

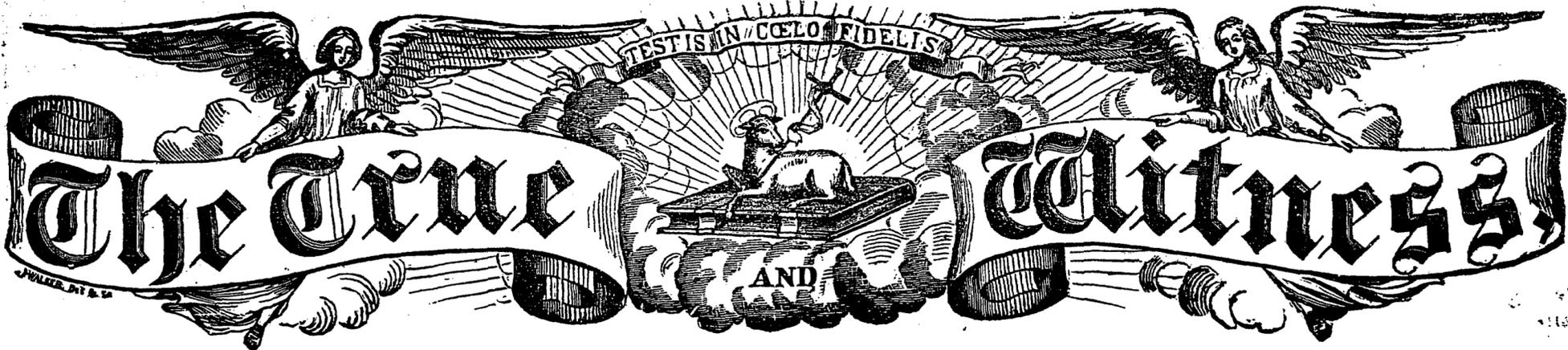
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

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No. 45.

## THE AYLERS;

OR,

## FAMILY MANAGEMENT.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

'What can be the reason Harriet and Miss Williamson are so late in returning from their walk?' said Mrs. Aylmer to her husband, as they were sitting one November evening in the comfortable library. 'What can they be about?' continued the lady, an additional shade of gloom passing over her face, as she watched the approaching shadows of night darkening more and more the room in which they sat. 'That girl Harriet keeps the house in a continual state of agitation; I never know what it is to have a moment's peace with her mad-cap pranks.'

Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer were people of rank and fortune, who resided in the south of England; they had married late in life, and the result of their union were two children, a boy and girl. Mrs. Aylmer was chiefly remarkable for her capabilities of putting herself into terrific fits of ill-temper, which alarmed and subjugated all around her to fulfil all her behests, and for ruling with strict and unflinching authority over her respectable husband. Mr. Aylmer's principal peculiarities were an excessive love of good English dinners, and long, comfortable naps after them. Charles Aylmer, the son and heir, was a sickly, spoiled boy of fourteen. He was ill-tempered, selfish, cowardly, and mischievous—the darling of his mother, who remitted in his favor the uninterrupted severity she showed to all else—the heir of the property, and the sovereign of the household. He was chiefly remarkable for telling tales of his sister; eating a surprising quantity of cakes and sweetmeats; a great love of tyranny, united to a strong sense of personal danger. He had a tutor who, for one hundred pounds per annum, with a considerable number of physical comforts, was willing to take charge of an unwilling pupil and a disagreeable boy. Harriet Aylmer was fifteen, a fine tall girl, very handsome, very high spirited, very clever, and very disobedient, passionate, and mischievous; she had always shown great aptitude for teasing and laughing at her brother (for which she invariably got punished), and for treating with supreme contempt all existing authorities. Her character was redeemed from its great faults and unfeminine love of mischief by deep and strong powers of affection, which few had the power of calling forth, and by great kindness and benevolence towards those worse off than herself for the luxuries of life. She was neither her mother's darling, nor her father's heir; and as they had some floating ideas of the necessity of both rewards and punishment in the education of children, they solved the difficulty by applying the rewards to Charles and the punishments to Harriet. Poor Harriet, she was no one's pet! She teased her brother, disturbed her papa's naps, grumbled at her mother's partiality, caricatured the tutor, disobeyed and disliked her governess, belied Mrs. Jones, her mamma's officious maid, in supreme contempt, and was disliked by one half her friends, and continually reproved by the other; the only persons who loved her undividedly were her little dog Fido, the gardener's daughter, silly Jane, and most of the servants, who pitied and excused her.

