conclusions of the annexed report:—

Our august master regards it as the duty of Governments, as long as the state of war shall subsist as an unavoidable eventuality, to endeavor to diminish the calamities as much as is in their power, and to put aside, with that object in view, everything which might aggravate them without absolute necessity.

His Majesty the Emperor is consequently of opinion that the use of explosive missiles (balles) ought to be prohibited in the armament of the troops, or at least reduced to capped shells for the explosion of powder waggons.

His Imperial Majesty orders you to consult with the Government to which you are accredited on the advisability of making this measure the object of an international convention between all the States.

Our august master declares that he is already quite prepared to adopt the principle in question as a rule for the Russian army, if it is admitted as such by all the other Governments.

Office of the Minister of War to the Chancellor of the Empire, dated St. Petersburg, May 16, 1868.

In Russia, as in other States, hitherto, the only bullets used for the rifles of the infantry have been solid bullets, which did not explode on striking the object aimed at.

It was only with a view to blow up powder-waggons that a small portion of the infantry were armed with so-called explosive bullets, the use of which may, up to a certain point, contribute to the success of the combat.

This species of bullet is provided with a capsule, and only explodes when the missile comes in contact with a hard substance.

These experiments have proved that an explosive bullet of this description splits into ten or more fragments; in case of the explosion occurring in a man's body, the wound is mortal and most painful.

However, these facts having been proved, the Minister of War has deemed it his duty to investigate the question, to ascertain how much the introduction into the whole army of explosive bullets could be justified by the necessities of war.

It was in an inevitable evil, we ought to endeavor to diminish its cruelties as much as possible, and this is why there is no need of introducing murderous weapons, which only tend to aggravate the calamities and the sufferings of humanity, without any advantage in the direct object of war.

Even admitting the most honorable observation of the engagement taken it will always be difficult to limit strictly the use of these explosive bullets. With a view to diminish the evils which result from hostilities, the Russian Minister of War is prepared either completely to abandon the use of explosive bullets, or to limit it to bullets with capsules—that is to say, to those which only explode on striking a hard substance, restricting even this use exclusively against ammunition waggons.

Requesting your Excellency to inform me of the result of these negotiations, I have the honor, &c.

The report of the Italian State Treasury on the 31st of May was as follows:—Receipts, 1,618,511,169 lire; expenditure, 1,499,410,258 lire; bank notes in hand, 119,160,913 lire.

The Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, the 27th, the Minister of the Interior, replying to a question of Signor Finze relative to the assassination of the public prosecutor at Ravenna, stated that nine secret societies for purposes of assassination and robbery exist in the province of the Romagna.

Two telegrams from Reuters' agent at Rome appeared in the London papers of Thursday. We give them as they were published:—

TURKEY.

The Porte has settled a convention with the French Ambassador, granting to foreigners the privilege of holding landed property in Turkey.

SERBIA.

A proclamation has been issued by the Minister of War to the Serbian army, announcing that the deceased Prince wished his nephew, Milan Obrenowicz, to be his successor, and calling upon the troops to support the will of their late sovereign.

The Official Gazette and the Journal Vidouan publish a communication declaring that the originator of the conspiracy to assassinate Prince Michael was the deposed Prince Alexander Karageorgewich.

The municipality of Belgrade have unanimously proclaimed the nephew of the murdered Prince Michael Obrenowicz as presumptive future ruler of Serbia.

Belgrade, June 17.—The Emperor of Russia has addressed a despatch to the Provisional Government, expressing regret at the death of Prince Michael, commending the Serbian people for their maintenance of order, and wishing prosperity to the new Prince, and that he may fulfil the expectations of the nation.

FASHIONABLE DINNER PARTY IN ABYSSINIA.—A great degree of scepticism has been entertained in regard to the mode of applying brimstone of raw meat to the guests at the fashionable parties at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia.

In Abyssinia no man of any fashion feeds himself on fatted calves or mutton. Two women take the fish and cut it lengthwise like strings, about the thickness of one's little finger, then 'crosswise' into square pieces somewhat smaller than dice.

He never drinks till he has finished his eating, and before he begins, in gratitude to the fair ones who have fed him, he makes up two small rolls of the same kind and form, each of the ladies opens her mouth at once, while with his own hand he supplies a portion to both at the same moment.

The Church and a voice in—We cannot do better than take for our starting point the story of a child's first attendance at church.

Prof. Philo Holmes writes:—Chemistry and medicine have been made subservient to all diseases which flesh is heir to, yet how little has science done toward improving our personal appearance.

A Public Benefit.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives.

Prof. Philo Holmes writes:—Chemistry and medicine have been made subservient to all diseases which flesh is heir to, yet how little has science done toward improving our personal appearance.

A Public Benefit.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives.

Prof. Philo Holmes writes:—Chemistry and medicine have been made subservient to all diseases which flesh is heir to, yet how little has science done toward improving our personal appearance.

