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VOL. XVII.

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No. 46.

ELLEN AHERN;

THE POOR COUSIN. CHAPTER XIV .- Continued.

Letters from home!' said Ellen Abern softly, as she turned them over, and after a tender, lingering glance at the seal, which she longed to break at once, and at the handwriting on the outside which gave ber promise of much heartfelt pleasure, she laid them aside until Therese's grammar lesson was got through with, that they -long expected and gladly welcomed as they were - might not tempt her to neglect her duly. But at length, Therese-who detested grammar -after a dull and imperfect lesson, which it reoured no little patience on Ellen's part to explane, and make her comprehend, was over .-With a sigh of relief, the child closed her book and laid it away in her desk, wishing in her heart, that all the grammars in the world were burnt up, when the bell rang for luncheon.
Come, Miss Abern. There is something very

nice to-day."

· I do not think I shall take luncheon to-day, dear.'

· Shall I fetch you something?' said Therese,

lingering at the door.

Thank you, no,' replied Ellen Abern, and the next moment she was alone with her letters, for which she had been hungering and thirsting for weeks, and had grown heavy-hearted and sad, because they did not come. And now that they were here, in her grasp, a strange revulsion of feeling made her shrink from making herself acquainted with their contents.

'I'll trust to Providence,' she said, closing her eyes, and mixing the letters together; then selecting one, she broke the seal and unfolded it. before she opened them to see from whom they came. It was from Sir Eadhaa Ahern, and overflowing with affectionate inquiries regarding herself, her place, and her position, mingled with his usual characteristic and keen sarcasins on Lord Hugh Maguire, and his acts. He wrote 'that be was well, and living with Father M'Mahon. They were both too old to require much feeling, and contented themselves once and a while with a Barmacidean repast at which they generally amused themselves by building chateau d'Espagne, which if not profitable served to direct their thoughts into some other channel than the bitter one of their poverty and griefs. They were like two erepites who could do nothing but sustain each other, and hold up each other's hands when a weary with what seemed fruitless prayers for relief-not for themselves-but for others Lord Hugh Magnire had pushed things to such an extremity that the Catnolics of the barony could not even purchase the necessaries of life -there was a ban upon them, and whoever was known to sell them food or fuel became hanned and outcast with them. There had never been such misery-though God knows there had been suffering enough-witnessed in Fermanagh before. The Scotchmen were there still, and a few days ago, to gratify his lust for oppression and power, and in revenge for the burning of his factory, Lord Hugh Maguire had assued orders for the time honored and sacred arches at Cathaguira to be pulled down, stone by stone, and to furnish material to build up another.'

'The miserable wretch!' exclaimed Ellen of the training of rough feet over her mother's sweet fern under their iron heels.

a remonstrance. I'his would be to me most intolerable, a suilish, so intolerable, that if my life such eloquence of scorn and strength of remonstrance as my indignant feelings might suggest, but that there is something stirring, which under and I am willing to spare myself the pollution of count. an interview with him, and him the sin of strik ing down a white haired and aged man, as no obsequiousness, and giving into his plans, is so things stand, a surlish. The weather is bitter seldom that he escapes without threats and taunts | managh; but be comforted, there are many of in relation to you, a lanna voght, gave a fresh souls-Christ grant-are forever at peace in that impetus to his cruel nature; out we heard noth- land where forever more, all that are wiped ing for weeks, and weeks, after your escape, for away. Alice Rierdan and her guls were taken was interdicted. Father M'Mahon and I were were tried at the late assizes, and there seemed aware, however, that Lord Hugh had his spies not the shadow of a hope but that they would be yourself from the oriel window in the portrait her choice of the Judge as the recipient of her love of woman kind. That is his meaning .- tion observed as usual, and then she sat down at the assistance of Heaven.

nately able to give his lordship such indubitable although maddened with fury at the unexpected frustration of his plans, he contented himself with hurling his loaded pistols at their heads, which they adroitly dodged and took to their heels, the pistols doing no worse mischief than going against the wall, and sending the people, who were crowding into the room to hear what was going on, helter and skelter in every direction, screaming and falling over one another, until they were clearly out of the house. He had the castle to himself in a short time, and finding no mental at hand on whom to vent his rage, he suddenly re membered his mother's remonstrances, and rushed into her room accusing her of having facilitated your flight in such violent and insulting terms, that she fell in convulsions to the floor .-Upon which he gave orders that I should be sent for to assist her, and locked himself in his room, where he drank until he became intoxicated. I remained no longer than Lady Fermanagh reriven, which was not for several hours, and havng given her a sedative, and the poor French woman a composing draught, I stole quietly back to St. Finbar's. Of course, we two old men, Father M. Mahon and I, shook in our shoes lest we might be entrapped into saying something we ought not to, or let out, unwittingly, something which would give a clue to your whereabouts, as our joy at your safety would allow us, a suilish, although-Christ pity us-we have enough else to make us greet serely. The day following, as we sat at dinner—a few boiled potatoes and a cheese paring—in strode Lord Hugh Maguire and taxed us in round terms of having abducted 'I thank God, Lord Hugh Maguire,' said I to

him, that by whatever means she has escaped -if escaped she has-that she is beyond the reach of your power.'

'If she has escaped! What do you mean?' she is not concealed in some of the dungeon nooks at Fermanagh-there are plenty of them. When men seek evil to women, there are a thousand stratagems to which they can resort to conceal their guilty intentions.?

'And how do you know, miserable man that you are, that you have not driven that defenceless child to seek her own destruction, though God forbid!' said Futber M'Mahou, boldly,-Why not search the precipitous rocks about your castle instead of coming here to waste valor and words on two aged men, as defenceless as the poor child so cruelly lost to us.?

'Come up to Fermanagh, old dotard, and I'll toss you over the battlements to explore them yourself; he replied hercely.

'Remember, Lord Hugh Maguire,' I added in a sclemn tone, 'that however high a hand you Ahern, as the thought flusned through her mind carry with us, and with your menials, there is a human power to which you are amenable, and grave, and the tearing down of the violets and which you recognise. I mean the Law, which, when cognizant of the strange disappearance of 'And no one,' went on the letter, 'dare utter Ellen Abern, your kinswoman as well as mine. from your roof, will hold you resposible for her. It is known positively, and can be legally proved paid the forfest I should go to that degenerate that you held her in durance and consured and cruel man, and endeavor to shame him by against her honor. She was last seen under your roof, and there is evidence to prove that the place was so effectually guarded as to prevent cither ingress or egress, and I forewarn you. God's providence will bring his career to a close, miserable man, that you are in peril on her ac-

Upon which, although his cheek paled, he laughed derisively and swore that but for my age doubt he would do, without hesitation, if I at he would strike me across the face; then tempted such a thing. Even Lahey, with all his turned on his heel and left the house. And so continually bullied and exasperated by him, that and inclement-want and poverty are the great he's afraid to go into his presence, for it's but spectres that dwell besids the Castle of Ferwhich take down his consequence more than is your old friends beyond their power; they sleen agreeable to him. Of course, his baffled designs | sweetly beneath the sod at Cathaguira, and their

gallery, to escape dishonor, and was dashed to unlawful booty. Of course, there was a shout of What is deformity to a nature so lofty and beau. the piano, when Therese finished, and played the pieces on the sharp rocks, that jut out thro' the uproarious laughter, in which his Honor joined, tiful as his? Simply a toil which makes the tangled vines and stunted firs that grew a down and it ended in an acquittal. It is said they have splended worth of the real man, the indwelling the precipice on that side; and then it was de- gone south. Falley has grown thin and weak purity of his nature, and the excellence of his atclared that the banshee's cry was heard ringing since. He will never hear the last of that cat. tributes more apparent. I shall write this day through every room and gallery in the castle. He never appears in public, that 's'cat' is not and let him know that my kinsman need enterthat night, and that you rad been spirited away. shouted at him, in shrill tones, by urchins who tain no such plans. I have no desire to marry. No one could tell, for no one except Father take good care to keep out of sight, and many a I am willing to labor. I shall spend my life for M'Mahon and myself, knew how it was. It is broad joke is thrown in his teeth by people who the good of other. But no; I cannot write.said that the sentries at the Pass of Rocks nar- bear him no good will. This, with Lord Hugh Some untoward word, some unpremeditated exrowly escaped with their lives on suspicion of Magnire's furious and exacting temper, is wear- pression, might convey to him a meaning, which having aided your escape, but they were fortu- ing the wretch out. I had a letter yesterday now I must forever conceal-a secret which I from the Senor Giron. He writes despondingly, proofs of having been true to their post, that, having failed to obtain the slightest clue to the two persons,-Mary Ward and her son,-whom heart-throb, Ellen Abern's countenance grew he is seeking. He enclosed a letter for you in a blank envelope, which I direct to your address, did not fall. Until then she did not know how If its contents are what I hope, do not decide imperceptibly she had learned to love Don Enwithout consideration, for of all the world-child rique, and now in the self-same hour she was of my heart-there is no man to whom I would taught how utterly hopeless such love was .so willingly confide your happiness. Your absence has added a weight of many years to my age. Shall I ever see you again? Alas! but let us hope. In the knowledge that Desmond Maguire really lives, I see a glimmering of hetter things. Father McMahon sends his blessing and his love in which I write. Yours, until

EADHNA AHERN. Ellen Abern wiped off the fast-falling tears, glanced once more at the familiar hand-writing, kissed the honored name of her kinsmen, and folded the letter slowly and deliberately laid it away in her portfolio. What should she find in the Senor Giron's letter ? Her fingers trembled, and a warm glow flushed her face as she broke the seal. What did she hope, yet fear to read? Calm, respectful, and tender, as if written by an elderly brother to an absent sister, the writer noped that she was well and happy; that her voyage had been speedy and pleasant, and that she had found such friends as her virtues merited. Then he informed her of his safe arrival in Spain, and of frequent interviews with his friend, Desmond Maguire, who never wearied of talking about his fair knoswoman, and questioning bim concerning her. The theme was a pleasant one to him, he said, and so truthful had been his delineations that his kinsman declared his intention of seeking her favor, and laying his inheritance, name, title, and estates at her feet if Providence blessed him with success in regaining them. In this design, he wrote 'I encourage him. My leelings towards you are too unselfish to desire it to be otherwise, and if, dear Miss Abern, at some future day I shall see you the wife of that chief of your house, and the possessor of ample wealth, which I know so well would be worthly applied, I shall feel that I have not loved in vain. Let me then, as the best reward I can ask for any little service that I may have, under Providence, been able to render you, implore you to think of Desmond Maguire with teelings which, when you come to know him better, will easily ripen into love. As to myself, deformed and without any of these blandishments so winning to the female heart, what have I to look forward to, except to a life of loneliness and isolation, debarred by my misfortune from those sacred and sweet associations, without which man's life is harren. And jet methinks I see the flash of your eye, and hear you exclaim in your own lofty and earnest way, 'Barren! Find a fruition of bappiness in living for others.' 1 obey. I will, with God's help, live for others. I am even now living, struggling, hoping for others through my love for one; and although thus far unsuccessful, I will not despair. Ere you receive this, I shall be again in Ireland .-My friend thinks-perhaps with good reasonthat the two persons whom we are seeking, and on whose testimony depends his restoration to his name, tittle, and fortune-are living under an assumed name somewhere in the North. I shall endeavor, for his sake and yours, to find them .-I shall see Lady Fermanagh again, and use the knowledge I possess in restraining the excesses of her son. Thank God, dear Miss Ahern, that you are pleasantly situated in your new home.-I hope it will not however be long when Des mond Maguire, re established to his rights, will seek to win you back to Ireland-to Fer-

Ever yours,

managh.

Enrique Giron.

' And so,' said Ellen Abern, as the letter dropped from her hand, ' the dream is over; my first, does he, because I am a poor cousin that I am all intercourse between the castle and hamlet up, and committed to prison for poaching. They to be won by his sovereign will. Not so. I shall be glad, pay, I will be thankful it be recovers his inheritance, but not sufficiently so to about, hence we were doubly on our guard .- transported, when at the moment the Judge was say 'yes' to his wooing, because he condescends

must never cease to guard while life lasts.'

And as these thoughts rose and fell with every

rigid and stern, and tears flished in her eyes, but Founded on the noolest and purest basis, it was no common love, and now that sentence of death had been passed on it, what to do with the strange, bitter brief, that must follow, she could not tell. It caire down into her heart riving like a thunder-bolt, and she felt only conscious of the wild waste it had suddenly made of her secretly-blossoming womanly hopes. Then a something fully suggested sacrifice, and with the thought care the recollection of how Abraham offered Isaac, the child of his prayers, and the precious blossom of his old age; and how Jeptha offered Miriam, when crowned with roses and his victories. Why then should not she offer hie, with the strong, earnest, high toned nature this, her first-born beautiful love, purified by of Senor Giron. But she felt that such dreams sat pondering, when Therese came back to re- ing how she should remedy the evil, she knew sume her lessons. She stooped unwn and there was no doubt but that these fair and and folding it up, placed it in her portfolio be- recur again and again; she was only human she had come down over her life. She assisted knew that their sweetness would more and more Therese in her lessons, explained and illustrated diminish, until a healthful, soul strengthening whatever was obscure in them to ber, and went bitterness would predominate in her chalice, and through the usual afternoon routine as calmly she would in the end look back on it all as a and patiently as if nothing had happened to in discipline her life had needed; a lesson that her terrupt the serenity of her life. She felt that inexperienced heart required. Such struggles henceforth her life was one of DUTY; it would are nothing new. While some lew find layer require patience, but most of all, grace, to per- with God and are chosen the original brides of form her part well and patiently, and she thanked heaven, those who are left are subject, amongst God that work was at band for her in the etu. other ills, to those heart trials which in a neculi cation and training of the motherless clinid, Therese. She would, out of her own blighted life, make that-as far as she could-fair and beautiful; guard its purity, develop its germs of goodness, guide its instincts and be patient and unwearied in the eradication of its faults. She would not seek for or expect reward in this life. she would only use her disappointment as a spur to her energies, and efforts to overcome herself. These were her heroic resolves; such the refuge that she sought, and thus the sought py elevated aims to forget the thorns, and dreariness of the narrow path she had chosen. The conflict was sharp and brief, and left her very pale; the pallor was like the grave shadow of death, an her eyes were heavy and leaden,-Therese did not at first observe it, but on looking up to answer some questions of Miss Ahern, she saw the change, and throwing aside her book, she stole up to her side, and tunidly passing her aim about her neck, inquired if she was ill?

'Not ill, dear Therese, only oppressed here, she replied, laying her hand on her breast, 'I shall be better by and by.'

'I have been very stupid, Miss Ahern,' said Therese, leaning her head down on Ellen's shoulder, ' I will be more attentive in future.'

Dear child,' said Ellen Abern, kissing the bowed head, and winding her arm closer about ber, ' you have done nought to grieve me. Do not think it. I am perhaps a little home sick.'

'Then I know you will go away from me .-Oh do not leave me, Miss Abern. I will try to make this, my -our -your home, pleasant to you, by doing all that you desire. Only think how friendless and lonely I shall be if you go away,' soobed Therese.

'I shall not leave you, Therese,' said Ellen Ahern firmly. 'You console me, dear child. I should not know what to do without you. I fair, noble dream! From henceforth he must be neglected. All I ask is, that whenever you may that are efficacious.?

'Uniy love me, and stay with me, Miss Abern, and I will keep secret, although it will make me very sorrowful to see you looking ill and trou-

piece over once or twice to give her a better idea of how it ought to be done. This brought them to dinner time, after which followed the afternoon walk, which terminated the evening at St. Stephen's, then home again ; tea-the study hours afterwards, and at last rest and solititude. It had been a long, weary day to Ellen Ahern; the hours had seemed to drag themselves more slowly along than she ever known before; she almost fancied that the sun had stood still, but it was over now - darkness and quiet had come down over the earth like the caress of a dying mother to her sorrowing child, and in the seclusion of her own room she sat down to look into the face of the sudden grief that had stricken her. She opened and read once the letters she had that morning received.

'Deformed!' she repeated, bitterly. 'Did I ever tell him that he was deformed, or shrink from him on account of it, that he should make a parade of it now? With that magnificent head, and that glorious face, impressed so grandly with the image and likeness of his Creator, in which every lineament expresses the majesty of intellect and the truthfulness of the soul within, how dare he speak of deformity? Alas! to be so great and yet so little-to demean his own mate nobleness and beauty, his strength and grace of mind, his lotty and pure qualities, by making it subservient as it were to a solitary mistortune, which will make his life solitary and fruitless.' And then a tender pity stole into her gems she came forth dancing to the sweet sounds heart and shought that her eartidy hopes could of music, to welcome and congratulate him on have aspired no higher than companionship for humility and sanctified by suffering, unto Him were useless and hopeless now. She did not Who had created the heart, which through this know to what an extent she had cherished them. love was so grievously wrong. And thus she until they were wrecked. And as she sat thinkpicked up the letter which had fallen at her feet, broken hopes, these dreams of the past, would side the other, teeling all the while as it a shadow | did not expect to annihilate them, but she also manner embitter the life of woman. There are not many living who could not tell a history of recent pain and struggie akin to the one we are relating, and who, but for that, would never have won the heroic endurance with which they bear the burdens and ills of after life. One of these sharp conflicts strips life of much of its cheatery, and teaches precious lesons of wisdom to those wno are called to suffer in this way. Ellen Abera did not attain the power of renunciation at once-that would have been a miracle-but she no sooner discovered the strait she was in. than like a true, pure-minded woman, she estab. lished on ann. which, by steadily pursuing it, would not only extricate her from it but discinlice her mind and soul. She was a stranger to sentimentality and supmeness, and there was something heroic in her nature which, even if she had been a pagan, would have taught her how tosuffer and grow strong, but now guided by higher and holter than earthly motives she sought to make the fourt of her sufferings an offering worthy heaven,' and consecrate the strength that

they might impart to the honor and glory of God. This was the result of that midnight cogitation, she would have to think of it over and over again, become accustomed to it, and define it clearly. until the path of her duty was distinctly marked out and beaten down before her; then she would begin to hope for peace, and not until then exnect to think of her disappointment as a dream. Tenderly reverent and sweetly subdued she sought the Sacraments the next morning to strengthen herself in her good resolves, and console her in her weakness, for well did she know that earth has no antidote for earth-born sorrows; no healing or building up for the hope it has demolished; and she deemed herself blessed and highly favored in knowing that it was ner privilege to fid up with Heaven those unseemly rents that had disfigured her heart and broken the harmony of her natural shall not leave you. Come, we will go into the life. How differently did she feel at this Mass drawing room; the music lesson must not be from any that she had ever assisted at before. How much more intimate and direct seemed the nothing to me. Desmond Maguire! He thinks, chance to notice that I look ill, do not question | union between her soul and Him, Who, concealme. Quiet and thought are the only autidotes ing the fullness of His Divinity under the Sacramental veil, came forth from the Tabernacie to. become her food and guest, now that like a utile helpless child bereft of all natural ties and buffeted by some untimely sorrow, she came confi-Gradually, a report was whispered by one and charging the jury in walked their cat with a dead to think it would be a proper and judicious thing bled,' replied Therese. Ellen Ahern's temples deadly to his footstool, dependant on His protecanother of our people that you had been foully rabbit in her mouth, and laid it down demurely to unite the two branches of an ancient house. throbbed, and ached painfully during the time tion and help, and having no one else on whom that Therese was playing over her long and to lean! Other sorrows and griefs she had endealt with—some said you had disappeared — at his feet. She could not get into the enclosure And Senor Giron calmly urges his claim; seems that Therese was playing over her long and to lean! Other sorrows and griefs she had encothers, that you were in close confinement in a where Alice and her daughters stood awaiting to think it not only practicable but desirable, and difficult lesson, but every false note was corcell of the turret,-some, that you had thrown thir sentence, on account of the crowd, hence tells me that his deformity cuts him off from the rected, every awkwardness in fingering and posi- strength as this, and cast her so helpless on the

One day Mr. Wardell signified his will that Miss Ahern and his daughter should return the Miss Ahern and his daughter should refurn the visits that had been paid them. He had sent for Therese and told her to be ready at one o'clock, and at that hour precis ly a plain dark process, accustomed to obey him in his strange carriage, with slender silver mountings, and a constant of the room. Then be threw pair of sleek black horses made their appearance moods, flitted out of the room. Then be threw negro sat on the box, holding the reins.