Now that we have introduced the Aylmers to our readers, we will continue our tale where we left it off, in the old library.

'Well,' continued Mrs. Aylmer, 'I must know what keeps them so long. Ring the bell, Mr. Aylmer; Miss Williamson should remember I don't approve of a young lady of Harriet's age being out so long. Oh, here they come,' she exclaimed, as the door opened. It was not them: it was Charles and his tutor.

'Oh, mamma!' exclaimed the boy, bursting in with an excited look and heated face, 'what do you think Miss Harriet has been doing?—she will get what she does not like, I expect, when you know.'

'What has she been doing?' asked Mrs. Aylmer; 'something wrong, I have no doubt; but don't be in such a hurry my darling. Poor child, you are quite out of breath; you will kill yourself with such speed. I thought I had told you, Mr. Ramsey,' said she, turning round to the embarrassed tutor, 'that I did not wish Mr. Charles to exert himself in this way, to put him in such a state. It is very odd people cannot attend to what is said to them.'

'I assure you, madam,' answered the unfortunate tutor, seeing a storm brewing in Mrs. Aylmer's threatening brow—'I assure you, Mr. Charles was so anxious to come and tell you that he saw Miss William.'

'Stop, stop,' interrupted Charles, 'I don't want you to tell mamma—I shall tell her myself.'

The obsequious tutor was silent, and the spoiled child proceeded to relate how his sister

had in a frolic seized upon and bound her governess to a tree in the adjoining wood. A servant was immediately sent to release her, and a search instantly made for the delinquent, far and near. Some one thought of going into her room, where she was found, sitting quietly by the window. By this time the unfortunate governess was released from her situation, and had returned home, with the determination of not staying another day with such a pupil.—Pale with anger, she rushed into Mrs. Aylmer's presence.

'Madam—Mrs. Aylmer—' she gasped, as soon as she found words.

'I know all,' interrupted Mrs. Aylmer, waving her off with her hand. 'Pray do not repeat things so very unpleasant for a mother's ear; but I must say, Miss Williamson, you must have your pupil under very indifferent command, for her to get to such a pitch.'

'Madam,' again gasped the ill-treated governess. But it was in vain for her to speak; Mrs. Aylmer would not listen to her.

'Well, then, Mrs. Aylmer,' she at last said, 'you will perhaps have the kindness to hear me when I say that, sorry as I am to leave a house where I have experienced so much kindness and lady-like treatment, I am obliged to decline the honor of any longer conducting the education of your daughter.'

'Spare yourself the trouble,' interrupted Mrs. Aylmer again, with a haughty glance, 'for I have long thought of removing Miss Aylmer from your care, and the events of this night have hastened my determination.' She rung the bell. 'Robert, tell Mrs. Jones to bring Miss Aylmer here.'

'My dear, shall we not dine first?' interposed Mr. Aylmer, with a timid voice. (He had been sitting for some time looking on in great annoyance at the bustle and turmoil going on around him.) 'It is past seven o'clock, and the dinner will be spoiled,' he continued, fidgetting in his chair, from a mixture of fear at his wife's anger at the interruption and dread of the dinner being over-cooked. His faint appeal was of no use.

'Mr. Aylmer, may I beg of you once more not to interfere? I believe,' said she, casting on him a glance of supreme contempt, 'your dinner is of more consequence to you than all your family put together.' At this moment Harriet entered, her brow firmly set, her mouth closed, and her whole appearance showing she had made up her mind to bear the storm hovering over her head with dogged indifference. It is needless to repeat her mamma's address to her, the specimen we have given of her eloquence will show the style of it. Harriet listened unmoved and unsoftened. 'Well,' said her mother, stopping at last for want of breath to go on, 'what have you got to say for yourself! Speak—are you deaf?'

'No, I wish I were,' muttered Harriet, sullenly; 'I have not anything to say; I know if I were to explain, it would do me no good—I should not get justice done to me.'

'Leave this room, Miss Aylmer.'