A Public Benefit.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives.

strike-wise. An American remarked, with regard to sermons of more than a certain length, that if a preacher could 'strike his' for twenty minutes, it was a sign he was either 'bobbing with' a wrong gingle, or didn't know how to 'hit it.' Dr. Doran tells us of some boys being taken in one of those drawing-room parties which are attached to some churches, and occupying the forenoon by reading abstracts on the 'base of the fireplace.' All seemed to be going on most promisingly, when the abstracts gave tokens of their being ready by a quick succession of loud explosions.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses. The Doctor tells of a clergyman who performed no service in his own church, but proscribed those who went elsewhere; and of another who was said to give his parishioners much more of the law than of the gospel.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

There are many 'old-time' church customs, and among them is the habit still existing in some villages of a church warden's round during services to see that none of the congregation are at the alehouses.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

An interesting question, frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has unflinchingly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children.

It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do miss her and bless her; especially in this case in this city.

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

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Principal of Rutgers' Female Institute, New York. Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public speaking.

When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box, June, 1868.

STOMACH DISEASE CURED!

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, H. Piquet, & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, H. Piquet, & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A VITAL QUESTION!

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

Involve the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station), SHEBROOKE O.E. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, 5100 STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

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

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 3, 1866.

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, AND REGULAR LINE Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st June, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P.M.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY, ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESOTT, BROOKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT. This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and reaches on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz:— Spartan, Capt. Fairgrieve on Mondays. Passport do Sinclair on Tuesdays.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON. In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS.

NO. 69 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5. Pea Jackets at \$6.50. Pea Jackets at \$8.

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE EQUIPMENTS AT \$4 EACH, READY MADE or TO MEASURE. Are only to be obtained at NO. 69 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, Juvenile Department.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style. BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5. BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 (the largest stock in the city). BOYS' KICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 249 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

STORE-KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS should buy their Teas for cash from the importers direct. It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one-half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company, in directing the attention of Farmers, Hotel-keepers, Country Stores, and the numerous consumers of their Teas, have pleasure in informing them that they have recently imported a large quantity of fine, fresh and fragrant new season Teas, which have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them, and which will be sold at the smallest possible profits, saving to the consumers 15c to 20c per lb.

BLACK TEA—English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c; Fine F1 new Season do., 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do., 75c; Sound Oolong; 45c; Blch Flavored do., 60c; Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan, good, 50c, 55c; Fire, 60c; Very Fine, 65c; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA—Wankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and very Choice, \$1.00; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do., \$1.00. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

MONTEAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal:—We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box, which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake.

RUSSELL HOTEL, Quebec, January 7, 1868.— Montreal Tea Company:—Gentlemen,—The six chests of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and prices cheap. As I am particular in buying the best quality of Tea to be had for our guests, I am pleased to acquaint you that it gives general satisfaction.—Your obedient servant, WILLIS RUSSELL. Windsor, 1st April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company:—Gentlemen,—The three boxes of young Hyson Tea, at 60c per lb., that I and my friends purchased from you, is very good indeed. We could not get it here for less than 80c per lb.; and also the Tea that you sent the Rev. Peter Goodfellow is splendid. I shall soon send you some more orders.—Yours very respectfully, ALEX. ENGLISH. Hancock, March 16, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company:—The Teas filling my last order have reached me safely, and prove satisfactory; and I would confidently recommend all consumers who appreciate a really good article, as well as a saving of 15c to 20c per cent, to buy their Teas from the Montreal Tea Company.—I am, gentlemen, yours, &c., CHAS. HUDSON.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, Q. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal. M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA. Price 50 Cents Per Bottle. Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quantity of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 25c per tin. CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a character so remarkable, and so inveterate as to excite the incredulous. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and a most effective remedy for all the diseases of the system, and affections which are merely temporary, and which are cured by its use. It is a blood purifier, and a most effective remedy for all the diseases of the system, and affections which are merely temporary, and which are cured by its use.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as to impair the health, and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, and other vicious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose health and strength are maintained by a healthy and vigorous life, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effective remedy.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptions or skin diseases, the use of this medicine is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Piles, Eruptions, and nervous systems, the use of this medicine is so efficient as to be indispensable.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The underigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES. A very liberal salary and expenses will be paid, or commission allowed. Country Merchants, Postmasters, Clergy men, Farmers, and the business public generally, are particularly invited to give this matter their attention, as I can offer unparalleled inducements, and at the same time the cheapest as well as the best SEWING MACHINES now before the public.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fevers, Chills, Fever, Remittent Fevers, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fevers, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. As its name implies, it does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Stramonium, nor any other poisonous substance, whatever, it is in no wise injurious to any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our price is fixed by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unaccommodated persons, residing in, or coming from, malarious localities, will be protected by taking one AGUE CURE daily. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy action, and rendering it, or the system, more susceptible of the beneficial effects of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Purgative and Analytical Chemicals, Lowell, Mass., and sold all around the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fevers, Chills, Fever, Remittent Fevers, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fevers, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. As its name implies, it does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Stramonium, nor any other poisonous substance, whatever, it is in no wise injurious to any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our price is fixed by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unaccommodated persons, residing in, or coming from, malarious localities, will be protected by taking one AGUE CURE daily. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy action, and rendering it, or the system, more susceptible of the beneficial effects of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Purgative and Analytical Chemicals, Lowell, Mass., and sold all around the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS-FITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street, MONTREAL.