Oh, Miss Ahern, exclaimed Therese, running glowing coals, and was silent. into her room half-dressed, 'that's a splendid carriage at the door, and uncle Cato says it is only I hope it won't turn to a pumpkin, and the horses to mice, don't you.'

· Papa must be very rich, Miss Ahern. I did

not know it until to-day, and I am so glad.' Glad to be rich, Therese !' said Ellen, ar-

ranging ter shawl. Should not one be glad to be rich. I think

fumbling at her bonnet-string. · Well, go on, Therese; but remember that all tuese things grow old; they wear out, become tarnished and faded, and even if they are renewed, their possessor is apt to grow so wearied

then, Therese? 'I was going to say, Miss Abern, only I was afraid it would seem as if I was trying to make myself out too good, that I should take the most pleasure of all in making people happy; in giving food and raiment to the poor and taking care of little orphass.

That would indeed be making friends of gold, which otherwise is like a mill stone hanged about which otherwise is like a mill stone hanged about dience he oace had shares, but, finding that they did one's neck. There are true and noble uses to not pay sold them. That building, which, is large which money can be applied, and those that you and lofty, with platform, organ, and benches innuhave just named are some of them. Cherish merable, is Exeter Hall. Just as Archdeacon Santhese dispositions, dear Therese, they will bear fruits one of those days which will go before you like heavenly messengers into the life to come.'

to do good with, Miss Abern?' asked Therese, after considerable hesitation.

Almighty God accepts their patience and contentedness with their lot, in lieu of active good works, besides which the poor afford means to the rich to win merit, and teach them how and where to invest their means to an eternal profit. Thus you see these two classes depend on each other; the poor on the rich for temporal helpthe rich on the poor for spiritual blessings, for unless the rich dispense their goods to their suffering brethren our Lord will not receive them at the last Day, but declare that He 'knows them not.' Therese was silent and thoughtful as if the truths that Ellen Ahern had so impressively uttered had filled her mind with weighty reflec-

' He will go now, if you are ready, Therese.' Will I do, Miss Ahern?' said Therese, starting from her reverie and placing herself before

ber governess for inspection. 'Nicely. Your papa has a good eye for

colors. Your toilette is unexceptionable and 1 think it no harm to tell you that you are looking

Then they went down and got into the new, softly-cushioned, silk-lined carriage, which rolled so smoothly and with so little noise over the rough stones of the streets that they found no sbake with the religious laughter of their occupants. difficulty in conversing on their way to the houses with expositions of the Epistles of 'Paul'—as these of the ladies they were going to call on. No one was out, and a cordial greeting awaited them Anero's quiet, high-bred manners, and her somewhat plaintive loveliness won strangely on them. and lent to their manner so much genuine corentertained in the genial society they had gone into, and felt gratified when an early and social visit was promised in return.

The carriage is at your service, Miss, all day if you want it, Massa Wardell say. Would you like to drive out of town a little way?'

Therese pleaded for the drive, and out along the north-western suburbs of the city they diove. after which they returned home ; Ellen Ahern quiet and thoughtful, Therese enchanted with the day's novelty and really invigorated by the air and exercise.

Therere was preparing for her first communion, and after dinner, as she sat alone by the drawing room fire, looking over the examination of conscience in her prayer book, the door opened, and Mr. Wardell strode in and planted himself on the rug before the fire. He did not see Therese, or know that she was there, until he felt her slender, soft fingers twined about his hands, which were clasped behind him, and felt a moist diss upon them.

What are you doing here?' he inquired in his usual abrupt, quiet wny, and turned sharply round on her; and what book is that you have -is it a novel?

' It is a prayer book, sir.'

Prayer book! so you're going to be a saint. Give it to me. It has been so long since I saw a prayer book, that I forget bow they look,' he said, holding out his hand; and he flirted over the leaves back and forth for a moment or two, then tossed it back into ber lan, saying :

'Read me something; I want to hear you read, to see how you are getting on. Read wherever the leaves have fallen open. I want so try my fortune.

'Therese held up the book, and in a sweet, clear voice, which sounded solemo amidst the silence and twilight, read:

thath made me to dwell in darkness, as those that dave been dead of old; and my spirit is in an on to New Zesland, and he there saw a young lady guish within me; my heart within me is trou-Sled.'-(Psalm-Domine exaudi.)

barshly. Could you find nothing better than wife meet f.r such a man. Company of the second with.

'You told me to read, sir. I am sorry-' Be off-he off. The next time I ask you to

'He hath made me to dwell in darkness!' he explate the sin of my life? My God! how dreadful to live thus! to teel abased before the very negro who serves me-before my innocent (Laughter.) child! What though they call me merchant prince, and I count thousands where most men

ments, and music, and, and _____ said Therese of me, because restitution and reparation are impossible. I do what men misname good, and what comes of it? A void and heaviness that are insufferable. And withal, I have at times a But I do dread the system that puts the mind into a .. umbness of limb that would be to most men a simple indication of worn out energies, but to me with them that a simple spring daisy, becomes of it is a terrible warning.' Then the miserable more value to them than their splendor. How man lapsed into a deep, sullen silence, which was interrupted at intervals by a bitter sigh.

(Io be Continued.)

EXETER HALL RELIGION.

From the Church News (Anglican), May 8. There stands a building-very dear to the hearts of the Protestants-on the north side of the Strand, in which Dean Close at a pious meeting recently held there informed the excited portion of his auford was presumed to have 'consecrated' the Birmingham Retorm meeting by his presence and gushing adulation of Mr. Gladatone, so Exeter Hall has been ' consecrated' over and over again by the noise And how will those fare who have no money of turbulent speakers and the explosion of oratorical wind bags. Here, when the month of May comes round, are gathered on the platform Hiberoian Bishops, and fifth-rate Deans; unctuous Clergy, who, from their waiter-like apparel, have evidently mis-taken their vocation; dilapidated Admirals who, having g ven up oaths and cognac, have taken to the exposition of Scripture late in life; ' Evangelical' bankers, oily and bland with an eye to business; officers in the army who having pensioned their mistresses, now subscribe their guines to the Society for the Suppression of Vice; voluble Missionaries, brimful of sensation triumphs, from the Gab-and-Jumbo Islands, with a chorus of melancholy-looking persons in black in the back ground who alternately sigh out of their soul's satisfaction and frantically lead the applause. In the body of the Hall, packed like fig. in a drum, sit rows upon rows, of fading or faded females, from Islington and Clapham, from Hackney and Camden Town, warm with the fatigue of listening to engrossing orators, or sucking last year's oranges to assuage their unusual thirst. Here it is that, during one month out of the twelve

-that which is now upon us-large allopathic doses of spiritual excitement are charitably provided for thousands. The rampant enjoyment is looked forward to with child-like anxiety, and looked back upon with indescribable pleasure. In one form or another, under the auspices of this Society or that, people can listen to something attractive every day throughout May, from ten o clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, and, if they like it, begin again at seven P.M. until midnight. The talk is not all pious, however. Episcopal wit directed against the Ritualists, for example, makes the benches with expositions of th people think it respectful and a sign of spirituality to term that Apostle. Solemn appeals to the pocket, at both places. Therese's shyness, and Ellen judicious quotations from Milton; frightful homethrusts at 'the unconverted,' with a plain spoken condemnation, both here and hereafter of ' Papists.' lie one upon the other, like the component parts of a dish of sandwichs. The performers do not, as we diality, that their visitors reserve melted quite thus see, often fiddle long on one string. With away, and they found themselves interested and eminont wisdom they vary the note and frequently change both the tune and the performer. Thus by sanctified advoitoess, combined with commercial tact, the annual exhibition can generally be booked as a financial success.

This year, however has been remarkable for a decided failing off in the attendance of members of the Church of England. A lower class of people than usual have packed the benches and smiled approbation of the orators. Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle and other suburban preaching houses have contributed more than their share. The truth is that just as the Ohristian Young Men's Societies are losing some of their best members to the Ritualists, so the general spread of the Catholic Revival is at last telling upon the lower middle class In this section of the British public, the generation passing from youth to manhood -at least those who are religious at all-are forsaking Bethel and Bethesda for St. Alban's and such like; bence the frantic anger and random adjectives of perambulating anti-Ritualists, who, knowing that their time is short, fume and fret in explosive sentences, with rash and shambling

The meeting of the Bible Society, held last Wednesday - to take one specimen-was notable, in the first instance, for the expression of Dr. Miller's conviction that the Archbishop of York is 'one of the greatest thinkers of the day'-a statement very remarkable to say the least. The doctor evidently serves up butter in a lordly dish. He should tell his story, however, to the Marines. The same speaker proclaimed in the same speech, 'I say boldly that I feel, I would almost say a thousand fuld more sympathy with a Protestant Dissenter than I do with a Ritualistic Clergyman.' At the same meeting a missionary from the Fejee Islands, by name Calvert, told the following anecdote, for the special benefit

of the females, concerning a Bible convert: Just as I was coming away two years ago, my convert said to me, 'I got my religion through the instruction I received from the missionaries, and I should like to give myself entirely to Jesus Christ and do all that I can as long as I live to help our good cause.' I replied, 'that is right—we cannot do too much for God.' 'But,' he said, 'I fee! that it is not good for a man to be alone—(laughter) - and I have been thinking whether I could not manage to settle out here.' My answer to him was, 'Mr. Martin, next to the salvation of your own soul the most im-For the enemy hath persecuted my soul: he portant thing in life for you is to get the right sort faath brought down my life to the earth. He of wite. (A titter.) Do not settle here. Come to whom he told his case. (A laugh) She was of laid it aside as an implement of torture, and, as it a like mind with himself, and I shall say nothing never had any other natural use, we don't know what 'Holu !' interrupted Mr. Wardell, sternly and more in commendation of her than that she was a

that a well-used string. After solemn sentences of maltreatment of Ireland that monster abuse, which dull platitude, we extract a solid slice of profane has been the cause of all other Irish abuses, had been buffoonery: --

think of the swelling vanity of those men who are | congenial. O'Connell once compared the state of at the door. A respectable looking, middle-aged bimself into a chair, and fixed his eyes on the connected with it, I was reminded of the frog in the Ireland to that of a horse whose owner complained purple glimmering flames, that quivered amid the fable, and I felt more comforted than at first. (A that though he worked him hard, though he subjected Popery should come upon the land, and that we other similar demonstrations of kindness, the unet last murmured, and a heavy sob heaved up suppose that it should pleas. God to let loose upon me. I am like them that have been dead of old. destructive of he soul; let me suppose this great in he made his complaint. For many years we have And there is no hope for me. To whom shall I stitution to fall to the ground, and the greater insti- been trying the effect of 'corn' upon Ireland, and, very beggar that asks alms of me-before the could promise us that we should not be killed .-

Mr Thomas Nolan, a Unitarian minister apparently, proved conclusively into what so-called Bible. Christianity too frequently developes :-

that there is an inherent power in the truth to burst the shackies of infilelity or prejudice. The truth will vindicate itself and will make the believer free. recess and turns the screw upon it. Ritualism is nothing else than this; it puts the mind in a prison, and Romanism holds the key. How can we give light to Europe, civil freedom, religious freedom but by an emancipated Bible?

Such stuff as this, however, now forms the staple commodity of Exeter Hall. This is the pabulum for the May Meetings :-

Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis.

Decay has surely smitten the section. The hand of Death is on them. Neither Lord Shaftesbury, therefore, nor the dilapidated Admirals, nor the Pharisaical bankers, nor the staff of the Record, nor the literate (?) ministers, can reverse the approaching catastrophe. Slowly but surely the day of retribution will come. Oatholics and Infidels will take their sides. When the divine authority of the Church Universal was cast away it soon followed that the descent to naked Unbelief became a more matter of time. Blinded partisans see it not, for spiritual blindness is a portion of their cu.se; but the death warrant of Protestantism-a practically Infidel system, weighed in the balance and found wantingclearly stands out in the unprecedented degradation of its decreasing adherents.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION. - We cannot regret hat Sir John Gray brought forward his motion respocting the temporalities and privileges of the Established Ohurch in Ireland, nor that the House resolved that the time has not yet come to consider this greation which a view to practical results. The frish Church is gradually wearing itself out. Many of its own members and dignitaries are convinced that its position is unterable. It is an injustice to its clergy, amongst whom its revenues are distribu ted with ridiculous inequalty, on the principle, apparently, of paying those most who have the least to do. Its most zealous supporters do not defeud it on its own merits. They would have it upheld because it is a bulwark against rebellion, or because it is an outwork of the Established Church of England, or because the bulk of its revenues comes out of the pockets of Protestant landlords, or because it keeps up a supply of well-educated gentlemen, who, scattered over the country, act as models of learning and good manners; while some will have it that we should hold it sacred because it is the real orginal Irish Church, which was founded by that zealons Protestant, St. Patrick. Others warn us that if we wish for peace and quietness we will not lay a sacrilegious hand on the venerated fabric; for if we do, the religious discord which exists at present is nothing to the uproor that will follow. Mr. Vance of the most loyal subjects in Ireland. Lord Naas, taking a different line, assured it that the Church in Ireland did not constitute any practical grievance, and that the Roman Catholics do not regard it as such. Such an argument sounds oddly by the side of the warning he at the same time gave the Catholics of Ireland that if they claimed the right to confiscate the property of the Established Church, that right would at no distant day be exercised against their own Church property. But we nowhere find any one, whose opinion is of weight, defending the Church on the ground that it is truly the national Church of Ireland, that it possesses the confidence and love of the people, that they listen to its teaching bring their children to its fonts to be paptized. or ask for the ministrations of its clergy when they are dying. We nowhers find such a man committing himself to the preposterous assertion that a provision made by the State for the religious instruction of the people is equitably administered when it is given only to the pastors of a tenth part of the copulation while the remaining nine-tenths have to provide pastors and churches for themselves. On the contrary while it is defended by its supporters always on collateral grounds, never on its intrinsic merits, it has been denounced as a flagrant and iniquitous violation of the rights of the people, an outrage of

justice, and a scandal to an enlightened age. There was a time when the Irish Church was of the highest utility to the State; but it is the history of that time which has caused it to be said that in Ireland forgetfulness is the truest patriotism. It served our purpose when we ruled the sister country by penal laws, when we denied it the liberties we claimed for ourselves, when the display of any national emblem was an offence against the Crown, when we set Russia the example of those barbarities which she has since practised upon Poland. The Irish Chnrch stood by us firmly then. She was an ally in all that work of which we are now so ashumed, and which we are now so anxious that Irishmen should forget. To be the friend of the Church in those days was to be on the winning side, to be sure of any good thing that was going, to find favourable judges, and juryhoxes which the sheriffs would take care were properly packed. To be on the other side was to want all this. Even then, indeed, there were clergy. men of the Irish Church whose compassion for the people went as far as the conduct of individuals could towards redeeming the cruelties that were pruc.ised upon them in order to uphoid Protesteut ascendancy. But the Church as a body is identified with the frightful oppression which the Irish people then suffered, and to forget which ought rather to be called the truest loyalty than the truest patriotism. Papist' .Ld 'traitor' were convertible terms. To be a member of the Church was, ispo facto, to be loyal. But since we have abandoued those missignary efforts by which we sought to convert Irish. men to the principles of the Reformation by a coting them down or hanging them up the Irish Church has lost ground in public estimation. We have to do with it. If we could make up our minds how to dispose of the half million sterling which flows Of the remainder of this person's oration we can annually into 1's treasury, this difficulty would that to read? Go away quick, or I shall tear only say that it was distinguished alike for flippant disappear. There is not an enlightened Englishman disappear. There is not an enlightened Englishman were arrested a few days ago, when attempting a at no other period have we seen so many leave of the leaves out of your book to light the lamps vulgarity and nauseating cant. The Dean of Gar. who would not be delighted if he could tell the landing at Dungarven, Gounty Waterford, say that is shores with the firm determination of never return they were from B. ston, Mass.

laugh) But let me suppose that the dark shadow of bim to periodical bleedings, and encouraged him by should not know the day of its visitation; let me gracious beast was in such poor case that he was out of his wits to know what to do with him. Did papa's. Is not that nice. It is like Conderella, from his breast. 'My spirit is in anguish within us those novel heresies and those damnable doctrines | you ever try him with corn?' said the friend to whom Por your sake, yes, replied Ellen Ahern confess after these long years or silence? How confess after these long years or silence? How confess after these long years or silence? why then, my lord, we could go to the freejes Islands | very like Englishmen in loving justice and hating -(loud cheers) - where I hope my reverend brother oppression, in revenging injury and welcoming could promise us that we should not be killed. - conciliation. We have pacified the upper classes of the Roman Catholic body, and the priests and bishops have stood by us loyally in the late Fenian business. The only persons who seemed ready to go against us were the peasantry, in spite of that liberal supply tt is very pleasant to surround one's self with count tens—I would give it all—I would beggar beautiful things: solt silken draperies that let myself to morrow—this moment, to undo that evils of the day, the evil of Infidelity, and the still the cost of helfa million a year we have scattered beautiful things: soit since uraperies that let mysel to morror this moment, to dud that greater evil of Kitualism. (Loud cheers.) I have amongst them, and whose presence there is said to through crimson shadows; bright, flashing ornascient of my life. My riches make a mock more fear of the latter than the former. I believe be productive of so many social blessings. But be productive of so many social blessings. But the loyalty which the Catholics of Ireland their priests and bishops, have displayed so conspicuously during our late bour of peril has been, in some degree at least due, to the belief that the English people and the English Legislature will not pause in the work of conciliation until every vestige of complaint has been removed from the sister country. If there is no great agitation now amongst them for the abolition of the State Church, it is because they would rather leave it to the justice of Parliament, and allow it to fall by the same hands which raised it up, than undertake the task of its demolition themselves. Indeed, it is our business rather than theirs. As long as the State Church stands, it will be a reproach to us. In no other country in the world is there so sad a memorial of the abuse of power. We all know that it is not now what it was. We know that its clergy deserve everything that can be said of them as amiable, intellectual, and learned men, the majority of whom have, we doubt not, endeared themselves by their personal worth to the Roman Catholics in their parishes, who would not li ten to them as religious teachers. But personal worth is not of itself a sufficient basis for a national Church, nor can it absolve us from the obligation to set ourselver right ia the eyes of the worl t upon this subject. No one can read the words which fell from Mr. Gladstone's lips on Tuesday without feeling convinced that thedays of the Church astablishment in Ireland are numbered. When the first statesman of this country, the man to whom above all others England looks for comprehensiveness of view, for sincerity of conviction and honesty of purpose, says that on no ground can its existence be justified, we may be sure that it is doomed. And when its partisans say that the agitation against it is wholly an English agitation and not Irish, we are willing to accept this assertion, true or not. We are told that in sixty years the poor Roman Cathelies of Ireland, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, have subscribed four millions and a half sterling for the building of churches, convents, schools, and orphanges. With such a fact before us we are asked to believe Irish Protestantism cannot be left to stand on its legs, but can only exist when it is propped up by the State. We do not believe it. We believe, on the contrary, that the Protestant religion would have had a tar greater chance of being propagated in freland if it had never had any connection with the State, and had not in past times been identified with its sins. Much of the tenacity with which the Irish Roman Catholic clings to his faith is due to the exasperation with which he and his have resented the attempt to divorce him from it by force. But are there no facts which favour the supposition that, if the temporalities of the Church were abplished, its vitality would be increased? Has not the voluntary principle been tried in some parts of Dublin, and with success? We have been credibly informed that it has. Doubtless there are numbers of parishes in Ireland where, were the temporalities of the Church abolished, Protes. tantism would altogether disappear-those, to wit in which its only representatives are the incumbent and his family. But is it worth while to maintain it in told the House on Tuesday that if it tampered with the Established Church it would forfeit the allegiance five hundred per annum for each incumbent? We should certainly say it is not. While such facts can be thrown in the face of the Irish Church, its members must remain what they are, a small minority of the people. At present they do not exceed twelve per cent, of the whole population. What a result after three centuries of occupancy under the patronage of the State! Let it not be supposed that this patronege will be much longer continued. The people of England are convinced that it ought to be withdrawn. And whenever they have resolved in what other quarter to bestow it, they will lose no time

> The Owl says- We have reason to believe that the main features of the Irish Reform Bill are a £4 franchise in boroughs and £8 in counties, with voting paper. It is not intended to make any addition to the number of representatives, nor is it proposed hat any borough should be disfranchised on account of the small number of electors, but the system of grouping will be resorted to in order to redress inequalities. It will also be proposed to give one member to the Queen's University.'

in acting on that conviction .- London Review.