Harriet obeyed; in opening the door she passed the poor governess, wiping tears of mortification from her eyes. Harriet was touched; she went up to her, and, taking her hand, she said, 'Come, Miss Williamson, let us be friends; I will forgive you if you will me. I am sorry I tied you to the tree, but you put me into such a passion, I could not restrain myself.' The governess flung away her hand, and, with flashing eyes, muttered something about hypocrisy.—Harriet turned as red as fire; she looked round the room; her brother Charles was laughing at her disappointment. 'Take that for your pains,' said she, giving him a box on the ear, 'you cowardly tell-tale;' and, with flashing eyes, ran out of the room.

The simple version of this adventure was as follows:—Miss Williamson and Harriet were taking their usual afternoon's walk. Harriet had brought with her in her arms her little pet Fido, who was seized with an unaccountable whim of keeping up a constant barking. Miss Williamson, who was not in the best of humors, having had a brief interchange of words with Mrs. Aylmer, felt very much inclined to vent her ill-humor upon the present company. In no very gentle terms she insisted upon Harriet putting the dog down. Harriet refused, and Miss Williamson seized hold of the dog and threw him roughly on the ground; poor Fido howled piteously, and lumped away. With sparkling eyes and raised color, Harriet took hold of her pet, and dared Miss Williamson to do it again. The governess was so unmindful of her position as to do it. Harriet said nothing, but not many minutes after, she seized her opportunity, and, being a remarkably strong girl, tied her governess to a tree; she then quietly left her, and going back to where her poor little dog lay really hurt, she took him up in her arms, and went to her own room, where she remained, with dogged

firmness, till called up to account for her conduct.

The next day, Harriet was conveyed in a close chariot to a school some fifty miles off, celebrated for the strict seclusion and severe discipline in which the young ladies were kept.—Mrs. Aylmer, still burning with anger against her daughter, gave such a character of her to Miss Lewis, the head of the establishment, that this lady looked upon the entrance of Harriet into her house with almost the same fear and trepidation as she would had an Ogre, a Jack Sheppard, or an officer of the Guards, with a Lovelace kind of reputation, been presented to her as boarder. However, seeing Miss Aylmer was of rank and fortune, and that much money, and, perchance, much credit (if she could succeed in changing her into a propriety loving young lady) was to be gained by her admittance, she consented to receive her under certain severe restrictions, to all of which Mrs. Aylmer consented, and came away perfectly satisfied that had introduced her daughter to such discipline 'as would make her know herself,' as she expressed it, 'and regret the home she now despised.' Miss Lewis was stiff, starched, and a decorum worshipper. She had no idea of imbuing her pupils with the genuine feeling of kindness they ought to have for each other; but she did her best to teach them never to behave ungratefully to each other, and always to be polite and young lady-like. She expected from her young ladies that they should know dancing, singing, piano, harp, drawing, French, Italian, all in a young lady like manner, and that they should have an elementary knowledge of all the other branches of education; that they should make a curtsy on entering a room, and another when they went out, and call each other 'dear' when they spoke to one another; above all, that they should not know the meaning of the word love, or, at all events, if they were so unfortunate as to have this knowledge, they should appear not to know it, and be particularly incensed at the mention of the institution of marriage. Such characteristics, she considered, made a perfect young lady.

The second act in this drama of family management now opens.

Mrs. Medcalf was the widow of a naval officer, who on his deathbed had bequeathed to her a modest income, and the guardianship of the orphan son of his dearest friend, whom, in the absence of any family of his own, he had adopted as his son. Mrs. Medcalf was the sister of Mr. Aylmer, but owing to the great difference between her character and that of her sister-in-law, and also to the disapprobation she continually expressed of the manner in which her nephew and niece were brought up, she held very little intercourse with Aylmer House. She knew very little of the children, but had a general impression that they were very spoilt and disagreeable. One dark and stormy night in the month of January, she was sitting over her tea, musing on the approaching college vacation of her ward, William Mansfield—whom she longed to see as much as if he were her own son—when she heard a voice as the hall door begging to see her.—There seemed to be some dispute upon the subject, so she rung the bell to know who was there, when the drawing-room door opened, and there entered with the servant the muffled up figure of a young girl. Mrs. Medcalf started; she knew the face, but could not at once recollect it, as the stranger advanced and threw up her veil.