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

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.

DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER. I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Heaviest. Persons about to Purchase will please observe that I build no CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides which will not Rip nor Ravel. PRICES—FROM \$25 AND UPWARDS. I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES. A very liberal salary and expenses will be paid, or commission allowed. Country Merchants, Postmasters, Clergy men, Farmers, and the business public generally, are particularly invited to give this matter their attention, as I can offer unparalleled inducements, and at the same time the cheapest as well as the best SEWING MACHINES now before the public.

I desire to place my Sewing-Machines not only in the mansions of the wealthy, but in the humble cottages of the poorer classes (who most need Machines), and the prices are such as will come within the reach of all. Consequently I court the assistance of all parties who would lessen the labor of women, or increase their own happiness, by introducing a really meritorious "labor-saver." If costly Machines are wanted, I furnish them. A glance at the styles and prices cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. But good faith and the advancement of my patrons' interests require me to say, so far as respects the practical use of a Sewing Machine, it is only necessary that purchasers should exercise their preference as to the style they want or have the means to purchase.

SEN. FOR PRICE LISTS, CIRCULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MACHINES. PEGGING MACHINES AND BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRED at the FACTORY, 48 NAZARETH STREET. All kinds of SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED and IMPROVED at 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, and 21 JOHN ST., QUEBEC. All MACHINES WARRANTED and kept in REPAIR ONE YEAR WITHOUT CHARGE. Orders will receive prompt attention immediately upon reception. No charge made for packing or shipping Machines. Drafts, made payable to J. D. Lawlor or order, can always be sent with safety, and without fear or loss. Address, in all cases, J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal, 12m.

APRIL 24th, 1868.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened up a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES; from \$6.00 up warranted from the best makers in Canada. COME AND SEE THEM. All kind of Tinmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned Ware, Bird Cages, Wooden Ware, Brooms, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, and cheapest in the city. No. 1, ST. PATRICKS HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Just Published, in a neat 180, vol. of 76 cts., cl. gilt, \$1.25.

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rosignol, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth. Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others, having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.

FATHER LAVAL, or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq. Recently Published, in a neat 180, vol. of 76 cts., cl. gilt, \$1.25. THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST, or, the Trials of a Convert, by Mrs. Dorsey. "This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner, some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise under trials of this description." Recently Published, in a neat 120, vol. cl. \$1.25; cl. gt. \$1.75.

MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St. Peter to Pius IX. The Dublin Review says:—"We notice with great pleasure the appearance of this invaluable Manual. It meets a want long felt in English Catholic Literature, and will be exceedingly useful in our Colleges and Schools." A more appropriate Premium Book, cannot be selected. Just published, in a neat 320, of nearly 500 pages, various Bindings, from 45 cts. to \$2.50. THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D. This can be recommended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book. The Daily Prayers and devotions for Mass, in large type. Appreciation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Our Examiners of Books having reported favorably to us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer-Book, entitled The Key of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litanies and other devotions have been fully attended to, and several improvements more especially adapted to the wants of this country introduced, We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, Nov. 4th 1867. MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt.

Just Published, in a very neat 180, various Bindings, from \$1 to \$3.50. THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arch-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, C.S.S.R. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Recently Published, in a neat 320, price reduced to 35 cts. The Second Revised Edition.—THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.

Recently Published, in 120, price reduced to \$1.50.—THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a neat and attractive style, suitable for Framing.—FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches.—First Communion Certificates, per doz, 50 cts.; per 100, \$3.50. First Communion and Confirmation Certificates, per doz, 50 cts.; per 100, \$3.50.

Attention is respectfully invited to the above as the "neatest," "most practical," "appropriate" and "cheapest" Certificates ever offered to the public. IN PRESS.—READY IN JUNE: ACTA ET DECRETATA CONCILII PLENARI BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work, which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3.50 to \$7 per copy. Early orders, from the Most Rev. Archbishops, the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev. Clergy, and others, are respectfully solicited.

THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, according to Latin Rite, with explanations. By Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore. 180, paper, 25 cents. Several New Books, in active preparation, will be announced soon. BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS. M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums; and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application. Upwards of twenty-five years' experience in supplying many of the leading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and facilities, as regards Variety, Styles, Prices, &c., not attainable under other circumstances. LATE AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. MISALS, BREVIAIRES, DIURNALS, RITUALS, &c., containing all the New Masses and Offices, in plain and superb bindings. Parties ordering will secure the latest additions at Greatly Reduced Prices, as a matter of course. Constantly on hand, a good stock of Miscellaneous, Theological, and Liturgical Works, including the very lowest prices. Early orders, respectfully solicited. J. MURPHY & CO., Baltimore.