Several members, including the Irish Secretary of the late Government, insisted on the necessity of removing the grievances of which the Irish people still complain, and not even Mr. Roebuck denied that such grievances exist. He, indeed, considers that the Irish Church is a small matter, a relic of a past polity without any practical significance at the present time, an anomaly about which no wise community ought to be angry. He compared it with the Church in Wales or the manufacturing towns in the North, where the majority of those who attend public worship are Dissenters, and where Baptists or Methodists feel lit le rancour towards the dominant creed. Yet even Mr. Roebuck would allow that this is rather an excuse for abstaining from an attack on the Irish Church than an argument in defence of it. Bis analogy may be just, and he may have the right to say that the Trish people ought not to be more hostile to their Establishment than the English Dissent ers are to the English Church. But what if they are, as a fact, more hostile to it? Dues he not see that his argument falls to the ground when it is shown that in Ireland the mass of the people really do consider the Establishment a badge of subjection, while in England the Dissenters have at most a stight theological or social jealcusy? It may be true that the Irish Church is no great public burden, that its downfall would not perceptibly relieve any human being in freland, or give to Roman Catholics one ioth of additional freedom; but if the people be really against it, we must consider it accentely from its more secure and respected sister in this island, and ask whether jus ice or expediency compels us to meintain it. Let well alone by all means, -do not meddie with anomalies where people acquiesce in them; but when an institution is brought by the popular voice to the Bar of Parliament, let it stand or fall by its own merits. - Times.

DEATH OF CATTLE IN CONNEMARA. - It is estimated that, owing to the severity of the spring weather, very nearly 2 000 cattle perished in Connemara, belunging to the poorer classes.

Dustis. June 10 -Two prominent Fenians, Naigle and Warren, formerly of the army of the Potomac were arrested at Dungannon. swept away. And we should think that there is not

The Irish Court of Appeal in Crown cases has decided upon the points reserved in the cases of S. J. Meany and Captain M'Cafferty. In both cases the decision has been in favor of the Crown; but in Meany's case the court was almost equally divided, the validity of the verdict being affirmed by a majority of one only ; whereas in M'Oafferty's case only one judge, Mr. Justice O'Brien, held that the ovidence did not sustain the finding of the jury.

In the case of M' Cafferty and M' Clure, all the senences of death have been commuted. In the case of M Cafferty a writ of error in review of the conviction was sued out in behalf of the prisoner.

REMOVAL OF BURKE. - At shortly before five o'clock on Tuesday morning the prisoner, Thomas F. Burke, was removed from Kilmainham to Mountjoy Convict Prison. The prisoner was conveyed in one of the prison vans, which was escorted by a detachment of cavalry police, the arrangements attending the transmission being under the direction of Inspector Ward. On arrival at Mountjoy the prisoner was delivered to the governor, under the authority of the Lord Lieu. terant's warrant of transmission. He was at once put into the convict uniform his moustsche and beard were removed, his face clean shaved, and his hair cut close to the head In consequence of his delicate state of health he will not, for the present, be put to hard labor. He is now under medical treatment. Previous to leaving Kilmaunham, the prisoner took occasion to express to Mr. Price, the governor, bis acknowledgments for the considerate kindness which he had experienced from him and the pris n officers. On the arrival of a number of Fenian prisoners from the provinces - probably in the course of this week -a batch will be removed from Mountjoy to Portland.

ANSOUNCING THE COMMUTATION TO BURKE .- At four o'clock Monday evening the Very Rev. Canon Kennedy, who was in conversation with Burke in his cell received a telegram informing him that the sentence of death passed on him to whom he was in converce on matters of great moment for hereafter, had been commuted to penal servitude for life .-Nothing could exceed the joy of the good priest at the happy tidings, but he wisely deferred telling the news to the condemued man until he had seen Mr. Price, the humane and kind governor of the prison. Mr. Price had received another telegram, but no official announcement of the commutation. Canon Kennedy lost no time in placing the welcome document which he had received in the hands of General Burke who read it without betraying the slightest emotion, and, after having read it carefully over, he calmly observed 'It is only a matter of a few years, as I cannot last long; however, I am proud of the sentence being commuted on account of my poor old mother' In a few minutes after Mr. Price received the following document, which he at once read for General Burks:-

' Dublin Castle, May 27, 1867. 'Sir I am directed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to inform you, relative to my letter of the 24th instant, that his Excellency the Lord Lieute. nant, on the reconsideration of the case of Thomas Burke, sentenced to death, his Excellency has been p'eased to commute the sentence to that of penal servitude for life .- I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOMAS LARGOM 'To the High Sheriff, the Sub-Sheriff, and the Go-

vernor of Kilmainham Jail.' General Burke mainta ned his usual quiet, gentle demeanor, and when the Rav. Canon Kennedy was taking his departure for the evening, he shook him warmly by the hand, and thanked him for all his zeal and kindness.

A cool thing in the way of airing an informer was done on Sunday. I was walking with some friends in the direction of Dundrum, one of the most fashionable promendes in this locality, when just near Milltown railway station I saw a well-dressed, ra ther good-looking young man sauntering along the road in company with two policemen in uniform I inagined at first he was some 'suspect,' but judge of my surprise when, on nearer view, he turned out to be no less a personage than 'General' Godfrey Massey. It was certainly a piece of the coolest assurance I ever heard of, to parade the scoundrel amongst the crowds of ladies and gentlemen who thronged the banks of the Dodder, but the 'General' was recognized before he got to Palmerston-road, and his escert made tracks as fast as possible to escape au ing .- Dublin Freeman.

The London Spectator, alluding to the career of informer Corydon, says — · We suppose it is necessary for the national interest to employ scoundrels of this kind, but if they could be used and then comfortably hung, the world would feel the cleaner, and probably be none the less safe.

DIECOVERY OF FENIAN AMMUNITION IN CALLAN. A quantity of powder and bullets was discovered here in the river near the town. One of the troop of cavalry that arrived here rode his horse to the river to drink. He discovered something shining in the water, which, on close examination, he found to be bullets. He at once communicated with the police, and, on the place being examined, they found a bag of powder and bullets which had evidently been thrown in there to prevent detection .- Irish Times.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED CAMIRCIVEEN FEMIAN. -A young man named Daniel Griffin, for whom the police have been on the look out, and who stands charged in the Hue and Cry with having taken part in the Fenian rising in Kerry, was arrested on vesterday, while engaged in farm operations at a place called Ballycarbery, a short distance from the town, by Sub-constable Farrell. It is a remarkable fact, and well worthy the attention of the constabulary anthorities, that almost all that has been done here since February last, in the way or making arrests. and procuring information in connection with the Fenian movement, has been effected through the instrumentality of Sub-constable Farrell, whose good fortune it has been, by tempering zeal with discretion, and avoiding all offensive display and unascessary chiciousness, to retain the confidence and respect of the public whilst performing duties well calculated to render him obnoxious to a large section of the community - Cork Examiner Correspondent.

DISCHARGE OF AN ALLEGED FENIAN. - Since the outbreak in March last, the discharges on bail of prisoners confined in Mountjoy Prison under the Habras Corpus Suspension Act, have been very few. Previous to that month the steamer leaving Queens. town for America every week to k regularly batches of threes and fours of discharged 'suspects,' but since then not a single one has been released till last week. A young man named Irwin, brother of Mis. O'Dogovan Rossa, who had been confined in the county gaol, when the Hateas Corpus Act was find suspended, and subsequently removed to Mounijoy Prison, was discharged on beil on Monday last having been imprisoned for nearly 15 months, the conditions of his release being that he should leave the country. Accordingly, he arrived in Queenstown on last Thursday, but not being able to get a passoge till Saturday, he did not go away till that day. -Cork Examiner.

IRIBH EMIGRATION. - The Sligo Independent BRYS :-Since the spring commenced the tide of amigration has not eeased to flow from this and the neighboring countles. The steamers plying from Sligo to Liverpool are in every instance crowded with a number of adults of buth sexes, all of whom are bound fe America or Australia, If the emigration of the life blood of the country be, as some would have it, Dublin, June 6th .- The party of Fenians who blassing then indeed are we singularly blessed, were arrested a few days ago, when attempting a at no other period have we seen so many leave out

which it draws from the report on the conduct of the Iriah constabulary during the late Fenian disturbances. An insurrection so abortive, so easily suppressed, does not, perhaps, call for extreme severity on the part of the Government. But there is another moral of at least equal importance to be drawn. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the best cure for Irish disaffection is Irish prosperity, and that to secure prosperity you must first secure property. , we imagine, had any doubts about the value of the Isish constabulary, but the facts now brought forward show in a peculiarly forcible manner what an admirable machinery for the preservation of peace and order we have in that force If the Fenian rebellion proved abortive, it was mainly their doing. Without in the slightest degree undervaluing the services of the regular troops, it must be admitted that it was the constabulary who actually did put down the insurrection of 1867. The troops did, indeed, render an important service. They taught the very useful lesson that ultimate success was wholly impossible, but more than this the insurgents and the constabulary did not give them an opportu nity of doing. Mad as the rising of the Ferians may have been, there was still a certain method in their madness. Probab's not even the most sanguine or the most reckless among them contemplated an encounter with the troops, at least not for an indefinite periol. As far as they can be said to have had anv actics, their plan seems to have been to crush or intimidate the constabulary so as to leave the field open for carrying on a sort of guerilla warfare -if it can be called warfare when one side can never find the other-which might afford a pretext to sympathisers to talk about beingerents and a virtually established Irish Republic. But they appear to have had a wholesome knowledge of the men they had to deal with. They always required very long odds before they attempted to bring about an engagement. And if they knew their men, it is clear that their antagonists on their part knew what sort of foes they had to meet. They never besitated to join issue, no matter what the numbers opposed to them might be .-Strange as the results of the various encounters may sound, they are not surprising to any one who knows the constitution and qualities of the Irish constabulary. It is unnecessary to add anything to what has been already said of the gallantry and loyalty of the menand officers, though it is indeed worthy of remark that in so large a body, and one so exposed to the temptations of the propagandist, no twint of Fenianism has been detected in any instance. There are no picked troops in existence so fully deserving of that epithet. They are in fact the finest specimens of the best class of what O'Connell used to boast to be the finest peasantry in the world. A company of the Guards might perhaps weigh more than an equal number of the constabulary, but we doubt if they would occupy more ground in line, for the Irish policeman runs broad in the chest. In physique they are, perbaps, the finest organized body of men in the world, and intelligence, smartness, and training they are probably not inferior to any other. From the nature of their duties, and their mode of life, living together in small scattered datachments, they acquire that self-reliance and confidence in one another, that feeling of camaraderie, which showed so conspicuously in these recent affrays. There is another point which, trivial as it may seem, ought not to be passed over in forming an estimate of their effi clency. Every one who has shot or fished in Ireland knows that as a general rule the keenest sportsmen of any district are to be found at the police barrack When off duty the Irish police constable is in many instances undergoing a physical training for the work of a light infantry soldier, such as no military gymnasium could give him, a training too that carries with it an intimate knowledge of the remotest nooks and corners of the country. With such a force ready organized to its hand it

would be a grevious mistake on the part of the Government of the country to neglect any opportunity for increasing i's efficiency. Whether any very great angmentation of the force is necessary is a question upon which we do not venture an opinion. Judged by the light of recent events, indeed, it would seem that the Irish constabulary, as it is, is quite equal to any task which is likely to be set before it; but recent events may not be altogether a trustworthy criterion With regard to aims we presume it may be taken for granted that the constabulary will be armed with the best breech-loading curbine we can get. But unquestionably the security of police bar racks throughout the country is a matter that requires Withou actually turning them into little forts, there is a good de done, and which the history of the late rising shows ought to be done, if only in justice to the defenders. The police-barrack now is often nothing more than an ordinary house in the street of a country town, commanded from several points, and surrounded by all sorts of 'cover' for an attacking party. In the case of the isolated barracks, builet and fire-proof doors and shutters might at least be given, as well as a projection window or two so as to bring a party of incendiaries or stormers under a whole ome cross fire A few alterations in this direction, and perhaps a few reforms in the organisation as to pay promotion, &c., making the service still more an object of ambition to the best class of the peasantry, would render the chances of insurrection hopeless. The more the risks to which property is exposed in Ireland are lessened, the more capital will be forth coming to supply employment, and deliver the country from that miserable struggle for land which is the true source of the Irish difficulty and Irish disaffection .- Pall Mull Gazette.

The Habers Corpus Act was first suspended, more than twelve months ago, and we have the authority of Mr. James Stephens himself for saying that the proceeding immediately disconcerted the whole conspiracy. The swaggering sittanger who had been lounging defiantly at the corners of Dublin streets suddenly disappeared, and from all the chief ports in Ireland there was an efflux of m litary-looking pas sengers. The seczure of the Irish People was not a greater blow to the plot than this measure. The arst sweep of the net brought half the leading conspirators into custody, and the rest fled precipitately to avoid a similar fate. The outbreak which Mir. Stephens tells us was then actually impending became at once hopeless, and only resulted at length after a year's suspense, in the abortive attempt of March last. All this was accomplished by simply arming the Government with summary power to artest and detain persons known to be conspiring against the peace and welfare of the State. It has never been alleged that this power was abused or used in excess. We hardly remember even to have beard of any mistakes; indeed, the only remark has been, not that the Government was too arbitrary in its arrests, but that it was too confiding or too consi derate in releasing persons arrested. M'Afforty, one of the ringleaders now under sentence of death, was liberated in this manner, rewarded his captors for their leniency by returning once more to a rebellion. The statistics of the case as detailed on official authority will illustrate very clearly the measure of the necassity itself, and the moderation with which it was of eternity. 3. That Bishops are under the present encountered. Nearly one thousand persons have been summarily arrested since the first suspension of the Act, but of this number fully four-fifths -- ir precise figures, 778 out of 961-have been released either on their own promise to give no further offence, or because no further off-nce was to be feared. A small proportion of these -26 of the whole number -were re arrested; but in the great majority of in stances it was found that the confidence of Government had not been misplaced. At the present moment the number of prisoners actually in custody under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant is 211, of whom two thirds have been arrested since the out break in March last, but the trials now pending will dispose of many of these offenders .- Times

The Times is, perhaps, right in the conclusion cattle continue to suffer severely in several districts, whilst the yeild of butter is by no means such, either in quantity or quality, as farmers would wish. Milk, too, is not abundant. From the other side of the Shannon in the district of Moun Shannon Daly, Duff &c, we learn that cattle are dying in conse quence of the want of wholesome grass, &c .- Report. er, May 18th.

The Liverpool Post, reviewing the evidence taken before the commission at Dungannon, says:-Our readers will probably agree with us that the whole of this affair resembles very closely the comedy of All in the Wrong. The Orangemen were wrong, it would seem, in inviting the Outholies to an encounter; and the Uatholics, of course, were very wrong in accepting the challenge. The magistrates were wrong in not dismissing the complaint; and the commissioners will probably consider that they showed a strong party bias in sending the Catholics, unaccompanied by the Protestants, to the assizes.

Dublin, May 17. - The most alarming circumstance connected with the Fenian conspiracy was its suc cess in corrupting so many of the military. It was the only thing which could give the conspirators the least glimmer of hope that they could succeed for a week in their wild enterprise. They were deluded iuto the belief that the barrack doors would have bren opened to them by red-coated traitors, that the military stores would have been at their command, and that the troops would have to a large extent joined the insurgents and fired upon their own offi cers. To the work of seducing the soldiers the leaders devoted themselves assidnously for a long time, and the temptation on which they relied was the love of drink. - Times.

IRISH RAILWAYS. - A meeting attended by 13 Irish Peers and 35 members of Parliament, representing constituencies in the sister country, was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Tea Room of the House of Commons, for the purpose of discussing what course should be adopted in re erence to the Railway Commissioners' Report. The Marquis of Charicarde presided, and after some discussion a resolution in favor of recommending the Government to purchase the Irish railways on account of the State in accordance with the original scheme of Sir Robert Peel, was unanimously agreed to. A committee, consisting of the Earl of Lucan, Mr. Gregery, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Lanyon, was subsequently appointed to arrange for a deputation from the meeting to wait upon the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer .- The Out.

The Wexford People says :- We had occasion; recently, to refer to Lord Portsmouth's sayings and doings as a landlord; it is now our pleasing duty to point out another gentleman for public approval on the same grounds. Our respected fellow townsman, Capt Taylor, sets an example to Irish land-lords and agents worth following. He has just terminated relations with one of his tenants, by forgiv. ing him four years' rent, allowing him to sell off everything saleable, and giving him £25 at parting. On the estates, in this county and the county Oar low, for which he is agent, he has given long leases to no less than thirty persons within the last eighteen months. When shall we find such things to chronicle of Irish landlords and agents as not being the work of a rare-almost infinitesimal-minority

GREAT BRITAIN.

London. June 11 .- All the Fenian prisoners convicted of high treason, have been transferred to England and placed in prison.