'Aunt Margaret!' at last said our old friend, Harriet Aylmer.

'My niece Harriet!' said Mrs. Medcalf, in utter astonishment; 'what has brought you here?' and she motioned to the servant to leave the room. 'What is the matter?—what brings you here?' she again repeated in an anxious voice.

'I am come to ask you for a home and for a refuge from those who persecute me,' said Harriet, with a burning cheek and almost menacing tone; 'and if you refuse it me I go away, and no one will ever be troubled with me again.'

Mrs. Medcalf saw she was dreadfully excited. 'Sit down, my poor girl,' said she, soothingly, 'and tell me what has happened to you—you look dreadfully fatigued and excited; I will do any thing I can for you. Do not be frightened,' she continued, observing the sofa shake under the emotion of poor Harriet, who at length burst into such heart-rending tears and sobs, that her aunt thought she would almost fall into convulsions: she untied her bonnet and cloak, gave her some cold water to drink; and, finally, had the pleasure of seeing her restored to more calmness.

'These are the first tears I have shed since I left my father's house,' said she at length finding words to utter; 'and I was nearly desperate, when your words, the first words of kindness I have heard, quite overcame me.' She at once began her story; she related, in clear terms, the misconduct that caused her dismissal from home, and her being sent with the most disgraceful of

reputations to school. There she had had to undergo every kind of disgrace and contumely; she was not allowed to associate with the other girls, nor were they permitted even to speak to her; she was always kept apart from every one, and every night was sent for into Miss Lewis's room, where she was accused of every possible fault and misdemeanor, and exhorted to repent of them. Tales of her misconduct at home were daily circulated among the girls, as warnings to avoid the like; and, in fact, every humiliation and mortification were showered upon her. 'I was treated as a felon, and as if I had the feelings of a felon, and not those of a young girl like the others,' said Harriet, with flushed cheeks; 'so at last I could bear it no longer; I thought any thing would be better; and I watched and watched till I made my escape, and came to see if you would take me in; and if you had refused, I would have gone and killed myself,' said she with vehemence; 'I am sure I would. I had but a few pence in my pocket, as my money and jewels were taken from me, and I have walked fifty miles, sometimes buying a pennyworth of bread.'

Mrs. Medcalf shuddered with horror at this relation; she thought with terror of all the dangers her niece's violent temper, and the injudicious treatment to which she had been subjected, might have brought her. She was too sensible a woman to reason with her on her conduct that night, so with soothing words and kind promises she conducted her to her bed; she could scarcely refrain from tears when she saw her swollen and blistered feet, which she got bathed and bandaged, and giving her a composing draught, left her to seek that repose of which she stood so much in need. It was a late hour that night, before Mrs. Medcalf retired to her room; Harriet's conduct occupied her most anxious thoughts. She was a very superior woman, both in feeling and intellect; and she resolved, if possible, to take charge of her niece. She wrote an earnest and solemn letter to the parents, stating that Harriet was under her roof, and another to Miss Lewis, acquainting her that her former pupil was in safety and that she need take no further measures for her recapture.

The next morning the aunt went into her niece's room; she found her just awake, very unwell from fatigue and excitement. She sent for medical assistance; it was a week before Harriet was able to leave her bed, and then she was very much paler and thinner. In the meanwhile, Mrs. Medcalf left her to the attendance of her trusty maid, and set out herself for Aylmer House. She exerted all her eloquence in representing Harriet's case to her parents, and her whole stock of patience in listening to Mrs. Aylmer's animadversions in return. By dint of prophecies of shame and disgrace to the family, if Harriet, by unrelenting rigor, was driven to extremity, and confident promises of amendment if kindness was shown to her, she prevailed upon the mother to give her up to her charge. This Mrs. Aylmer was the more readily induced to do, in despite of her jealousy of her sister-in-law's interference in family affairs, as she felt that Harriet's high spirit was too much for even her passionate temper to curb. She consoled herself for granting the request by remembering that her darling Charles would be only too happy to get rid of his sister for ever. After making, therefore, as many objections as she could muster together, she graciously acceded, and Mrs. Medcalf returned content with her mission.

When her niece was sufficiently well to bear the news, she told her of her success. Harriet fell at her feet in an ecstasy of joy, and promised for herself much more than she was able to perform.

Time passed on. Mrs. Medcalf knew she had taken a heavy responsibility upon herself in thus adopting her niece, and that the charge of so wayward and passionate a girl could not be otherwise than a distressing one; and such she found it, for, strive as Harriet would, she could not correct the faults of sixteen years in a few months, and many were the bitter hours passed by her in repentance and regret for having offended her aunt. But what will patience, unwearied kindness and charity, not effect? Mrs. Medcalf labored hard at her task, and before six months were passed, Harriet looked upon the displeasure of her aunt as her greatest misfortune. But all were not like her aunt; to others she often behaved ill. Her aunt suffered. Harriet was heart-broken, and firmly resolved to do so no more—which resolution she kept till a temptation too strong to be overcome came in her way. Fortunately this occurred more rarely every day, and Mrs. Medcalf looked forward with sanguine hope to the reward of her benevolence.

About this time William Mansfield came to pass his college vacations with his guardian, before setting out a three years' tour on the continent. He knew Mrs. Medcalf had the disagreeable Miss Aylmer staying with her, who was known in all the neighborhood as a mis-

chievous wren, and whose reputation had been more than usually severely handled, as she had no one to defend her. It was therefore with no pleasurable feelings that he looked forward to having his tête-à-tête conversations with his second mother, whom he loved most affectionately, disturbed by her presence. When he did see her, he was very much surprised to see so tall and striking a looking girl; and could scarcely believe that one who seemed so likely to grow up into a lovely and elegant woman could really be so odious as she had been described. But, alas! these first favorable impressions soon wore off. Harriet was very apt to take antipathies, and she instantly disliked and felt affronted at the supercilious and slim collegian, who seemed to wish to keep her at such a distance, and to look with contempt on all she did and said. She was, besides, very shy, and consequently awkward, never being accustomed to see strangers. She was at one moment silly and bashful, at another rudely familiar; and she was not at the slightest pains to conceal that she looked upon his room as better than his company, to use her own more expressive than elegant phrase. As for William, he was disappointed to see his solitary interviews with Mrs. Medcalf intruded on; and, we are afraid, looked upon Harriet as little better than a disagreeable interloper.

It was with these sentiments they parted, and Mrs. Medcalf felt William's disappointment as not the least of her trials, for he had been accustomed to look upon her house as his undivided home.—She was sorry also to see two persons, who were likely often to meet under her roof, and whom she felt would soon be equally dear to her, show so little mutual good-will.

The morning after he left, while Harriet and her aunt was sitting at work together, Harriet opened the conversation by observing, 'I am glad William Mansfield is gone; he is a very disagreeable, proud, conceited man. I wonder, aunt, you are so very fond of him.'

'Even granting that all you say of my poor William is correct, and which I should be deeply grieved to believe,' answered her aunt smiling, 'I should perhaps still love him. You know I love you, and many people say you are very disagreeable, proud and conceited; but I did not think so,' she continued more gravely, observing the color mounting to Harriet's temples, while the tears suffused her eyes.—'I should be sorry to do so. As for Mansfield, he is a most amiable, benevolent, and liberal-minded young man; and let me tell you, Harriet, I did not think you showed either delicacy of feeling or gratitude to me, in gratifying your own prejudiced opinions, instead of remembering all I had told you of his worth. You behaved to him with great rudeness and unkindness, which I do not think you would have done towards one whom you know I look upon as a dear and beloved son, nor do you show generosity in speaking ill of him to me when I am overwhelmed with sorrow at his departure.' Mrs. Medcalf looked so seriously displeased that Harriet was miserable; she burst into a flood of tears.

'Ah! I behave ill to every one,' said she, as she hastily left the room. The lesson was severe, but necessary; it never was repeated, nor again called for.