THE 'TIMES' ON IRISH DISAFFECTION .- Grateful as we must be for the pains and ingenuity with which ancient Liberals and candid Conservatives attempt to reassure us in our misgivings about Ireland, we can never conceal from ourselves the up hill character of their undertaking. It is a conflict of words with deeds, and of arguments with even:s The words spoken in the Senate fade from the ear; the arguments from the mind; but the facts remain, and they every cay renew the question that is never to be settled. Either Ireland suffers a great wrong, or her present condition is a paradox that we can never account for. The progress of the Irish trials brings day by day a recurrence of scenes that must ever be painful and perplexing to every true Englishman. We seem to see the customary order of things reversed, and self respect self confidence, patriolism and even justice brought to the bar, while law in its severest mood inflicts penalties and rebukes from the beach. An unfortunate country pleads for the criminal, and the cause of order and authority has the necessary aid of the informer and the apy. Were this new. We might take it as a monstrous novel:v were it peculiar to Ireland, we might submit to it as one of her many miserable anomalies. But it is neither new nor peculiar. On the contrary, something too like it is as old as history, and even now to be seen all around. Patriotism in its truth or its semblances, brought to the bar of authority and power, onfronting its accusers, and turning the tables on its judge is one of the most familiar incidents of our nursery and school reading. The education of every English gentleman is based on a rough stratum of liberty, patriceism, and independence. By the time we have learnt to qualify or to mistrust these early lessons, with the fresh light acquired from philosophers and philosophic historians, we have commonly found ourselves returning to our first flame under the picturesque form of a Pole, a modern Greek, a Sicilian on Italian, or almost any one invested for the hour with a cap of liberty, a charter, a creed, or a cause. We have not only felt and argued for these lateresting beings, but negoti-ated, intrig ed, spent money, and fought for them, till their names became household words, and we found we had invested in them more interest and affection than we could ever find heart to throw away. Meanwhile that Nomesis which takes everybody at his word has brought it about that these professions are not lost on our unhappy little nationality at home. They have all sunk deep into the soft and susceptible Irish nature, and a race whose obstinate individuality and distinctness we cannot deny holds itself to be the most rightful object of our political sympathies. It presents to us for payment the gold-en promises we thought we had circulated far away, not always in a convertible form. All this is perplexing for we naturally would rather not conclude either that we had formerly committed errors or that we are now in the wrong. We are obliged to dis-card old illusions about liberty and patriotism, and to take a practical view of the matter. It is the test by which, soon or late, we find we have to try all political questions and all questions of political jurisprudence.

In the course of an article on the recent debate on R tualism in the House of Lords, the Church and State Review makes the following candid admission . - 'We believe that Romanism is making way in the country, and we think we can see some of the reasons why. They are—1. That the Church being, a religious society, is liable to be legislated for by Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Westmeath. 2. That it is now lawful for pricats to deny baptismal regeneration, the inspiration of Scripture, and the existence system forced upon the Church who do not hold the Oatholic faith, and who betray her highest interests whenever they can get an opportunity. These are the main ressons why people who believe in a kingdom that is not of this world, think that it is to be found in Rome rather than in Anglicanism.'

' CATHOLIC' DCCTRINES IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH. However much Anglicans may deny the fact there can be no doubt but that the Times newspaper is the only living theologian of their Onurch. If there is: describing the document of the heat in the weather, and trials within the last few years have proved being the training the document of the heat in the weather, and trials within the last few years have proved being the training to be relieved of any injury which he may sustain in your estimation cry of Political personal forms of the training trials within the last few years have proved being the training trial dargers which the Irish system of any injury which he may sustain in your estimation cry of Political personal fine training trial dargers which the Irish system of any injury which he may sustain in your estimation cry of Political personal fine trials within the last few years have proved being the training trial dargers which the Irish system of any injury which he may sustain in your estimation cry of Political personal fine trials within the last few years have proved being the training trial dargers which the Irish system of any injury which he may sustain in your estimation cry of Political personal fine trials within the last few years have proved being the training trial dargers which the Irish system of any injury which he may sustain in your estimation cry of Political personal fine trials within the last few years have proved being trial dargers which the Irish system of any injury which he may sustain in your estimation cry of Political personal fine trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have proved being trials within the last few years have pr

any doctrine, and still remain within the confines of the National Church. The Bishop of Salisbury's charge, and an article which we copy elsewhere from the Times upon this subject, are cases in point. Dr Hamilton is the one only prelate upon the English bench who is regarded with anything like affection, or looked upon as an authority by the Ritualistic party. Not that he goes the lengths, or anything like the lengths, which characterises the clergymen who hold the ' highest' views in that school, but mild as are his expositions of dogma, they caused one beneficed cleygyman to leave the Cathedral with a loud protest against what he had heard read, and all the churchwardens of the diocese to follow his ex ample, and afterwards to expostulate in writing against the doctrines of their bishop. When ma ters have gone to these lengths, it seems indeed an impossible problem to solve as to what are, and what are not, the doctrines of the English Church. - Weekly

If the advocates of Female Suffrage ground their claims on theoretical right, they must in consistency claim much more than the mere Franchise. If a woman is fit to vo!e-that is, to form opinions on public policy and the competency of individuals to legislate - she must be fit to serve on juries, to be a magistrate or sheriff, to be admitted to the Cavil Service, and to sit in the House of Commons. Why should she not sit on juries, before which so many temale prisoners are brought, and by which the personal rights and the property of women are continually influenced? It there be a woman gifted with elequence and political energy in a certain borough, if she be the undoubted leader of the temale voters of the place, the president of their meetings, the negotiator between them and the chiefs of the party, their spokeswoman, and their protectress against presuming and often tyrannical men-if she have been the originator and the princi pal member of deputations to Government, and have confounded halting statesmen by the vigor and pertinacity of her appeals, - why should she not sit in Parliament? At present the right to be elected is larger than the right to elect; for a man must be rated to have a vote, but for a seat in Parliament he requires no qualification at all. Could it be borne that an opposite rule should prevail in the case of woman? Would it be fair or just to call forth political genius only to crush and bright it?-to say to the energetic woman who might instruct the Legis. lature in the mysteries of finance or the newest principles of prison discipline, to the ready and genial widow who might obtain over the House of Commons the influence of a Palmerston, 'You shall vote, you shall organise parties, you shall be our leader on the platform, where we will recognise your intellectual power or the attractions of your address, but we still shut against you the doors of that Assembly where the gifts you possess could be best displayed, and would prove most advantageous to your coun Would not the present proposal lead of necessity to new agreation until woman obtained all the rights of which the Franchise is only the instrument? – Tunes .

A royal commission has been appointed lately to

inquire into the state of education in Scotland The commissioners give valid reasons for confining the investigation to Glasgow, and some of the disclosures made by them, so far as Catholics are con-cerned, are the reverse of flattering. Before entering on the facts brought out by the commission we should state that by published returns we learn that Irish births in Glasgow are considerably over onefourth of the whole, while the marriages are less than one fifth. K-eping this before us, and bearing in mind at the same time that the Irish population of this city is in excess of 100,000, while, according to the census of 1861, the entire population was 335,503, we are enabled to draw correct inforences by the comparis n of these numbers. The report of the commissioners informs us that the number of children of the school age in Glasgow-that is from three to fifteen years-is about one-fourth, but as the number of Catholic births is proportionally in excess of this, in order to arrive at the proper number of Catholic children of the school age in Glas gow, we cannot be far astray if we take one-third of the Irish population, and that would leave in round numbers, about 30,000. Reduce this by one half, to make allowance for those who go to work at an early age, and we have the large amount of 15,000 Catholic children to be provided for in the matter of Catholic education. We shall not stop here to inquire into the school accommodation for this number in Glasgow, neither shall we refer to the numbers in actual or casual attendance at our Catholic schools his city, as we reserve these matters. for another article; but we shall state in a few words that which must strike every Catholic mind with pecu liar force. At the lowest possible calculation, there are 15,000 Catholic children in this city alone who should be in attendance at school every day, while, on the other hand, there are only 12 563 Catholic children in all Scotland attending school! In other words there are 2,500 Catholic children less at school throughout Scotland than should be in Glas. gow alone. Facts and figures are strange things, and we trust that this announcement will serve o awaken up those dormant feelings that have heretofore allowed such a scandalous condition of things to exist. This is bad enough, but where evil commonly exists worse is sure to follow. We may lament this state of things, and lamentation may do much to effect a cure if good works follow, but whose tears are fit to wipe away Father Keane's becatomb of apostacy? We have said that the attendance of Catholic children at school in all Scotland is less by twenty-five hundred than should be in attendance in Glasgow alone; but this is not all, of the 12,573 Catholic children in attendance at school in Scotland, there are 7343 attending Protestant schools, and only 5,229 at Catholic schools !-Where, then is the reason to wonder at the long list of our apostates? Wonder here must cease, or rather-paradoxical as it may appear-it must increase, to find the list so small after the disclosure of such terrible results. The actendance of Catholic children at Protestant schools is 2,114 more than at Oatholic schools, while the entire number in all nately for the peace of mind of these righteous per-Scorland is 2,500 less than should be in attendance at school in this city aloue. This horrible picture is not overdrawn it is not even fairly made out; in truth, it is only sketched, and we leave the details to be filled in by those whose duty it is to see to such matters. Often and often bave we borne the brunt of that popular storm that would fain hide in its noisy clamor the danger of the wreck that is imminent; but to-day, in the presence of all whom it behoveth to hear, we offer again our solemn protest against the piling of another hecatomb of apostates from the faith. Hypocrites and self-seeking slaves may shake their heads in pious wonderment at this bare recital of such fearful results; but truth is truth and must not be hidden. Every attempt to hide it is an insult to God; and, if pain should follow its avowal, let us now our heads and hearts in humility to the penalty, and try to rectify the terrible evil ours :done to the souls of those who are perishing for want of the guardianship of Catholic tuition. It is with pain, and without difficulty, we refer to those particulars. We have a long list of the same kind at hand, which we hope and trust we never shall be taken up with a view to their immediate remedy. -Those of our priests who are toiling out their lives to erect and sustain schools, are deserving of every assistance from the well-disposed of our co-religionists. We are likely soon to have a 'national ovstem' of education introduced into Scotland, and if those whose duty it is to watch over such importbenefits we possess at present are sure to be swamped one question more difficult than another to answer in the coming change. Catholics must be alive to in these days, it is that which asks for a definition of the importance of this question. The hierarchy and

The Union Review for May betrays in the majority of its articles a strong biss in favor of the Greek schism as against both Untholics and Protestants of Western Christianity. Such would seem to be the new phase of Unionist policy. By siding with what they are pleased to call 'the Holy Eastern Church,' the Ritualists gain an ally against both their adver saries. The Greek schism, that ismentable piece of work commenced by Photius of Byzantium, in the ninth age, and completed by Mark of Epbesus in the fitteenth, is alike bestile to ooth Catholics and Pro-testants. It condemns Catholics on the ground of the pretended innovation filinque in the Niceae symbol; on that of the Papui supremacy and on that of the doctrine of Purgatory; but in all else it agrees with Catholic doctrine. Hence by its principles the Oriental religion condemas Protestantism, and contradicts its errors in the same respect as Catholicism does. Hence, too, all attempts on the part of Anglicans to effectuate a union with the Greeks have proved a dead failure. Such attempts were made more than a century ago under far more favorable auspices than at present. Their present renewal is even more cortain to fail through. - Weckly Registe:

HARVEST PROSPECTS .- Ur Meche in a letter to the Times, reports that spring sown corn never looked more promising, and the same may be said of green and pasture crops on well farmed and drained land. Wheats are luxuriant and forward; on stiff undrained clavs they have been much slug caten and there has been wire worm on the light soils. Owing to the exreemly fine weather every man woman and youth can find employment in the fields.

ANGLICAN GOVERNMENT BISHOPS. - A Bishop in this country is himself an officer of the law, as much so as a Judge or a Sheriff. He is not only under the Royal Supremacy, but is a representative of that supremacy, and puts the supremacy into execution. The royal power is directly derived to him. - London

The present seems to be a time pregnant with the future fate of our 'glorious Reformation.' The Times has not inaptly summarized the dangers of the crisis by describing our age as one wherein a 'reading man cannot go to bed at night without running the risk of waking up next morning either a papist or an infidel.' Protestantism is arrai ned before the en lightenment of the nineteenth century. The tone of thought throughout every seat of learning in Europe has narrowed the contest of the past 300 years to a simple issue - Catholicity is right, or very religion is false. While Germany seems to make her election in tayour of infidelity, England shows at Oxford and Cambridge symptoms of returning again to ortho doxy. But there are those among us whose scant acquirements do not enable them to follow the great intellectual movement of our time into the high latitudes of thought, and consequently are not disposed to accept the decision of their fate at the hands of polemics whose controversies they are never likely to comprehend until, perhaps, compulsory education comes into full swing. The great British families of Brown, Jones, and Robinson are considerable laggards in the grand theological controversies of the day. Men, whose researches into profane and occlesiastical history have not brought them further in knowledge than a conviction that Luther was the inventor of printing and that the Pope is Anti-christ, cannot possibly comprehend the Romeward tendencies of the Bishops of Salisbury and Oxford. The only conclusion, indeed, to which they could come was the natural one, that something was wrong, and that they arrived at the very proper decision that something must be done, and have consequently detegated Lord Shaftesbury to do it .- Northern Press, May 18.

The Pall Mall Gazette of Wednesday winds up a long article upon the Bishop of Salisbury's charge in the following words :--

'It is highly desirable that these things (the effect of the sacramental words in the celebration of the communion and the virtues, or otherwise of the sacraments generally) should be clearly understood. in order that the British public should at last be aroused to the plain truth on these matters, and should know what is the direction in which all these mo ements are really tending. People are so much accustomed to speak of subjects of this sort with a sort of hush, to assume that it is humble and reverential to throw into their language about them a certain degree of confusion and obscurity, and to shrink of Salisbury who will speak out frankly what other persons really believe, though they do not venture to put it forward so distinctly. With all the natural reluctance to discuss unpleasant questions, and especially to discuss religious questions of an unpleasant kind, which is characteristic of the English people, the public will have to decide practically before very long, and what is more, to give effect to their decision whether they regard the clergy merely and exclusively as members of a profession distinguished from other men only by their personal gifts and knowledge or as a set of divinely commissioned magicians able to work invisible miracles of unknown

nature but of unspeakable importance.' A more complete confirmation of all, Archbishop Manning has from time to time asserted to be the ten dency of the prevalent doctrines of the present gener ration in the English Church, could hardly be found If Ritualism is advancing by long strides in one direction, materialism is not going at a slower page in another. The gentlemanly system of unbelief in dogms will soon be the prevailing creed of England. It is the natural and inevitable effect of Protestantism, as we have seen at Geneva, and must soon witness in this country.

The pious people of London were horrified on

Monday morning by an announcement which ap-

peared in the papers, to the effect that the future King of England and future Supreme Head of the Protestant Catholic Church, had been at the Chantilly Races on the previous day Sunday. Fortusons the evening papers of the same day contradicted the story ' by authority, -whatever that may mean, or be worth. Still there has been considerable doubt evinced all the week, as, to whether the tale was true-some betting men who came from Peris, graceless sinners as they are, going so far as to say that what Thackeray would have called two 'r-yp rs-n-g s' from England were seen at that naughty amusement on the Sabbath. On Wednesday, how-

ever, the following paragraph appeared in the Paris letter of the Morning Advertiser, a paper which, although the property of publicans, does not patronise sinners. What a blessing it must be for the Prince and his brother that such a guardian of morals and religion is always ready to enact the detective at the French Capital. We beg to state that the italics in the extract are the Morning Advertiser's, not

"The Prince of Wales and his brother were invited to be present, but his Royal Highness courteously declined the invitation at the Jockey Club yesterday. He said that, irrespective of personal considerations, he had received a despatch from the Queen, begging him 'not to go to races on Sunday;' and the respect for the Sabbath thus shown by the heir to the British throne will doubtless be appreciated by his future subjects. They must be on their guard against listening to foolish stories which are current here. It has been stated that his Royal Highness was present at a ball given on Wednesday ant changes are not vigilant in time, whatever little | nigot by one of the leading members of the demi monde. It is an unpleasant duty for your corres pondent to admit that he was among the guests who were honored with invitations, and the lists included the doctrines of the Establishment. Certain events priesthood of Ireland are struggling to be relieved of many distinguished and illustrious personages; but and trials within the last few years have proved be-

to meet the impending danger, otherwise they will Prince would be there, and he wished to ascertain regret it when too late.—Glasgow Free Press. whether his Royal Highness had accepted the invitation. He was not there.

UNITED STATES.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on Saturday evening sine die. They died hard. The members voted themselves \$5 a day; being in session about one hundred and fifty days, each man will pocket \$750 - and \$30,000 will be the sum for which the people must be taxed. It is the last money we hope many of them will receive from the State .-Boston Pilot.

A recent trial in New Orleans brought out the following information of bow professional beggars make themselves temporarily blind : - The imposter provides himself with a peculiar quality of blue stone, not for sale by all dealers, and having secured the services of some half starved little motherless and fa.herless boy or girl to lead him, he chips off a small piece of blue stone about the size of a pin, and dissolves it in an ordinary glass of water. This is enough to make fitteen men blind for three or four days. He then closes his eyes and bathes the lids with the liquid. It acts as a powerful astringent, and even if he wanted to see he couldn't, until the effect wears off. The lids are tightly closed, and if they are forced open there is a temporary film over the pupil which will deceive any but the most skiltal oculist.

Who would own a dog? - The most effectual plan we have yet seen, for stopping the dog nuisance is that which was lately adopted in the town of Daytou, Ohio. There the Mayor has ordered, that no man owning a dog shall be allowed to go at large without being muzzled. Lest it should be supposed the tenor of the worthy Mayor's notice is misrepresented, we give it entire . - ' I hereby issue my proclamation to the inhabitants of the city of Dayton, warning them that is unlawful for 'any person owning or having control of, or harboring any dog or animal of the dog kind, to run at large for the term of 60 days from the publication of this proclamation, without being properly muzzled.'

New Onleans, 10th June. - M-xican advices to the 2nd instant received say that Marmora is dangerously ill from wounds. Mendez is to be executed by the order of Escobedo on the 16th uit. When Maximilian gave up his sword, he said I surrender to you my sword, owing to the infamous treachery without which to-morrow sure would have seen yours in my hands. Escobedo has ordered the Court Martial to assemble on the 29th for the trial of the Emperor Maximilian. Maximilian has issued a proclamation, in which he says: 'Countrymen, I came to ffexico animated with the best of faith of insuring the felicity of all, and each of us but called and protected by the Emperor of France, Napoleon III. He, to the ridicule of France, abandoned me in a cowardly and infamous manner by demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent forces and treasure and shed the blood of her sons and your own. When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe, all monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the Napoleonic Dynasty an account of my blood, of German, Belgian and French blood shed in Mexico. Then will Napoleon Third be covered with shame from head to foot. To-day he has already seen his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States, and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican Government, and with my crown and my head

torn in pieces. Countrymen, here are my last words:

I desire that my blood may regenerate Mexico, and

serve as a warning to ail ambitious and incautious

princes, and that you will act with prudence and

truthfulness, and enoble with your virtues the politi-

cal cause of the flag you sustain.

The Springfield Republican has an article upon the tendency of the natives of New England to move westward, which it accounts for in this way : that the introduction of unskilled laborers has had the effect to reduce wages and create more marked distinctons in society, and so the Yankee retires in disgust, and seeks a new home in the West. He will be likely to find there also the evils he seeks to escape, unless he goes with a company of New England men, who will settle near together; this is now the favorite mode of emigration, at d. New England villages are to be found in Minnesota, lowa, and Kausas, and are beginning to snow then salves in Missouri. You may know them by their n at churches from making their own meaning in connection with them transperently clear to their own minds, that it their fenced yards, and the absence of children, our is an advantage to meet with a man like the Bishop | contemporary might have added. As the Yanks are non producers (of children) how long will it be before the race is extinct?

It seems of late, that our people have decided totake the law into their own hands, and redress all real or fancied wrongs by the pistol or bowie knife. This is most deplorable, and results doubtless from the fact that in such cases as the recent shooting in Albany public sympathy goes with the mardeter. If our laws are ineffectual in such cases, let them be revised, but under no circumstances allow itto become a matter of course that the aggricved shall take the matter into their own hands and commit murder.— From Louisville we receive a telegram to the effect that a Mr Owens, of Lexington, Ky, was shot n the barroom of the Louisville Hotel because of some quarrel. From Memphis another telegram announces that a policeman was shot by a rowdy, who approached him and ordered him to kneel down. The policeman refused and was shot nead. It is time that this. shooting mania should cease. Else we may as well return to a state of barbarism at once and acknowledge our civilization a failure -N. Y. Express.