Two years have passed since this little scene. Harriet is eighteen, a clever, accomplished, talented girl, exceedingly lovely and graceful; perhaps there is too much fire in the rapid glance of her rich hazel eye, for the strict propriety-chart of a fastidious young lady; but no one, even Miss Lewis herself, could fail to admire her open brow, beaming look, and the ingenuous smile of her half-opened lips, showing the pearly teeth beneath: she was Mrs. Medcalf's greatest source of happiness and pride; she introduced her to the small but select society she was accustomed to see herself, and looked upon her as the greatest ornament of the circle. As for Harriet, love is a faint term to express all she felt for her aunt; she knew she owed not merely her present happiness, but perhaps even her existence, to her kindness—I cannot more aptly express her feelings, than to say she flourished in her presence and languished in her absence, and never felt thoroughly happy but in her company. Harriet had also been home several times; and though these visits had at first been hard to bear, no self-control now was too difficult for her to undertake to gratify her aunt. All the energy she had once shown to commit mischief and folly was now expended in obtaining control over herself and giving pleasure to this generous friend. She had succeeded so well by her patience and gentleness, that even her lady mother was softened in her favor, and graciously contemplated having her home again, now that she was likely to do honor to the family name; but Charles expressed such decided disapprobation against this step, that, fortunately for the aunt and niece, the scheme was abandoned; as for her papa, he loved her as much as he was capable of doing, and much more than he did either his lady or his

beir. Harriet's affectionate heart was often

gratified by receiving from him kind letters and numerous presents, which showed he did not forget her; and when the family paid Mrs. Medcalf a visit, Harriet endeavored to make up, by her attentive solicitude, the trouble she had once given them.

'Aunt,' said Harriet one morning, 'I shall like to thank my cousin William for his last present to me; shall I write a few words to him in your letter?' Her aunt consented; and thence sprung up a correspondence between the two pretended cousins, which did more to unfold the real character to each other than a year's fashionable acquaintance would have done.

One bright summer evening that Mrs. Medcalf had gone out to visit a neighboring cottage, and Harriet was alone in the drawing room, a ring was heard at the door, and a strange voice inquiring for Mrs. Medcalf, Harriet advanced to meet the stranger, whom she believed to be some casual acquaintance.

'You don't know me I see, Miss Aylmer,' he said. After a moment's reflection, the truth flashed upon her; that tall manly figure was that of the slim, pale collegian she had seen three years ago—it was William Mansfield.

The intimacy of the 'cousins' every day became greater; William, for worlds, would not give up the relationship, it afforded him so many opportunities of showing love and friendship which pass current among relations.

'Certainly not in my arms,' said the daring lover, clasping her in his breast with an insinuating smile. 'Tell me, Harriet,' said he, in a voice which he meant to be irresistible, 'will you not make up for being so naughty a child by being a good girl, and promise to love a modest, well disposed youth like myself for the rest of your days?'

Harriet broke away from him, but it was in vain to feign displeasure; she did not feel it.—She again gave him her hand; with the half-serious condition that he would behave better another time. Before they returned home she had promised to be his wife, if her aunt approved of their union.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION OF THE FATHERS OF CHARITY AT ARMAH — A correspondent informs us that the Fathers of Charity are giving a Mission in the large and noble Cathedral of Armagh; it has already lasted some weeks. Thousands of the faithful have approached the Sacraments and still there remains a large number who are crowding round the tribunal of penance.

though he has been for many years in a delicate state of health, is now as vigorous as in his earlier days. He and Father Minoff can be distinctly heard in every part of the Cathedral of Armagh, which is filled to the very dooms and contains six thousand people.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CATHOLIC PRELATES — The correspondence between the Government and the Roman Catholic Prelates with respect to the proposal to found a new university has been published with conflicting comments. In the Conservative journals satisfaction is expressed at the failure of the project, and at the disclosure of the demands and objects of the hierarchy.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS OF ENNIS. — On Sunday a meeting of the Committee appointed for the purpose of receiving tenders for the building of a suitable dwelling-house for the Christian Brothers of the town, took place in the Sacristy of the Catholic Church, the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, in the chair.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BERRIBROOK. — The Rev. Mr. M. Keitt, P. P., Lower Killeavy, has commenced the erection of a new Church at the village of Berribrook, and the foundation stone will be laid by his Grace the Lord Primate, on Sunday, the 25th June.

DEATH OF SIR B. L. GUINNESS, M.P. — London Tuesday, May 19. — Sir Benjamin L. Guinness is no more. Far and near the intelligence of his death will cause heartfelt regret. In politics he was a staunch, unswerving Conservative, yet by his many amiable qualities he succeeded in becoming generally popular.