The Richmond Examiner, June 3, labors to prove that Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, still lives. In the course of a long editorial article on the subject the hxuminer says : - We may never know who was that mysterious prisoner, the man in the iron mask; or whether the Rev. E cazer Williams was the veritable Louis XVII.; or whether Perkin Warbech and Lemu-l Semkins were really the princes. who were supposed to have been smothered in the tower by their cruel Black Crook of an Uncle; but many believe in this matter of Booth's body that the United States Treasury has been a andled out of \$190,000 by a set of artiful men and their accomplices and tools. By this theory we may satisfactorily account for the otherwise inexplicable mystery about the body which was carried to Washington and so singularly and unnecessarily disposed of by Baker and his associates, and thus we may also account for the many stories, some of which have a remarkable air of authority, about Booth's still being alive.'

Twelve of the Oircuit Judges of Missouri have yielded to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the 'test-oath' unconstitutional. But the rebel Radicals of that. State refuse to tolerate obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Said a visitor at the National Capitol to an acquaintance, whom he found, very much to his surprise, occupying a seat in Congress from a distant State, to which he had immigrated long before from the questioner's own district-

How in the world did you manage to get here ? 'On! it was easy enough to manage that, unfit as

was for the situation I stole a pig! Stole a pig! How on earth could that help you to an election? In stealing a qualification for Con-

gress out your way.' By no means, was the reply; but I made an available lever of it, whereupon I was swung into my seat as one of the Honorables here.'.

How. 'Why, you must know that I stole the pig from a political opponent. When he accused me of the act, which he was by no means slow to do, I raised the cry of 'Political persecution! and got elected by dint of sympathy for me, as a martyr to my princie.

True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 1: No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. O.E. OLERK, Editor.

WERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

Wo all subscribers whose papers are delivered by cerriere, Two Bollars and a-belf, in advance; and ff not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

THE TRUE WITHESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d. F We bes o remind our Correspondent that no detters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid Thus " John Jones, August '63,' shows that te has paid up to August 163, and owes his Sub-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Scription FROM THAT DATE.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE -- 1867.

Friday, 21-St. Louis of Gorzague, C. Saturday, 22 - Vig. of the Octave. Sunday, 3-Second after Pentecost. Monday, 24 - ST. John BAPTIST. Tuesday, 25 - St. William, C. Wednesday, 26 - SS. John and Paul, M M. Thursday, 27 - Octave of Corpus Christi.

A CARD.

The Fathers attached to the Church of the Gesu, return their sincere thanks to the Ladies who have labored with so much devotedness at their Bazaar for the space of two weeks, as well as to Mr. Bawtree for his excellent readings, and to all those who have assisted them in their occasion. They shall feel obliged, as priests to show by their zeal, their gratitude for this mark of kindness and sympathy.

D. A. MERRICK, S. J.

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are compelled to address ourselves to this very numerous class of the subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS, with the object of inducing them to pay up a portion, at least, of the arrears in which they stand indebted to this office. That the "times are bard," and money unusually scarce, are the excuses with which our demands are constantly met; but we do think that a little, wery little exertion on the part of those to whom we address ourselves, would enable them to discharge our claims upon them, and spare us the disagreeable necessity of asking, but asking an vam, for the payment of a just debt.

We would respectfully invite all who are in-Cerested in the TRUE WITNESS to endeavor to extend its circulation. If each one would send in a new subscriber, and if the new and old would make it a rule to pay their subscriptions, that would be doing something substantial for the

To our paying subscribers, our best thanks arre tendered.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Though the Luxembourg business has been gratched up, we still hear some growls, as if the French and Prussians were still ready to fly at one another's throats, and it will require much good diplomacy yet to prevent a fight. Meanwillie the French Exhibition goes on, and all the wrowned heads of Europe are flocking to Paris. London, it is said, will be honored by some royal wieitors, amongst others by the Sultan, during The course of the summer. There has been a wather serious riot at Waterford, arising out of an attempt to rescue some Fenian prisoners .-The police were roughly handled, and had to use Their bayonets in self-desence. Several rioters were wounded, and two of them are reported to dare died in consequence.

In spite of the late Spring, we are receiving From all parts of the country cheering accounts sof harvest prospects. Flour has fallen again, and a dunination in the price of bread was looked For by the public, but as get the bakers have tecen quite unable to see it.

His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, has swiblished an important Pastoral on the subject of the Union of the B. N. American Colonies. His Zeordship, without committing himself in any manmer to any party, or to any particular line of molitics, asserts the duty of all good Catholicsmatter what their previous opinions on the meatter-to yield a frank and loyal allegiance to whe new Constitution, that the Law of the Emprire has given us. We copy some of the most sanking passages, which are well worthy of the mesocion, both of the sincere Catholic, and of every good citizen and loyal subject of our at St. James Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Monseig Gueen:-

"The scheme was sufficiently discussed, and exservined with sufficient scruple by the most devoted entigh ened men of all the Provinces to do away weeth all distrust in that respect. Nevertheless, it is met the les true that it is only with fear and recombling that we should apply the hand to the basis ent which an entire edifice reposes in order to subestimate smother, each cvil consequences depending on mote the greater glory of God.

the emailest defect in the equilibrium. Therefore we understand the hesitation and the alarm even of a certain number of our fellow-citizens, and it was not without experiencing deep emotion ourselves that we saw the dreaded necessity of coming to the adoption of a measure so great in itself and its consequences. It is thus that we have accepted it, confiding in the Divine Providence which has always protected us in so visible a manner during the trials we have had to go through as a people.

Now that the project has received the sanction of the Imperial Government, and that it has become the fundamental law of the country, we should remember that our duty as Outholics is to put an end to all discussion on this subject. If we have had perfect liberty of opinion within the limits of justice and bonesty so long as Confederation was only projected; if we could in all surery of conscience be for or against it, combat it wormly or desend it with conviction, according as we thought is useful or dazgerous, this state of things no longer exists now that it is passed into a law. To day it has been acjudged upon and become obligatory, and you must now remember the great principle of Catholicism-Omnis unima potestatībus sublimioribus subdita sit; non est tuim potestas nist a Deo: quæ autom sunt a Deo ordinates sunt. Whatever may have been our snierior opinions, the good of our country and the teaching of our religion make it an equal duty to accept it and submit to it. You should in conscience, my very dear brothren, as Ontholics as well as sincere friends of order, union and peace, favor, to the measure of your ability the good working of the constitution which is about to be inaugurated.

That duty you will be in a position to faifil during the approaching elections, by assuring yourselves that the men whom you will choose to represent you in Parliament are animated with that spirit of conciliation, with that good will the co-operation of which is indiscensable in order to derive from the

new constitution all the good we desire. It will key with you then, my very dear brethren, to proceed with these elections with a sentiment of the great responsibility which rests upon your shoulders, in the accomplishment of a duty whence may depend the happiness or the misfortuse of cur nation; it will lay with you to bring to bear all the maturity and honesty which will, he prescribed to you by your laith and your conscience. It is only on those conditions that God will bless your choice, and give you representatives according to his heart, wise and upright legislators, expable of promoting with safety and detending with courage and ability our dearest interest.

We profit by the present circumstance to exhort you to avoid with particular care, the turnous which unfortunately have too often dishonored severat of your elections. We especially refer to electoral corruption and intemperance. Nothing is more likely to draw down the arger of God upon a people. And, my very dear brothren, does not Heaven now seem about to call us to account!

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO .- Our readers will be glad to learn that this worthy Prelate is recovering from the rather serious indisposition, under which he has been suffering for some time, the consequence, we suspect of overwork.

ORDINATIONS -The annual Tribity Ordina tion of the Grand Seminary of Montreal took place in the chapel of the above place on Saturday, 14th June.

The aspirants were duly prepared by a retreat of seven days, in which many of them decided their vocations, and invoked the blessings of Heaven on the choice they were about to make, and to secure the grace of their vocations.

His Lordship Rt. Rev. Ignatius Bourget D. D., &c., the officiating Prelate, arrived at the High Altar, addressed a short but pathetic discourse to those who presented themselves for ordination, recalling to their minds the dignity of the state to which they were aspiring; and that they, in imitation of the Apostles who had prepared themselves by a retreat for the descent of the Holy Ghost, were also prepared to receive the Holy Spirit in their souls. His Lordship spoke for upwards of twenty minutes, his whole discourse breathing forth unction, piety, and paternal charity.

Want of space prevents us from giving a minute account of the sermon.

We here subjoin a list of the names of those who participated in the ordination:-

PRIESTHOOD-Rev. Messrs. Chas. Brouillet, Diocese of Montreal; L. Z. Chompoux, do ; J. S. Racine, do ; O. Gaffney, Hartford, Conn.

DIACONATE.-Rev. Messrs. John J. Salmon, Montreal; B. P. Barrett, do; J. M. A. Brien, do ; S. F. B. Menard, do ; P. J. Belanger, do ; F. E. Gendreau, St. Hyacinthe, C.E.; Jas. T. Bresnan, Halifax, N.S.; C. E Murphy, do; D. C. O'Connor, do; J. J. McCann, Teronto, C.W.; J. J. Kelly, do.; Bernard O'R. Sheridan, Hartford, Conn.

SUBDIACONATE.-Rev. Messrs. J. B. Ignatius Bourget, Montreal; L. A. Charbonneau, do : J. E. Dugas, do; J. R. Giroux, do; L. A. Lavoie, do; A. Seguin, do; L. Bonio, do; J. S. Ethier, do: Chas. C. Cloke, Alton, ill., U.S.; M. Weis, do; Char. J. B. Murray, Kingston, C.W.

MINOR ORDERS .- Messrs. J. P. Leduc. Montreal; G. E. Brochu, do; E. S. Demers, do; J. Lasalle, do; A. Laferriere, do; J. J. Beineke, Alton, Ill., U. S.; R. J. Sullivan, Hartford, Con.; E. McKenna, New York; F. Quellet, Sandwich, C.W.; A. Quellet, St. John, N.B.; E. Hudon, S.J., Montreal; A. Pelletier, S.J., do; J. Busam, S.J., do.

Tonsure .- Messrs. E. A. Coailier, Montreal; M. Auclair, do; T. I. Giroux, do; J. B. Morisseau, do; J. Brien, do; F. X. Chagnon, do; A. Harnois, do; U. Gaudet, do; Jas. A. Lanigan, Halifax, N.S.; Thos. Heslin, Hartford, Con.; O. McKenna, New York; E. F. Cassidy, Toronto, C.W.

Rev. Messrs. Sheridan and Menard whose promotion to the Diaconate we record above. were promoted to the Priesthood on Sunday last, neur Bourget.

I will not delay to make any comments on this grand and imposing ceremony, it suffices to remark that the Gracd Seminary still continues to send forth yearly, from within its venerated walls, numbers of learned and virtuous young men, to aid in the salvation of their neighbor, and pro-

As an item of news interesting to Catholics, and as a sign of the good feeling that for the most part prevails in Montreal beiwixt Her Majesty's Protestant and Catholic subjects-we copy from our contemporary the Daily News, the following account of the Salle d'Asyle Nazareth, in St. Catherine Street:-

We have recent y visited the above institution, and as we believe its objects are not very generally known, and that publicity will extend its usefulness, we m ke no apology for laying before our readers brief account of its origin and sphere of action, at the same time recommending all who have leisure, and take an interest in infantile education, to pay a visit to the establishment, and judge for themselves.

The Infant School in S. Catherine street has been in operation since February, 1862. It was designed for the double purpose of imparting instruction, and offering a day refuge for the children of poor parents who were compelled to be absent from their homes, working for their living. Similar institutions have for many years been f und to work admirably in various European cities, and in some cases have met with government support. In France, the Empress Eugenie has made these institutions her speciality and, thanks to the warm interest she feels in their success, large sums are annually voted from the Imperial Treasury to aid in their extension and deve-

looment. In the institution of which we are treating, the instruction imparted to the children is both of a religious and secular character. The principles and habits engendered are such as none can take exception to. The young intelligence is sought to be quickened, the young mind developed, method and order inculcated, competition excited in a word all the budding instincts of a child's nature are called into active play. Habits of cleanliness are looked upon as among the primar considerations, and the physical health of the pupils is well attended to. Children are admitted to the building at 7 a m. daily, and are received at the door by one of the Sisters. washing of face, hands, and feet, is then attended to lavatories for the purpose having been erected at the end of a spacious dining ball; after which the children are conducted to a magnificient room divided into compartments, one for male and the other for f male pupils. The two sexes cannot see each other, but Sister Gaudry who imparts instruction and who, en pussant, has a mode spirituelle which cannot fail to exercise a potent influence, can see all that transpires on both sides. The sears are raised one above the other, and in the middle of the room fronting the pupils, the instructress, with the assistance of a board, tublets, objets d'illustration &c., communicates the lessons simultanewnsly to every child, occasionally singling out particular pupils and instituting a sort of competitive examination. Nothing can be more charming than to watch the intelligent countenances f the children while this is going on. Dismay rarely accompanies failure. Somehow Sister Gaudry, who has charge of the school, has a happy knack o conveying to her infant charges a hopefulness and an elasticity which survives disaster, and in the bright eye of a child who has been tried and found wenting the beholder can read as plain as words can speak: 'Next time, soo if i dont answer right. The dining room is plainly but substantially ficted Every child has a hook on which to hang base ket, bat, &c., and each book has a number attached to it When the bell rings for the classes to commence, all place themselves in ranks, the little boys in one room the girls in another holding their hands above their heads. At a given signal each child drops the right hand on to the shoulder of the nexneighbour, and starting with the right foot they all beat time like little soldiers and march off to the school room. A certain number distinguished by rosettes are told off as commanders, who in turn teli off the companies and dismiss them to their studies. And here we may remark that, thanks to the interest evinced in this institution by Lord William Paulet, when commanding the Guarda at the time of the Trent imbrogiio, some sixty or seventy suits of uniforms, with arms, accoutrements, &c are in possession of the Sisters for use on special occasions; and we were informed that the favored boys are not a little proud of their military outfit and their proficiency in drill which latter, strange to say, is carried on without any extraneous aid. All the children are taught reading, spelling, arithmetic bistory and geography. After lessons the children march to the dinjug room, where they receive a hearty meal. Soup is provided for each child who does not food from home, at a nominal charge (we believe copper) During the day, certain hours are told off for recreation in a large yard in rear of the building, where the children appear thoroughly to enjoy themselves. The intitution is open to visitors, Sundays and Thursdays excepted. The best time for a visit is at 91 o'clock in the morning and two in the the afternoon when instruction is going on. During the first year of its existence, the institution was the means of imparting education to 310 children; in the second year 566; hird, 595; fourth, 762; fifth, 877 Applications continue to increase, but the expenses of the his ers far exceed their means. The benevo' len founder, the Rev. Mr Rougselo, who is thor-oughly devoted to the institution, finds himself unable to proceed further in extending its usefulness: It is to be hoped that he will receive practical and permanent assistance from philanthropic citizens in his efforts for the education and moral training o children who, but for the aid of the charitable, wil in all probabiliy grow up as social Arabs in our

midst, and perhaps be destined to become a burden to the State instead of supporting and sustaining it. In connection with the Institution we must not omit to add that the Sisters have established a Blind Asylum, which is, we believe, unique in Canada, As present there are few patients, but we are convinced its existen e has only to be known to bring numerous applicants for admission. The inmates seem happy,

and the efforts made to instruct them in uneful occupations, such as head work, canesbottoming chairs, knitting, &c., have been very successful. The facility with which the patients read from books by touch, and convey their thoughts by puncturation, is mar-On Thursdays, young females of the city wishing instruction in needlework, are accommodated, free of charge; of course furnishing their own materials We saw some very beautiful specimens worked by

girls over 7 years of age, who are formed in teparate classes in the upper part of the building. These latter girls are permitted to remain in the ins itu ion on payment of fifty cents a month, but all boys after reaching that age are excluded. We may add that the children of wellstoado citizens are cared for in the institution on payment of trifling fees. We regret we have not space to go into further

details, but would conjure all who feel an interest in the welfare of the rising generation, and particularly of the children of the poor, to pay the institution a visit They cannot fail to be gratified, as we have been; and hope they will be disposed to give some assistance to the ladies who are evidently engaged in a labor of love, and most anxious to extend their sphere of usefulness.

We understand that for some weeks past a scance has been given in this institution specially for the benefit of the blind porr. The persons who were present have been so delighted with the manner in which writing was read and with all the specimens of manual labour produced by those unfortunate children, that the Hon. Mr. Laframboise, M. Victor Hudon, M. Joseph Beaudry, and Madame Dumas, have each subscribed the sum of one hundred dollars

in furtherance of the objects of the institution. We are assured that, as soon as the Sisters of the Nazareth Asylum shall be able to procure the necess sary funds, they will erect a special institution for

of the greatest misfortunes of humanity, will certainly be a credit to our city .- Mont. Daily News 14th inst.

Our readers are, we suppose aware that, on Saturday the 29th inst., will occur the Eighteenth Secular Anniversary of the Martyrdom of the Blessed Apostles, and Pollars of the Church, S.S. great anniversary, Five Hundred Bishops of the Catholic Church, of all tongues, from all quarters of the earth, but one in faith and doctrine, one in hope, one in dutiful allegiance to the illus trious Plus the Ninth, successor of the Plince of the Apostles, will be assembled on that day in Rome. The Holy Spirit will, we are sure, direct them in all things, to the greater honor and glory of God, and the good of His Church.

And that this Great Day may be worthily celebrated here, and that we also may participate in the festivities of the Hely City, our own Bishop has published a Pastoral to the Clergy and Faithful of the Diocess, which was read on Sunday last; exhorting them all to a due observance of the Festival, and assigning cogent motives for a great increase of our devotion in these 'ays of peril, and when all the storms of the dark pit seem to be let loose against the Church of God. His Lordship the Bishop, therefore, decrees, that a solemn Novena, preparatory to the Feast, shall commence on Toursday, 20th inst., the Feast of Corpus Christs, and shall be continued throughout the entire octave, in all churches and chapels of the Diocese. The Festival of the 29th will be celebrated with extraordinary solemetty; and, in virtue of a special Induls Apsstolique, a Plentry Indulgence is accorded to all who, with hearts really contrite, and who, having confessed, shall, betwirt the first and second Vespers of the Feast itself, reeive Holy Communiou ; and visiting some church: shall therein pray in the intentions of the Sorerign Pontiff, for peace amongst all Christian Princes, for the extirpation of heresy, and for the triumph of Our Holy Mother the Church.

A small sheet containing prayers appropriate for the Novena has been published in the English and French languages, and may be procured at any of our Catholic librarians.

A friend has pointed out to us that we were in error in our last, when we represented the Rev. M. Ramsay as having taken Deacon's Orders at Rome. He received the Sub-Deacon ate in Europe indeed, but was ordained Deacon in Montreal on Saturday, 30th of March last, by Mgr. Bourget. It is now seven years since Mr. Ramsay was received into the Church, by the Rev. M. Fabre, one of the Canons of this

Religious Education in Scotland - If there be one thing upon which, more than upon any other, the people of Scotland pique them-Selves, it is their popular educational system, their common schools: and if there be one kind of education for which, more than for any other they take credit to themselves, it is the religious education which their schools impart to all who attend them. Scotch education, and above all, Scotch Religious Education, have been so long paraded before the world as articles of unimpeachable, unapproachable excellence, that it seems to be a hopeless task to attempt even to dissipate the fogs of ignorance and prejudice which bang, and have long bung over these sub-

Hopeless, however, as seems the task it has been attempted by Mr. Nicholson, Advocate, and Assistant Commissioner in the Inquiry into the state of Popular Education in Scotland .-This gentleman has published the results of his inquiries, and the London Times reproduces them in a condensed form, from which we propose to make some extracts. With the Times too we would direct special attention to the sigmificant fact, that the heathen ignorance pointed out by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Nicholson is the ignorance, not of the street Arabs, or of the neglected children of poor and vicious parents. but of children attending the parochial schools. under the especial control of the Scotch Presbyterian ministere.

Mr. Nicholson found, and reports, that in these schools, a portion of the Scriptures, generally the the "Shorter Cathechism repeated;" whereupon, in his own words he set to work " to ascertain whether ideas, as well as words, had been conveyed to the mind;" and with the following results, as reported in the Times :-

"He was disappointed. He found children would His eternal purpose' &c .- but when he proceeded to ask such questions as 'What do you mean by a Obriet?' there was a total blank - a kind of shrinking back as if one were tourning upon bround not to be ventured upon. He states that many people are satisfied with this 'mechanical communication of great doctrines' heing of opinion that the meaning will be recognized in after lite."- London Times.

Mr. Nicholson was not only surprised at the utter ignorance of the children generally, as to mechanically with great dexterity, but he was gold, and inexhau tible coal-beds. These not shocked at the less excusable - and thoroughly the blind. The public are earnestly invited to essist heathenish ignorance of these children on the system was act up in Anata'ia,

them in carrying out a work which in assuaging one lacts of Scripture, and the most important events connected with the origin of Christianity. Thus to the question which he addressed to them " Who was the Mother of our Lord?" he could obtain no answer : it bothered the children en. tirely, or is the words of the Times :-

"The question, 'Who was the Mother of Our Lord?' was a puzz'e to some schools and in one, the Peter and Paul. To celebrate worthily this children seemed very much astonished, as at something which they had never heard of."

In another school that the Assistant Commissioner visited, only two of the pupils could tell the names of our first parents: and when he ventured upon the question :-

"What was the sin for which they were put out of the garden of Elen?'

there was, so we are told, a long silence. At length, so the official report goes on-" after much repetition and varying of the question, the most venturesome, and intelligent member of the class, a girl of abut 14, tunidly suggested" the answer:-

"Committing Adultery"

And as the Times, is careful to insist :-

"It will be observed that he'-the Assistant Commissioner " is speaking of children in schools, and not of neglected children "

Upon the whole, Mr. Nicholson came to the conclusion, after a patient and thorough inquiry into the results of the existing system of Scotch popular education, that, " though the usual form of the Presbytery Reports represents that religious instruction is duly attended to" yet "be encountered so much deficiency, and of so uniform a type, as to suggest serious doubts whether the existing theory and practice be not in need of radical amendment."

We hope these unpleasant, and to many, these startling revelations as to the deplorable, the heathenish ignorance of the school attending children of the best educated part of the "land of the open bib'e," may inspire our Profesiant friends with a little modesty for themselves, and a little charity for the ulleged short-comings of the children of the poor in Catholic countriesin Ireland, Italy, Spain, and Canada. Not by the latter so much, as by the former, is biblical instruction needed: for we much doubt whether in any Catholic country, a child of 14 years of age could be found attending a Catholic school who should hold such a very original view as to the nature of original sin, as that held, and expressed by the young Scotch school miss: or that even in the most abandoned part of Calabria the simple question " Who was the Mother of Our Lord?" would baille a whole school. A little more modesty Messieurs Les Protestants, and a little more charity we repeat would not be amiss on your parts; and if you were either modest, or sincere in your professions about enlightening the young Romanists of Lower Canada, you would establish your first schools, not at Pointe aux Trembles, but in the rural districts of Presbyterian Scotland.

Some idea of the enormous wealth, of the resources, and value to the British Empire, of the Australasian colonies, may be found from the fact that the trade of the little colony of Victoria, settled a few years ago, is already upwards of \$125,000,000 and that the aggregate of her imports, and exports, exceed \$200 per head for every man, woman and child in the country. With a population of less than Two Millions, considerably below that of the two Canadas, the six Australasian colonies, imported in 1965 to the value of about \$109,000,000, and their exports on five articles of production only, were upwards of \$101,000 000.

The greater part of this great traffic, says the report in the Times, assists in maintaining the manufacturing power of the United Kingdom :" and the shipping returns of the same Colonies show, on the same authority, "an aggregate of arrivals amounting to 1,369 091 tons, and 2,017,724 tous as the aggregate of departures."

These statistics, we think, furnish an unanswerable reply to those who pretend that, if the material progress of the British North American Colonies be inferior to that of the United States, it is due to their Colonial position and to their form of Government. In all important respects, in principle, and in detail, the political institutions of the Australasian Colonies . are identical with those of these Provinces, whilst their wealth and their progress on the route of Old Testament, is daily read, and a portion of material prosperity are, to say the least, as great as anything of analogous kind in the United States. It cannot, therefore, be the tendency of the form of Government under which those Colonies live, and which we also in these Colonies live under, to repress the growth of wealth, or to throw obstacles in the way of material progress. rattle off without a mistake 'The Decrees of God are | No! it is not to anything in their political order that the marvellous wealth of these newly acquired saving grace? What is it to be engrafted into dependencies of Great Britain in the Southern Hemisphere is due, but wholly and solely to their material, or physical conditions; to their climate, and to the absence of those long cruel winters which, in other parts of the world, make such terrible havoc upon the means and the time of the working man; to their almost boundles, the meaning of the words which they rattled off pastures, and to their mineral resources, their

* It is only quite litely that the representative

factors in the prosperity of the Australasian Colonies.

It is, we think, important to insist on this, when we hear it so often repeated, that the material progress of Canada would be accelerated by Annexation to the United States; that the distress which occasionally prevails in our rural districts, and in our large cities, is the consequence of British connection, of our-dependent | praying for a remission in who'e or in part, of or Colonial position, and of our bad laws. More the sentences passed upon the Fenian raiders, is, of Cromwell," his fatal legacy to England. arrant humbug, or buncombe, than this never fell from the lips of the political charlatan; as the to see the experiment tried. But being a Deactual results in the Australasian Colonies of the same connection, of the same dependent or Colonial position, and of political institutions almost identical with those of British North America, abundantly prove. Let us then be contented with our political lot; cay, rather should we say-if we contrast it with that of the people to the South of us, and if we compare our liberties with the vile despotism beneath which they groan-let us be thankful to heaven for our lot; let us appreciate the blessings of order, of personal liberty, and of freedom from military tyranny which we enjoy, but of which it is to be feared we are hardly worthy, or shall long remain to the enjoyment, if we listen to the wicked bab bling of the Rouges Annexationists with whom our country is cursed.

Some of our United States friends a:e laboring under the most strange misconceptions as to the nature of the changes which the new Constitution, given to these Colonies, and which comes into effect on the first of next month, will produce. For instance, we find in our respected contemporary the N. Y. Tablet, of the 15th inst., such phrases as these :-

"It was time for Canada, and New Brucswick, and Nova Scotia to cast of the chrysalid shell of the colonial state."

And again :-

"The British North American Colonies - Colonies now no longer" !!!

What does our friend mean? Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, when united under the new Constitution, will be just as much British Colonies, or Dependencies, as they were before: their people will still remain "British subjects," the subjects of Queen Victoria; and in the name of the Queen will justice still be executed amongst them. The relative positions as towards one another, of the three Colonies will indeed be changed; but as towards the Mother Country, and all foreign countries, everything will remain just as it was before the Ucion. So in like manner, when some quarter of a century or more ago, Upper and Lower Canada were united, they petther of them rights or duties, as towards the Empire, or towards foreign Powers.

What may be in store for us we do not pretend to know; the new Union may, as some his followers, will find no difficulty in framing his prophets of evil pretend that it will, lead to a reply. rupture of the Imperial tie, and bring about our independence. We are in no hurry to see this day; and we have certainly no intention to bar ter away our proud title of " British subjects," for that of Yankee citizens, or citizens of any other new fangled, mongrel nationality. The sovereign of Great Britain is our sovereign, and the only sovereign we care to acknowledge .-Colonies, these Provinces are, and Colonies, we trust, they long may remain, in spite of domestic traitors, and of alien foes; and British Colonies or Dependencies we cannot cease to be, till we set up on our own hook, hoist our own flag, and proclaim our Independence. Till then we are Dependent-and a Province, dependent, is a Colony; at all events, it is only in this sense that Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other British Dependencies, have been Colonies of their property, which they then transferred to

We cannot conceive whence the absurd idea arose, that, in the new Constitution for these North American Colonies, there is aught to change our subordinate position to the British law gave them, numbers who had no share in the Imperial authorities-in which subordinate position the Colonial state essentially consists. All that the new Constitution professes to do this:-So to unite the tiree Colonies, as that, instead of having, as heretofore, three Legislatures, all wronged, in order that the older wrong may be independent of one another indeed, but all alike righted? Can the State, which but yesterday exercising their functions subordinate to, and in guaranteed the present owner's title to the land, virtue of powers derived from, the Imperial Government; they shall have for the future one common Legislature, still holding from, and subordinate to, the same Imperial authority. There will moreover be a sort of local legislature, or municipal council for each section of the three United Colonies, to manage their several local or parish affairs, subordinate to the Central Colonial Executive. These changes are purely internal, and leave our relations as towards the British Empire, and Foreign States untouched.

And berein lies our rejoinder to the suggestion of the Tablet, that the Government of Canada and the Act of Settlement?" should show mercy to the Feman convicts, now undergoing penal servitude in the Penitentiary. Mercy is everywhere the special, or exclusive attribute, or prerogative of sovereignty-in Great | which it is enunciated, is insoluble? are questions Britain of the Crown; and can only be exer on which we are not rash enough to hazard an of the Reform party of Upper Canada, - Girbe.

of Canada - for Canada is a Colony, and not sovereign-but of the Queen, whose subjects we are, whose peace the unhappy convicts have disturbed, whose laws they have violated, and whose dignity they have outraged. That Her Ma lesty's advisers would recommend their sovereign to grant the petition of her subjects in Canada, we think, very probable, and we should be glad pendency of the Empire, not a sovereign and independent State; a Colony, and not a Nation, the ultimate decision would remain with the Queen, or Imperial authorities of the British | hold, and have our political being.

We may add that, so long as American citimen ce Canada with another piratical attack, it is impossible for the British Government to show lemency to the first offenders.

They speak as men conscious that Ireland has co-operate. been wronged, but still as men sorely puzzled how to set about redressing those wrongs; and if they talk of the folly and wickedness of the Fenians, they are almost respectful as towards the brave but infatuated men who took part in the late disturbance—for it is absurd to dignity. late events with the name of rebellion.

In the first place, and this is a good sign, they deprecate all undue severity, all vindictive punishment. "We cannot," says the Times, too scrupulously avoid a repetition of the crue! blunder committed in 1798"—and the same Femanism effectually, consists in such treatment! Thus speaks the Herald :of Ireland as shall tend " to eradicate the memory ournal - in another article, indicates in a few

Future ages will read, as all mankind now hear, sees alien proprietors owning nearly all its land, and an alien Establishment drawing the whole of its religious revenues. In these broad outlines, which atone ind their way to all the earth, and to all future time, is as great a wrong as any hero of our political dolatry ever redressed "-London Times, May 28th.

Yes! There it is in a few words, so that all the world may read. And no such wrongs exist in any known country except Poland; no such wrongs in the Kingdom of Naples, in the Papal States, or in the dominions of the exiled Italian | if is now said to be quite certain that he was blade of Garibalds, the "hero of England's political idolatry." Thus stand the passed facts of the case: and so standing, the Times pertisently asks-how can we refuse to Ireland that " right ceased to be Colonies, or British Dependencies; of rebellion" which we so readily recognise in ridicule to describe as an evangelist walking in destination. and neither of them then acquired any fresh the people of every State on the Continent of the footsteps of St. Paul, shot down two of his Protestant Liberal to return a satisfictory answer: the Catholic, however, who does not concede the right of rebellion to Garibaldi, and to

> All that Englishmen of the present day can urge is, that the "wrongs" above cited by the Times, are not the work of their hands; and that, if they still permit them to exist, it is because they know not how to grapple with them. The alien Church is comparatively an easy wrong to redress, were there indeed a hearty desire on the part of the English people to redress it : but the other " wrong;" that which as stated by the Times consists in this-that " alien proprietors own nearly all the land of Ireland," seems at the present day, so wide are its ramifications—and so deep are its roots, to be beyond cannot be eradicated by any tools known to the perous, and useful career. Constitution: and apparently nothing short of a social revolution, can effectually deal with it.

It has its origin in the wicked confiscations of Elizabeth, of James, and above all of Cromwell; who violently, and inequitously obsted the true strangers of their own race, creed, and country. Since then, however, centuries have elansed: new proprietary rights have, as it were, taken root; new interests in the soil have been created; and, trusting in the validity of the titles that the wicked acts of spoliation by which the Irish proprietors were reduced to beggary, have invested their capital, the proceeds of their industry, in the purchase of Irish estates. How shall these be dealt with? is the question. Must they be thereby inducing him to invest his capital thereon -tomorrow break faith with him, and retract its plighted word? And yet of this we may be sure: that so long as the Celtic race-the descendants, or even the imaginary descendants, of the original proprietors of the soil remain to Ireland, and see what they believe to be their rightful inheritance in the hands of aliens-so long will it be morally impossible to eradicate from the Celtic breast the memory-aot of past, but of present "wrong." The problem which the English statesman, intent upon the pacification of Ireland, has before him, is then this: "How, without injustice to the present alien proprietors of the Irish soil, to undo the work of Cromwell, a notice of the Correspondence of William IV.

The solution of this problem will task to their uttermost, the faculties of the greatest statesman. How it can be solved? whether it be not lique of Todd on Parliamentary Government. in short a problem that by the very terms in

their laws or political institutions, are the sole cised in the Colonies of British North America opinion. Any one, however simple, can state the by the Queen's representative, in the name, not problem: and every one must know, who has any knowledge of the past and present history of Ireland, that it is the problem on the solution of which the integrity of the British Empire depends. And should it prove to be insoluble, and should the mevitable penalty have to be paid, the world will then but witness another instance how the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children even to the remotest generations. Our now set on edge. This will be indeed the " curse

> It is on Monday, the first of next month, that the new political arrangements for the Union of the several Colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, ane Nova Scotia, will come into play. To celebrate the day, the citizens of Montreal are m-Empire on whom we depend, from whom we vited to keep it as a holiday. It is proposed that in the morning guns be fired, and the bells of the churches be rung; that there be a review demy of Sciences, at Paris, the summary of his zens, calling themselves Fenians, continue to of the troops at Logan's Farm, and a Lacrosse match; that there be steamboat and railway trips at reduced fares, and that bands of musict play in the evening in the public places; thar there be a display of fire-works at 10 p.m. near The tone of the English journals in general, the mountain; and that the public buildings be and of the London Times in particular, when illuminated for which purpose a sum of \$5 000 discussing the affairs of Ireland, in conciliatory. be appropriated. All citizens are requested to

> The Montreal Hera'd is of opinion that by the working of some beautiful law of political compensation, the "sacrifices" which our political men make, in taking seats in Parliament, and in accepting office, are abundantly made up to them, as in the case of our sanctimonious friend Job Trotter. We think the Herald must be right, or why should seats in Parliament, or Government situations be so keenly contested by men wao, Lord knows, have little or nothing of himself, Sergeant Menard cent for the guard. In the writer sees that the only way of putting down their own which they can afford to sacrifice .-

"When we see gentlemen always at work with an of ancient wrongs." What those "wrongs" are, eye to the next election; present at all positical gahow grievous and deeply seated-the same therings; early in the field with personal addresses and explanations, and salutations and solicitations, we may be tolerably sure that for them the doctrine of natural compensation is in full force If they lose at all - and though we have heard of such losses, no that the poorest race in at least the West of Europe one seems much the poorer for them - they get the value of their money, as people do in horse racing or other excitem nt. No injury is due to a willing man; and it is of course only in a Pickwickian or a Noto episcopari sense that we talk of sacrifices which are so imburiously invited."

The doubts expressed as to the truth of the eported death of Dr. Livingstone, are it seems set at rest. All hopes must be abandoned, for whom he was attacked. The bold traveller, who certainly had little or nothing of the spirit of the Christian missionary about him, and whom it is to Europe? It is not very easy for the English assailants with his revolver, but was himself cut down by a third.

> MONTREAL CENTRE. - This electoral district will be contested by Mr. Rose and Mr. Workman.

serial publication.

WASHINGTON GUARDIAN.—This is the title of a new Catholic weekly paper, published at Washington. From the appearance of the first number we should say that it deserves success. the reach of the legislature plough share. It and we heartily wish the Guardian a long, pres-

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-April, 1867. | smoke. He is still in a critical condition. Messrs, Dawson Bros., Montreal. - A very interesting number. It opens with the Memoires and rightful owners of the soil, and robbed them | du Comte Beugnot, who played an important nart in the Revolution under the Empire, and the Restoration, and whose early career was remarkable for his intimacy with the infamous Mde. Lamotte the heroine of the Diamond Necklace. A very interesting article on the Archaelogy of North America follows. Next Spontaneous Generation, to which succeeds a notice of the Life and Works of Hans Holbein. Broad Church stand point, but strongly tainted with Erastianism; against which to its credit be it said Ritualism is an indignant protest; and whose spirit may be judged of by its eulogy of the Parliamentary Church of England, as a hundred and eighty-one, probaly with a ratio constanchurch which "was never infallible, and which, tly increasing in her favour, a popular party sent to with and through the State, desires to be formed Parliament from that Province will have a power with and through the State, desires to be formed and reformed anew by the spirit of each successive age." Had the early Church, the Church da and New Brunswick put together. Those are the of the catacombs, been inspired with this spirit, main features of the new situation though it is not she would scarce have Christianised the Roman Empire.

We have next a very excellent article on The Reign of Louis XV. that wretched voluptuary whose hideous life and reign explain, and offer the only possible excuse for, the French Revoluwith Earl Grey, another on Fatul Accidents

The new Constitution of 1st July, 1867, is the result of the fifteen years arduous and selfdenying labours

ST. PATRICE'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY - The following gentlemen have been elected officebearers for the | municipality of Toronto, which seems not to be ensuing half-year: President, Myles Murphy, reelected; 1st Vice-President, Thomas Jones; 2nd Vice-president, Thomas Driscoll; Secretary, Fe ix M. Oassidy; Assistant Secretary. George Byrne; Treasurer, Dan Harrey; Collecting Treasurer, Daniel Mullin; Assistant Collecting Treasurer John O'Leary ; Chief Marabal, John Lawlor ; Assistants, victual Clune and Robert Callaghan. Committee of Inquiry - St Ann's Ward, John Drew, John Sherhan and John Fitzgerald ; St. Antoine Ward, T. Cantrell fathers have eaten sour grapes, and our teeth are | and T Clarke; West Ward, Timothy McDonald : Centre Warl, Felix Melver; East Ward John Bourke. This association is we are happy to say, in a very in the funds, after paying on during the six months ending May, the sum of \$717 78 for benefits to sick and to families of deceased members. It is the only exclusively Irish benefit society in Montreal and ou Irish workingmen should lose no time in joining its ranks. By so doing they will be entitled to participate in the benefits conferred by being members such as weekly altowance during stckness, medical attandance, respeciable burial after death and assistance to those left after them.