AN ATHLONE CORRESPONDENT OF THE IRISH TIMES SAYS: — In the event of a general election there are four candidates named for this borough, namely, Sir John Ennis, Bart, Mr. Smyth, son of an officer who at one time commanded this garrison, and should Mr. A. M. Sullivan, of the Nation, be liberated from prison he will also be invited to come forward.

THE WESTMEATH GUARDIAN, of a late date, announces that the five men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Fetherstonehaugh have been discharged from custody.

THE ENNIS DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM was opened on the 21st ult., and twenty 'dangerous lunatics' who were in the gaol were removed there in the prison van, in charge of the gaolers, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. DARDIS, DROGHEDA. — We sincerely regret that we are called on to-day to record the death of this truly estimable and exemplary clergyman. For a long term of years Dr. Dardis was well known, not only in Drogheda, where he had been stationed for a considerable period, but throughout Ireland, for his great piety and the unostentatious character of his magnificent charity.

DEATH OF A NUN. — We have to record the death of Sister Mary Stanislaus Casey, which took place on Saturday at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Limerick, in the twenty-fourth year of her age and the first of her religious profession.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JOHN NUNAN, P. P. V. F., GALBALLY. — On Saturday morning the Very Rev. John Nunan, P. P., V. F., Galbally, county Limerick, died after a long illness. The remains of the lamented clergyman were interred yesterday in the chapel of Galbally after an Office and High Mass. — R. I. P.

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THE PUBLIC WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN THAT THE NEW Church of the Jesuit Fathers in Limerick is fast approaching completion. The Church of St. Aloysius is situated on the Crescent, exactly opposite Hogan's famous statue of O'Connell; it is a handsome Grecian building.

THE REV. MR. NOLAN HAS FORWARDED FROM AMERICA a second instalment of £400, making in all £1,000, which he collected for the Bathkeale new church.

On Tuesday last his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam held his annual visitation of the clergy of the deanery of Tuam. His Grace's charge was chiefly confined to impressing on the clergy a continued zeal for the promotion of elementary education amongst the poor.

THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CHURCH AT BERNABREENA was solemnly laid on the 17th by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, in the presence of the clergy of the parish of Rathfarnham, and of a large and respectable congregation.

THE CONTEMPLATED NEW BUILDING OF THE URSLINE Convent, Waterford, has been assigned to Mr. James Moran, builder, Maonr street.

MISSION AT TINTERN. — A Mission of three weeks in the parish of Tintern, conducted by the Rev. Fathers Warren, Snowling, Cloney, and Cullen, terminated on last Sunday night, with the most gratifying success. Thousands attended the instructions, approached the sacraments, joined the association for the suppression of drunkenness, and promised, never to enter public houses, (for the purpose of drinking), on Sundays or Holidays.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS OF ENNIS. — On Sunday a meeting of the Committee appointed for the purpose of receiving tenders for the building of a suitable dwelling-house for the Christian Brothers of the town, took place in the Sacristy of the Catholic Church, the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, in the chair.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BERRIBROOK. — The Rev. Mr. M. Keitt, P. P., Lower Killeavy, has commenced the erection of a new Church at the village of Berribrook, and the foundation stone will be laid by his Grace the Lord Primate, on Sunday, the 25th June.

DEATH OF SIR B. L. GUINNESS, M.P. — London Tuesday, May 19. — Sir Benjamin L. Guinness is no more. Far and near the intelligence of his death will cause heartfelt regret. In politics he was a staunch, unswerving Conservative, yet by his many amiable qualities he succeeded in becoming generally popular.

AN ATHLONE CORRESPONDENT OF THE IRISH TIMES SAYS: — In the event of a general election there are four candidates named for this borough, namely, Sir John Ennis, Bart, Mr. Smyth, son of an officer who at one time commanded this garrison, and should Mr. A. M. Sullivan, of the Nation, be liberated from prison he will also be invited to come forward.

THE WESTMEATH GUARDIAN, of a late date, announces that the five men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Fetherstonehaugh have been discharged from custody.