Dr. Sterry Hunt lately read before the Aca researches upon e rtain reactions of magnesian salts and magnesian rocks. The author at acked the theory of MM. Hadinger and Suckov, who explain the efficience of sulphate of magnesia by the reaction of sulphate of lime and carbonate of magnesia. He believes representatives of the unaltered formation of the dolomites in the environs of Paris are that the magnesian silicates which form portion steatites; that the tales and serpentines are form d aqueously; that the composition as serpentines, &c.

PERSONAL - Sic William Logan and Mr. Richardson of the Geological Survey, returned to Montreal yesterday from Paris Dr. T. Sterry Hunt is not expected to return till late in the fall. We believe be contemplates making a geological tour through various European countries .- News of Saturday

Excitied Scene. - On Sunday night. Sergt Menard, of the City Police, when patrolling in Durham Street, saw a soldier of the Rille Brigade on the chimney of a house in that street, and from his appearance evidently in a very excited state. He tried threats and then coaxing, but neither was of any avail, and fearing the soldier would fall and injure meantime the soldier apparently seeing what was intended, tore off the ladders from the roof, and threw down those that were raised. The utmost caution had to be observed so as to prevent him if possible from doing bimself harm, but in spite of every care he fell comming down bearily, and bresking his leg. The unfortunate fellow whose name turns out to be Johnson was sent to the Mili tary Hospital.

SUPPORED CASE OF DECIMING -On Sunday morns ing, above the Grand Trunk bridge, a place often resorted to for bathing, the clothes of some bather, as it might be supposed, including a pair of long boots, such as are worn by gailors or watermen, were seen in the water, near the shore, but no owner ap peared. It was feared that the wearer might have entered the water and been drowned.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND THE IMMIGRANTS. - The Prescott Telegraph of June 12th says: Wa are glad to observe that the Grand Trunk Railway authorities have issued a circular to their agents and conductors requiring t'eir attention to certain wholesome regu lations therein contained having for their object the sovereigns, invoked the liberating, and avenging killed by a body of savages called Mavites, by the comfortable accommodation of the numerous immigrants who travel along the line. The due enfercement of these humans regulations cannot fail greatly to ameliorate the condition of the poor imm grants in their long journey along our great railroad from the seaboard to the far West which is their usual

The St John Telegraph says :- We have received information from private sources in the United States to the effect that the Government at Washington are auxious to bring about a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Colonies; ha a Mr. Young of the Treasury Depar men, Washington, has been ap pointed a Special Commissioner to enquire into the matter; and that, in addition to his trade mission, Mr. Young is charged to enquire as to the feelings of our people in reference to Annexation to the States, Mr. Young is said to be a Nova Scotian but is now THE YOUNG CATHOLIC GUIDE. - We have an American citizen. It is further stated that Mr. Young is at present somewhere in the Provinces to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Sadher prosecuting his enquiries We give these statements of the second number of this well conducted for what they may be worth. The fact that Mr. Derby's mission last year turned out to be as much political as commercial, would seem to justify the assumption that Brother Jonathan has something besides the interests of Trade in view in despatching this new Commission.

BELLYVILLE. Jude 15 .- The stone building on Front street, occupied by E. Harrison's brokstore and bindery, Gaorga Ritobio's dry goods sto e, Boine's photograph gailers, and A. R. Dougali's law office, was this morning destroyed by fire. Lora about \$15,000; mostly covered by insurance. The fire originated among come poper cuttings in the bindery. A son of Mr. Harrison was nearly suffice ted by

Tenonto 14th .- The discssion of the Ritual question in the Synod of the English Church has been b ought to a close. It was found that the Synod was incomplent to deal with the question by Oanon. A Committee, however, of four clergy and four laity were appointed to draft a memorial to the Provincial Synod, condemning all Ritualistic innovations. In the course of the debate, the Rev. W. S Darling, Huly Iri ity Church, acknowledged bimself a Ritualist. He said he believed that those who revived the practices complained of, had authority on their side. They had the law of the State and the law of the we have a review of the brief but decisive Prus- | Church for doing so. When he believed that he was sian Campaign of 1866: then an article on right he would perform his duties irrespective of what anydedy might say or do, and if the Synod were to pass that Canon, he would oppose them to the utmost of his power. He would set them at The sixth article is on Retualism, a moderate defiance; he would take the fir t opportunity of and conciliatory article enough, written from the dressing himself in all the vestiments authorized by the Church. He knew the consequences. He would appeal to the Metropolitan, and the onactments of the Synod would be treated with contempt-

It is nevertheless to be remarked that as Upper Canada is to have eighty-two members out of one very far greater than it ever had before, as Upper Capossible to forecast the numbers of each majority or tainty upon the complexion of the whole House of, Commons -- Montreal Herald.

aged 17 years, was, with several other boys, in bathing near Abbott's iouidry, below the slide. French and English languages. He with some others swam up to the slide, but to the Pupils. in Coal Mines, the number closing with a criMessrs. H. Byers, O. D. Cowan, O. Abbott, and D. Fairman for their exertions. They were on the spot with two boats, and had him up in a few minutes, but unfortunately too late, as life tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. was extinct.

Mr. Brown is very busy in his Globe lecturing th aware of the fact, on his own enormous services in bringing about confederation, as distinguished from Mr. Macdonald's in the same behalf. Of course a great parade is made of Mr. Brown's Constitutional Committee of 1864, which reported that it could not report and turned over the wh le subject constitutional changes to another session. Does Mr. Brown (we ask for information) mean to say that in '64 he had the smal est conception of the Union Act of 1867? Does he mean to say he either then or since conceived or proposed one essential feature of the Quebec Conference scheme. He certainly had agitated for years, 'rep. by pop 'but he never saw but flourishing condition - having the sum of \$1,262.59 one side of his own case, -he never contemplated, or toreshadowed a s seem under which all sections might come in without injustice or magiving under Lew constitutional atrangements. - Montreal Gazette.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Paris N Hadigan, \$2, St H Acinthe J U Boulanget, S9 ; Rt Rev 1 LaRocque, S3 ; Rt Rev C LaRocque, \$3; Sandwich, Ray F Marzeille. \$2; Hartings J O'Reilly, S2; West Troy, E A & G it Mone ly, \$18, US cy; Joniette, Rev J O Giroux, \$2; O. matown, Rev Mr Vincit, \$450; Pontiac Mills, H Mulligan,

Per J Daley, South Gloucester, - M Fagan S4. Per O McKenna, Indiana . P Farrell, S4 Per Rev A McKenzie, Creignish, Cape Breton,-Self, \$2; J McEatyre, Coll Mines, \$2 Per L Lamping, Kemptville- P Malton, \$4.

Died.

At Frampton, on the 31st ult., after a long and painful illness which he bore with christian resignation, at the age of 60, Mr. James O'Grady, native of the County Wexford, Ireland, and brother to the Rev greensands of the Paris basin are of the same Mr. O'Grady, P. P., of S: Catherines, District of Qubec .- Requiescat in pace.

Boston Pilot please copy.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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4	Straw		\$	5,00	to	\$6	50	
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	Pork, fresh, do		**	7 50) to	\$8	100	
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 17, 1867 Flour-Pollards, nominal \$0,00; Middlings, \$6,35 \$6,47; Fine, \$3,50 to \$6,75; Super., No. 2 \$6,75 to \$6,00; Superfine nominal \$0,00; Funcy \$8,00 to \$8,25; Extra, 48.50 to \$8.75; Superior Extra \$00 to \$9 25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$1,90 per100 lbs. On tmess | er brl. of 200 lbs. - \$5,50 to £5,75,

Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1 60

Peas per 60 lbs - 000c.

Onts per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or or delivery - Duli at 40c to 42c. Barley per 48 ibs .- Prices nominal, - worth about

Rye per 56 lbs. - 90c

Corn per 56 15s. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0.70 Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pote \$5.55 to \$5.60

ecouns, \$5,00 to \$5,05; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00.-First Pearls, \$7 70 to \$7.80. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$19, to \$19.00 :-

Primo Mess, \$15,50; Prime, \$14. to \$14,50



A SPECIAL MEETINNG of the above Corporation will take place on FRIDAY EVENING 21st inst., to make arraig monts for Procession Sunday. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC

ON THE

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

BY the kind permission of the Major General Commanding, the ANNUAL PIC-NIO of the above ociety will take place on the ST. HELEN'S IS-

MONDAY, THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

Gantlemen's Tickets, 50 cents each ; Ladies and Children, 25 cents each. Full particulars in a faw days.

By Order,

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Ren. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of minority with sufficient accuracy to decide with car- the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health. Gananoque, June 15.—This afternoon at of constant attention. The Course of instruction about 5.45, the eldest son of W. Potter, M. D. wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

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The Annual Session commences on the lat Sap-

July 21st 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Great rejoicings in France and Russia at the escape of the Czar from assassination. The Poles universally disavow sympathy for the crime.

The Moniteur, in its official account of the assassination, says, the ball struck the horse of one of the imperial grooms, who was riding at the door of the carriège. The people in the crowd threatened the life of the assassin, and the police interfered. The man says his name is Beregouski, and that he is a native of Volhynia.

The Gazette des Tribunaux says the ball passed between Napoleon and one of the sons of the Czar of Russia, wounding a lady who was standing opposite to see the cortege pass.

La France says, letters of congratulation to Napoleon have extensively been signed in the several towns, and it is believed will become general.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the President made a speech condemning the attempt at assassination, and expressing his sympathy with the august guests His centiments were loudly cheered. The assassin was examined to-day. He spoke with calmness, and gave his history. He is a Pole, and an instrumentma er. He was asked, 'How could fire at a sovereign, the guest of France?' He replied with tears, True I committed a great crime towards France. But you ran the risk of killing Napoleon.' To this the prisoner answered, 'No! a Polish bullet could not go astray; it must go straight when aimed at the Uzar. I wished to relieve the world of the Czar, and the Czar of remorse, which must weigh upon him' The prisoner showed no sorrow for the cr.me, and expressed regret at his failure. A magnificent hall was given at the Russian Embassy the same evening. The Czar, with his son, and the Emperor and Empress of the French, were present.

Paris, June 13th .- A despatch has been received by the Government from Constantinople, announcing that the Sultan of Turkey will take his departure from his capital for this city on Tuesday next.

What Athens and Rome were for the ancient Paris and France are for the modern, world For ages peoples loved to isolate themselves in their own strength, and jealously to maintain their individual nationality. The tendency of the modern epoch is, on the contrary, to efface animosities and to combine interests. The assemblage in Paris of so many men of different origin, and from points so distant and so diverse, will not fail to streng hen feelings of reciprocal amity and respect. France, by affording to all the opportunity for thus bringing together so many elements, has never fulfilled her mission of civilization better, and the Princes who are about to he her guest will have never promoted a nobler or juster cause by the authority of their example.

From this you may judge of the intense sell satis faction which prevails here. Let us hope that the future will prove that the results of this gathering of Princes will not be the mere interchange of commonplace courtesies, or even of decorations, which are by no means despised by this democratic people.

We learn that the Sultan is not the only Oriental Sovereign who contemplates visiting Paris on this occasion. A telegram from Constantinople annonnces that the Shah of Persia has not yet accepted the invitation sent him by the Emperor Napoleon. The presence, either at the same time or of one after the other, of these sublime personages would indeed be a remarkable event of the present century, and nothing more curious would be seen by themselves during the Exhibition. When Genoa the Superb was half burnt down by the French for having taken part with Spain, Louis XIV. would not make peace but on condition that the Doge came in person to implore his clemency :-

Imperiale Lascaro, the reigning Doge, accompanied by the Senators Lomallino, Garibaldi, Durazzo, and Salvago, came to Versailles to do all that the King exacted from them. The Doge, in his dress of ceremony, and wearing a cap of red velvet, which he frequently doffed, was the spokesman; his discourse and his assurance of submission were dictated by Seignelai (the eldest son of Colbert, and his successor as Minister of Marine). The King seated and covered, listened to him : but, as in all the acts of his life he blended politeness with dignity he treated Lascaro and the senators with as much kindliness as pomp. The Ministers Louvois, Croissy, and Seignelai displayed more haughtiness to them so much so that the Doge said. The King takes liberty from our hearts by his manner of receiving us, but his Ministers give it back to us. Every one knows that when the Marquis de Seignelai asked him what was the most singular thing he had seen at Versailles, he replied, It was seeing myself there.'

Should M. Rouber be tempted to put the same question to the Sultan and the Shan after their inspection of the capital and the Excibition, they might make the same reply as the Doge of Genca .- Times

The Journal des Debats advocates the necessity of France being prepared for any emergency that may arise. It is not a mystery that her military organi zation was incomplete, and that had she been called upon to make war, though she might have had plenty of men, those men would have been very badly armed. There would have been many soldiers, many officers, many Generals, all of whom would undoubtedly have done so under great disadvantages as regards the materials of war. No one in particular merits reproaches for that state of things, for everybody has contributed towards it. The fact was revealed by the Luxemburg affair, and the possibility of a war with Prussia proved the necessity of the preparations which people have a right to expect from a vigilant Government.

In an article in the Opinion Nationale M. Laurent (de l'Ardeche) doubts whether, after all, it was the true spirit of peace and concern for the future that inspired the diplomatists of the London Conference, for the people of Luxemburg have not been con aulted M Laurent (de l'Ardecha) was one of M. Ledra Rollin's Commissioners in that department in 1848, and was e ected representative of the people both to the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, where he always voted with the Left, that is, with the more advanced political party in the Assembly. He had been, moreover, a member of the St. Simonian Community, but subsequently withdraw from it when new doctrines were introduced which seemed to many of the brethren a departure from the orthodoxy of St. Simon. Both as a legislator and publicist M. Laurent was ever well known to the public; in the former capacity for his connexion with the revolutionary party, and in the latter by his numerous writings, of which the best known are, or were, a history of Napoleon, and an elaborate apology Robespierre, to the two first editions of which, published in 1828, he did not think proper to put his name. M. Laurent exults that the period is approaching which he pre icted 40 years ago, of the universal brotherhood which is to proclaim that any conflict between nations should be considered as a civil war. He says he was mocked at a good deal, and people flang in his face the names of the Abbe Baint Pierce and St. Simon, dreamers, well meaning, no doubt, but not to be spoken of without exciting laughter. Times have, however, changed. The scotters at the idea of general and perpetual peace, at universal fraternity and community of mankind, have disappeared, and their political descendants are reveries so long ridiculed as more illusions, but which are now regarded as practicable by those who are founding the League of Peace. Whatever be the origin of this league, whether it has a political object or not, or whatever the social result it has in . view, and which the London Conference has ratified, it cannot but gladden the 'veteran utopists' (M. . Laurent is 74):

Who hope as I do that the God of armies will be | that its acceptance can only be forced. The ecclemore and more arrested in his wrath and his menaces by the God of the workshops; and that pacific la-bour will at last display, without fear of disorders and fratricidal struggles, the magnificence of art, of science, and of industry in universal competition.'

Have these noble objects been aimed at by the London Conference; and have the causes of war, extravagant pretensions, excessive cupidity, ultramilitary ardour, the paroxysms of ambition and pride given way, as if by enchantment, to international sympathies the most lively and sincere? Had Lord Stanley done this he could not be too much glorified; he would be the greatest benefactor of he human race, the precursor of the holy alliance of peoples, the testamentary executor of Henry IV., of the Abbe Saint Pierre, and of Saint Simon. Unfor tunstely, the work of conciliation which he has accomplished, and for which he is entitled to gratitude, has not this immense impost. The treaty which he has concluded, however advantageous for the moment to the upper world, still bears the old mark The new right, sprung from the French Revolution, popular suffrage as practised in France, Italy, Savoy Nice, and Venetia, and appealed to by France on behalf of the Danes of Schleswig, has been refused to the Luxemburgers. Royalty, relying on its Divine right, has, in the presence of the representatives of universal suffrage, disposed of whole populations without deigning to consult them. It has decided upon their distinies according to its own will and pleasure, without the slightest regard for the consequences or for the other questions which may sconer or later, for want of equitable and definite solution, again seriously endanger the peace of the world. This persistence in the old diplomatic prac tice of mere expediency has been commented upon and denounced with regret and apprehension by two journals - The Times of England and the Journal des Debats of France- which, assuredly, are not disposed to Radicalism or to warlike tendencies.

The French papers informs us that in the diocese of Cambray alone the subscriptions for a fund, out of which the Pontifical Corps of Zouaves is to be paid, amount to one hundred and twelve of 500 francs (£20) each making a total in English money of £2,240 per annum, which this very small section of France has made itself responsible for. In the diocese of Tours there are twenty subscriptions; in that of Sens, thirty-six; in Rennes, nineteen; in Le Mans, twelve; and in Limoges eight; making in all one hundred and forty-uine, or with Cambray two hundred and fifty one substriptions of £20 each, or five thousand and twenty pounds in English money, which is guaranteed to be paid yearly for the maintenance of the Pope's Zouaves. In addition to these there are many private subscriptions, of which we will give a more full account next week. The movement may be said to have only just commenced, but it has already succeeded far beyond what even the most sanguine of its promoters over hoped. All honour to Catholic France, not only for the money subscribed, but for this most significant guarantee that the is fidel will never with the consent of that great nation, occupy the Holy City. Five hundred france, or £20 sterling, is the sum which each Zouave costs the Roman Government, and for this reason the subscriptions are divided into sums of twenty pounds each, every such amount being generally clubbed together by several persens. In some districts it is made up by contributions of one or two sous each amongst the peasantry; in other places many single individuals, or individual families, give each a subscription. Thus, in the diocese of Noson, four priests have subscribed twenty pounds amongst them, and four laymen each give a like sum. Could not something of the sort be carried out in England? THE PRINCE IMPERIAL -Specking of the beir to the

French throne the Pall Mali Gazette says :-A correspondent of a Catholic contemporary gives very different account of the Prince Imperial's health from that given in the Parisian journals He says that the little patient's health 'is such as to leave no hope of his recovery. The poor child is a victim to scrofula of the most determined character, and part of the bone has already been removed and replaced by plates of gold in a recent operation. It is stated postively, as the opinion of M. Nelaton that he cannot any ive a second operation, and that his living to succeed to the throne is utterly improbable.' Ali this may be true, or it may only mean that the writer wishes to circulate what he believes will be agreeable to the royalist party in France. And as the statement concerning the Prince Imperials health is immediately followed by another, setting forth how their majesties the King and Queen of France have just returned from Prague, where they have been received with the warmest testimonies of affection by the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and how they are now at their chateau at Frohidroff, receiving the homage of a large party of the French noblesse. wear inclined not to take such an unfavorable view of the prince Imperial's prospects as our contemporary's gloomy vaticinations might otherwise have inclined us to do.

The Droit referring to the recent discovery of the body of a lady in the forest of Fontainebleau, states that a post mortem examination proves that death had been the result of a crime. The police are actively pursuing their investigations, and one arrest has al ready been made, although for obvious reasons, the details are not made public.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Florence, June 10. - The Italian Parliament refuse to ratify he convention concluded by the Minister of Finance with Comte Fould of Paris for raising a loan based upon the proceeds of an extraordinary tax upon the church property of Italy.

The Italian Press is just now very low spirited. It is eating such very humble pie that it reproduces the slashing articles of the English Liberal Press opropos of Italian politics, with the preface of certain very penitential sentiments. It arouses one's pity to ee a people with such glorious antecedents reduced so low as that its Press can turn and thank the passersby who throw mud at the nation. From every side one hears complaints. The fair city of Cortons, girdled with many towers, in the centre of fertile Umbria, is brought so low that its people write to say that they fear to go outside their own doors, still more to take a wak outside the city. The hills about are full of bandits who penetrate into the city, who attack the peaceful citizens, and rob them as they are sauntering quietly along under the shadow of their own city walls. The authorities have their own differences to settle, and to pocket as much as they can and care little for contingencies which

have as yet on y affected their neighbors. There are other reasons why the Italian journals should just at present be very blue. The Chamber which began so hopefully seems to have fallen or to be fast falling into the old vice of Italian Chambers -do-nothingness, and already the journals are laying down rules for the guidance of the Chamber .-As one journal justly remarks the session will terminate in barely two months, and if some great stride is not made before that time the country will be no nearer to the great object of its desire. If nothing financial is clearly settled before the session ends, 1868 will find things just where they are -The schemes of the Figance Minister, at first received with some enthusiasm seem now to have the vice inherent in all financial schemes prepared for the deliverance of Italy under its present rulers - the vice of being dreams that can never be realised; for that they are built upon data only found in the imagination of the financer. The Italian funds in the Paris marbecoming enthusiastic admirers of these same ket do not go up: they rather go down and that is enough to make the Italians lose confidence in this and all political off-nders are absolved from punishnew panacea if there were anything substantial ment. Refugees and wandering patriots may return about it they say, the funds would soon rise. Foreign and give their energies to building up their free investors can only hope to pay themselves by the success of the kingdom; if there were any apparent chance of that success they would be sufficiently alive

siastical scheme, although lengthily propounded by the Minister, who told the Chamber that he was no idealist, only a simple financier,' is exposed to many breakers. It is only the more complete and systematic robbery of the Church, the draining it to its last halfpenny in some of its clauses, the getting blood out of a stone; and it it were to pass, the Church would be perfectly landless and fundless. Bu; even Republican journals say, and wisely say that it promises little chance of success, and that if it were passed the only result would be that so much real property would be in the hands of foreigners and that the chances of repairing the woes of Italy would be so much fewer did any nitch occur in the management of it. There would be nothing left, then, to remove the twenty-three millions and more pounds sterling with which the accounts are burdened on the debtor side. Meantime, too, the official journal has to deny that there are dissensions among the foreign capitalists, which hinder the solution of the difficulty Bnd meantime the Chamber has to make up an income for Prince Amadeus and his bride, and to see to paying off the six millions of francs which burden the civil list-a debt Victor Emmanuel has with some policy, made a quasi condition of his renouncement of a large portion of the civil list. As Italian unity gets weaker and weaker the noble

courage and piety of right-minded Italians seem to be ever getting brighter and brighter. Large sums continue to pour is for the centenary. The noble conduct of Count Crotti di Castigliole, a Piedmon tese deputy, has been a theme of much comment. Rome had decided that a Catholic could sit as a deputy provided that he took the oath, with the reserve, saving all laws divine and ecclesiastical, to be uttered in a clear voice before at least two witnesses. When he went to take his seat this eminent man formerly Minister of Piedmont in France and Switzerland, and more than once the bold asserter of the rights of the Church and of the people, added these words to the oath. A great up oar was the conses quence, and he was declared incapable of taking his seat from disrespect to the oath.

Some statistics of the cholera recently published in Italy show that, during the eight months and more of its prevalence in united Italy, there were 32,577 persons attacked, of whom 12,901 died. In all cases the majority of persons were men, and the proportion of married persons over the unmarried is very decided. The poor who were attacked numbered 15,467; but among the better classes the ratio of mercality was far higher-it fact 60 per cent. But few young children were attacked, and the susceptibility to the disease was most evident between the ages of twenty and thirty five. By a recent decree the civil list of Victor Emmanuel is fixed at £710,000 yearly from the end of '868, and by this arrangement it is reduced by £40 000 a year. As the reduction to £490,000 will not take place till the end of 1868, with all the credit of his sacr fice the King manages to secure the payment of his pressing debt of £'40,-000. The students of Naples have petitioned to have the heavy fees imposed on university education by these new apostles of civilisati n a little lightened. They have been told for consolation that the French atudents pay more than they do; that their own fees for diplomas are in law only £24 16s., in medicine and surge: y only £28 16s., and in natural sciences and mathematics only £20 16s., while a chemist s faculty costs only £12 16s. The word enly does

the Church property. Rome. - Marseilles, May 22 -In elligence received here from Rome to the 19th inst, states that after the last Consistory the Cardinals decided upon ap pointing a term within which Cardinal Audrea should be called upon to make his defence. Should he fail to comply with this order by the expiration of that term, he would be condemmed in contumaciam, and sentenced to forfeit his right of voting in the Sacred College and at the Conclave.

not seem to give much conso ation to these poor vic-

tims of enlightenment. Rumour gets stronger and

strouge, about the rupture of the Rothschild nego-

tiations with the Italian Government on the score of

The rumours of a probable war have damaged a little people's confidence in the success of the fetes, but the result of the Coogress has been to raise the hopes of the Romans. Nobody seems to think that the thought of war is really abandoned; but its being deferred is the cause of congratulation to us here. It saves us, at least, from the unpleasantness of a Garibaldian invasion. Garibaldi and his committee have hit upon the expedient of contracting a loan by issuing six millions of notes. This will, perhaps zet the money they look to raise; they can, at any ate,fail back upon the resources available in England. The project does not seem a very happy one, and the zeal of the Romans in it is greatly doubted even by the Republicanist journals. The conduct of the Italian Government with respect to it is more an object of suspicion to these journals than it is to ourselves. The spectacle of a Government so bound by convention as the Italian Government professes to e, and priding itself so much upon its honourable intentions, and expressing itself as so aggrieved when one but so much as bints a doubt of its good will to the Papacy, and yet allowing alloan intended as a means for attacking the Papal Government to be announced is the official paper as a statement, and permitting these notes to be circulating under its own eyes is one not a little instructive. One day this week there were some nneasy movements near the troncier, which led to the idea that there might be somethin, in action earlier than was intended, and reinforcements were on the eve of being sent there. There seems little doubt that the Emperor has a keen eye on these movements, and that the troops kept ready for that purpose on the frontiers of Italy or, as some say, in Cortona, would be sent down at very short notice. - Cor. Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, June 8 .- The coronation of the Emperor Joseph of Austria as King of Hungary took place in this city to-day in the presence of a great concourse of people. The ceremonies were impressive, and the utmost enthusissm prevailed.

Hungary again takes its place among European States, with the Emperor of Austria as King. The coronation took place on Saturday, with ceremonial magnificence, and amid great enthusiasm. The preparations were made on a scale intended to eclipse the display usually attendant upon such ceremonies, and to deepen the favorable impression which the conciliatory course of the new monarch has made upon his rebellious people. For twenty years that country has been held as a conquered province, and once the Emperor, who is now received with ac clamations of joy, was nearly murdered in the streets of his own capital by a fanatical patriot. The change is due to concessions. Hungary has strongly maintained her right to their own Constitution and Government, and, on assuming the crawn, King Francis took a solemn oath to support the old Constitution. Thus the monarch yields and Hungary makes a great point for free Government. Sacowa taught him a lesson. The conciliatory course which he has taken under the advice of Baust, his Protes tant prime minister, is wise and politic. He becomes practically a Hangarian leaves that State its own government, overawes it with no military force, respects the will of the -people, and thus founds the kingdom on the surest basis. If the concessions to Hungarian nationality are not a sham, there will be an end of insurrection, assassination and political executions Indeed, the Emperor's liberal policy looks even further than Hungary. Poland and the German provinces are offered the same autonomy, in stitutions, and whatever disin'egrating influences may result from this policy of combining diff-rent nationalities under one bead, there will be more freeto their own interests to seize it at once. The pro-dom and progress under Francis Joseph than the posed tax on grinding core is so odious to the people | present generation has yet seen.

PRUSSIA:

In order to give an idea of the contradictory feelings with which the labours of the London Conference are viewed by the German public, I cannot do better than translate the following passage from the Elberfeid Zeitung :

· Though the possibility of war had been contemplated wih a heavy heart by all classes of the population alike, the feeling of satisfaction now prevalent is not without its alloy. People are neither thoroughly content with the settlement arrived at. nor entirely at their ease as to the future. The demands preferred by France in the Luxemburg affair have greatly contributed to rouse the susceptibilities of our countrymen, and the arrangement devised by the Powers is certainly not of a nature to pour oil upon our icritated feelings. However true it may be that Europe, having appointed Prussia the guardian of Luxemburg 50 years ago, is entitled o withdraw the privilege under a change of circumstances, still the people, too simple-minded to appreciate diplomatic niceties are alive only to the fact of our evacuating the fortress after all. And are we to think lightly of the definitive exclusion of Luxemburg from the German Jommonwealth? Is it not after such a loss but a poor consolation that the country has not fallen into the hands of France? Apart however, from our own feelings of mortification, it is easy to foresee that the enemies of Prussia, both in Northern and Southern Germany, will not scruple to make use of this opportunity for the most vehement attacks. Indeed a portion of the Saxon Press already assures us that in the days of the old Contederacy, when Austria was one with the nation, such a solution of the Luxemburg difficulty would have been impossible.

THE LAST WAGSR OF BATTLE IN ENGLAND .- There has died in Birmingham a poor old man, one event of whose history forms an impartant mark in the progress of civilization in England especially as relating to the old barbarous mode of settling disputes, and trying causes by the 'wager of battle.' The deceased, William Ashford, was the last person who was challenged in an English court to meet in single combat, a man whom he had accused as the murderer of his sister. On the 26th May, 1817, a beautiful young woman named Mary Ashford, in her twentieth year, went to dance at Erdington without proper protection. She left the festive scene at a late hour, accompanied by Abraham Thoronton, a farmer's son. They were last seen talking together at a stile near the place, but next morning she was found dead in a pit of water; and there were fearful evidences that she had been abused and murdered. General suspicion pointing to Thoronton, he was arrested and tried for murder at Warwick Assizes in August; but though strong circumstantial evidence was given against him, the defence which was an alibi, obtained a verdice of 'not quilty.' The feeling of indignation at his acquittal was so intense that a new trial was called for, and an appeal was entered against the verdict by William Ashford, the brother and next of kin to the murdered girl. Thornton was again apprehended, and sent to London in November to be tried before Lord Ellenborough and the full Court of Queen's Bench. Instead of regular defence Thoronton defied all present modes of jurisdiction. and claimed his right according to ancient custom, to challenge his accuser to fight him, and decide his innocence or guilt by the 'wager of battle.' answer to the question of the Court was, ' Not guilty, and I am ready to defend the same by my body. He accompanied these words by the old act of taking off his glove and throwing it down upon the floor of the court. At this stage of the proceedings William Ashford, who was in court, actually came forward and was about to accept the challenge by picking up the glove, when he was kept back by those about him. With what wonder did the assembly, and indeed the nation, ask, 'Can a prisoner insist upon so obsolete a mode of trial in such a time of light as the nineteenth century?' The Court decided in April, 1818, that the law of England was in favour of the wager of battle;' that the old laws sanctioning it had never been repealed; and that though this mode of trial had become obsolete, it must be allowed. Thornton was therefore discharged, and being set at liberty left for America, where he died in obscuri y.

The funny man of the Cincinnatti Times has perpetrated the following schoolboy essay on Winter: --Winter is the coldest season of the year, because it slide down hills in linen tronsers. We could snow ball without getting our fingers cold-and men who go out sleigh-riding wouldn't have to stop at every taveru to warm as they do now. It snows more in the winter than it does at any other season of the year. This is because so many cutters and sleighs yours, &c., are made then. Ice grows much better in winter than in summer, which was an inconvenience before the discovery of ice houses. Water that is left out of doors is apt to freeze at this season. Some tolks take in their wells and cisterns on a cold night and keep them by the fire so they don't freeze.

Skating is great fun in the winter. The boys get their skates on when the river is froze over and race, play tag, break through the ice and get wet all over, (they get drowned sometimes and are brought home all dripping which makes their mothers scold getting water over the carpet in the front room), tall and break their heads and enjoy themselves in many other ways. A wicked boy once stole my skates and run off with them and I could not catch him. Nother said: 'Never mind, punishment will overtake him.' There aint much sleigh riding except in winter .-Folks don't seem to care about it in warm weather. Grown up boys and girls like to go sleigh riding. The boys generally drive with one hand and help the girls with the other. Brother Bob let me go along once when he took Celia Ann Crane out sleigh riding and I thought he paid more attention to holding the muff than he did to holding the horse. Snow balling is another winter sport. I have snow balled in the summer but we used hard apples. It is n't so amusing as it is in winter somehow.

A COOL FARMER - We have seen and heard of cool proceedings ere this, but the conduct of the Vermont agriculturist was positively 'iced.' He once sold a load of hay to his neighbor, who, contrary to his expectations, after seeing it weighed stayed to see it unloaded. But a few forkfuls were off when a bouncing rock rolled from off the load; then another, and then a third came bang upon the floor. 'What's this?' queried the buyer in a loud voice. 'Most all herd-grass this year,' replied the deaf man. But, see, bere,' continued the other, pointing to the boulders which lay arrayed in judgment against the dishonest hayman; 'what does all this mean?' 'Shan't cut nigh so much hav this year as I did last,' replied the dealer in herd-grass. Just as he had finished the last sentence down thundered a rousing chunk of granite, making a deep indention in the barn-floor with one of its sharp angles. I say neighbor H., screamed the purchaser of granite, 'I want to know what in the deuce these are?' pointing to the boulders and the big lump of granite. Old N. took up a mighty forkful of the herd-grass, give it a toss into the hayloft, then leaning upon his fork, ejecting his huge quid of tobacco, and replacing it with a fresh one, he took a view of the fragments of a stone wall that lay before him and with one of the blandest smiles he replied, - 'Them is rocks.'

The Presbylerian Banner has a communication from 'Dickey,' who, speaking of a revival, at which he presided, and for which he received a little over \$107, says: 'Twenty received the ordinance of Baptism. Two others, who were to be baptized, were providentially hindered from being present!

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June, 1867.

PURITY THE BLOOD .- If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if

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June, 1867.

SORE EYES CURED AFTER THREE YEARS' SUFFERING!

August 3rd, 1864. Dear Sirs, -It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOLS SARSAPARILLA, and SUGAR CUATED Pills. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being much inflamed, swelled, and matterating. My eye-lashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease I tried the best comes in the winter mostly. In some countries Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, winter comes in the summer, and then it is very but their efforts, instead of benefitting, injured me, pleasant. I wish winter came in summer in this I then tried your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA country which is the best Government the sun ever bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am shone upon. Then we could go skating barefoot and | glad to say, that five bottles of the SARSAPARILLA and three phials of the PILLS, completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you, I am dear sire,

EDWARD LANE, Wellington St, Montreal.

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

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK!-This vital question, involving 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. Will you persist in drugging yourself with drastic mineral purgatives, that weaken, rack, and destroy the internal system, or will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation which all the violent and depleting purgatives create? If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, BRISTOL'S EUGAR COATED PILLS will realize your wish.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impute essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts' and 'essences, in the South American and Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Co'ogne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living plowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wush for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequaled.

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

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

Rafus Choate once asked a witness what his occupation was. The sanctimonious individual auswered : 'I am's minister of the gospel, sir-a candle of the Lord.' 'Of what denomination, sir?' 'The Baptist.' 'I trust, then,' replied Mr. Chaote, 'that you ere a dipped, but not a wick ed caudle.'

The English Parliament enacted in 1770, that whoever shall impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of his Mejesty's male subjects by the scents paints, cosmetic washes, artificial tee h, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays; hoops, high-heeled, shoes or bolstered hips, should be prosecuted for witchcraft, and that the marriage should be null and

The town of Brunswick, Georgia, is visited with a flea plague.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, tor the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Figu, Dried Apples, Mair Braad, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMIS ION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street.

opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.



A CARD FROM

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY CP

WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. Taey produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to St. Sylvester, April 5, 1867. turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except wat; hes of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Aucres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M.I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE. The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials-the brass the steel, the silver the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine-that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail be would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system .-They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cares, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chroncmeter for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED

by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

> ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents.

ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada.

A. SHANDON & CO.

GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Sait, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. well to give them a call as they will Trade with them

on Liberal Terms. May 19. 1867.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

June, 1867. CONTENTS:

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Ancients.

2. Verheyden's Right Hand.

3. May; A Fancy.
4 Impressions of Spain.
5. Victor Cousin

Praises of the Blessed Sacrament. Architecture of Birds.

8. The Father of Waters.

0. The Church and the Roman Empir: 10. The Death of Napoleon.

11. Sketch of Pere Hyacinthe. 12. The Two Lovers of Flavia Domitilla.

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BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class bewing Mechines in the city

N B .- These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse

SEWING MACHINES.-J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Æina Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversi ble Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noise less Family Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12. A 1 machines sold are warranted for one year Entire entisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sowing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

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FOR SALE, that beautiful Farm, situate at St. Hyacinthe, two miles from the Station, containing 180 acres in superficies (130 arable, and 50 in bush,) with a dwelling house, barn, stables, and outbuildings thereon erected. Terms liberal. For full particulars, apply to WRIGHT & BROGAN, Notaries, 58 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

MONTREAL. The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Oard, and to solicit the favor of

their patronage.

From the 1 ag and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING EUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Repairs will be punctually attended to.

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AGUA DE MAGNOLIA: - The prettiest thing, the 'sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in

the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

S. T .- 1860. - X . - The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something stattling .-They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. F.—1860.—X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfi-guring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggiats.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely - one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. . . The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada"

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins,

etc, either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate ongravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious

beauty. It is sold everywhere.
SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

WHAT DID IT! - A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed tace, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and in-stead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. it can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been stendily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees All instantaneous dyes deaden and lojure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESsing. Price 50 cents and St. Sold by all dealers. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggista.

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> BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Oznadas.
> DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

> > QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865.

Mr. J. Baigos,

After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Vel pani's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commeacement of a growth of hair. Yours truly,

THOMAS MCCAFPRY. Fold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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Sec.-Treasurer. May 9, 1867.

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DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Oholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt.
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lowing articles on hand and for sale :- Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluio, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c.
CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also

be found a powerful disinfecting rgent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d

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A CERTAIN CORE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D.

• • I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.
REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infaatum common bowel compinint bron-chitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully re-

commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. U. BOOMER. Messrs, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs-Having

witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Choicra Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as muy be suffering from the aforementioned or sim lar diseases, up a sale and effectual remedy.

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Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions: -At the commencement of the disease take a tea-

spoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoes and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the

dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few bours N.B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of

The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to

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This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word to every thing that constitutes a good education.

This House is situated on the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Caughnawaga .-The means of communication to Upper Canada and United States are of easy access.

A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Play-Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of the Young Ladies. The Course of Instruction is in both languages,

French and English. There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health. The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Polite

Literature, Geography, Denestic Economy, Plain and Funcy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music - Piano, Harp. The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy, Botanic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry,

Asironomy, &c., &c. TERMS. (PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANOB). Board, per annum.....\$80.00 Washing...... 10.00 Music - Piano...... 20.00 Harp..... Extra.

Bed and Bedding..... 6.00 The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before

rensons.

the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible UNIFORM.

In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One plain White Dress, with Cape. In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape. July, 5, 1866.

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MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sirel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne,

L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other interme-On and after MONDAY the 6th of May, and until further Lotice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:---The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Seven P M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Eorel. Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take

them to the steamers without extra charge. The Steamer MONPREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and re-turning, at the ports of Sorel, Three livers and

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Oartier Whatf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Luncraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.
The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will

cun on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, S. Sulpice, Lanorate and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and

Weduceday at Four P. M.
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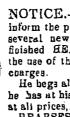
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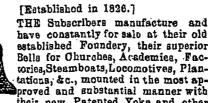
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