THE ENNIS DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM was opened on the 21st ult., and twenty 'dangerous lunatics' who were in the gaol were removed there in the prison van, in charge of the gaolers, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. DARDIS, DROGHEDA. — We sincerely regret that we are called on to-day to record the death of this truly estimable and exemplary clergyman. For a long term of years Dr. Dardis was well known, not only in Drogheda, where he had been stationed for a considerable period, but throughout Ireland, for his great piety and the unostentatious character of his magnificent charity.

DEATH OF A NUN. — We have to record the death of Sister Mary Stanislaus Casey, which took place on Saturday at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Limerick, in the twenty-fourth year of her age and the first of her religious profession.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JOHN NUNAN, P. P. V. F., GALBALLY. — On Saturday morning the Very Rev. John Nunan, P. P., V. F., Galbally, county Limerick, died after a long illness. The remains of the lamented clergyman were interred yesterday in the chapel of Galbally after an Office and High Mass. — R. I. P.

DEATH OF A NUN. — We have to record the death of Sister Mary Stanislaus Casey, which took place on Saturday at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Limerick, in the twenty-fourth year of her age and the first of her religious profession.

THE PUBLIC WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN THAT THE NEW Church of the Jesuit Fathers in Limerick is fast approaching completion. The Church of St. Aloysius is situated on the Crescent, exactly opposite Hogan's famous statue of O'Connell; it is a handsome Grecian building.

THE REV. MR. NOLAN HAS FORWARDED FROM AMERICA a second instalment of £400, making in all £1,000, which he collected for the Bathkeale new church.

A correspondent says:—The Earl of Listowel, on the occasion of his late visit to Listowel, directed that a slated cottage be built as a residence for the teacher of Finuge National School, which, with a garden attached, is to be given to him at a moderate rent.—He at the same time intimated his willingness to grant a site for a New Schoolhouse.—Lord Listowel's liberality in forwarding education in Listowel deserves all praise. He gives £20 annually to the Listowel National School; and the Presentation Convent has experienced his truly noble generosity in many ways.

The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the appointment of John Osborne George Pullock, Esq., to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Meath, in the room of Richard Bolton Esq., deceased.

The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the appointment, by Lord Carew of Matthias Aidan Maher of Ballinkeel, Esq., as a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Wexford, in the room of John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., deceased. Mr. Maher's commission bears date the 10th May.

The Tipperary Advocate, of May 16, says:—We are glad to announce that our enterprising and patriotic friend, William O'Meara, Esq., of Birr, has purchased the estates of the Earl of Dartrey in Lower Ormond, containing about 1,400 acres, comprising the townlands of Somerset, Ashpark, Derrybreen, Coolree, Abbeyville and Lugreen. We understand that his eldest son, John O'Meara, Esq., for whom the estates were purchased, will reside in the beautiful mansion at Somerset.

The Skibbereen Town Commissioners recently adopted an address of sympathy for presentation to their Chairman, Mr. McCarthy Downing, on his late bereavement, the death of his beloved daughter Mrs. Davyes.

We (Kilrush Gazette) are pleased to learn that a costly richly chased silver cup will be presented by Colonel Vandeleur, M.P., to the West Clare Agricultural Society, to be competed for by the tenant farmers in this district who live exclusively by farming. The cup is probably value for fifty guineas, and will be awarded for the best managed small farm.

Peter Bennett, a pig-driver of Drogheda, recently died there from the effects of a blow given him by an Englishman named Peter Martin, with whom Bennett had got quarrelling. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict returned against Peter Martin, that the blow was given by Martin in self defence.

At the Kilkenny union on the 24th ult. Sir John Blunden said he never saw so much milk with the cattle of the country as there is at present.

In Tralee, on the night of the 22d ult., a most wanton outrage was committed on the Christian Brothers' Schools in Edward st., forty-four large panes of glass in the rear of the building being smashed in.

It is reported that a youthful pair, a farmer's daughter and a farmer's son (names withheld) eloped on or about the 10th ult. from Clare, for America, the girl first making a raid on her father's cash-bag. They got safe to Limerick but were there overhauled by the 'old man' whose money had been 'annexed,' but who soon became reconciled to the state of affairs as they existed, and acceded to the prayers of his poor Jane, that he would not separate her from her Johnny. Johnny blurted his thanks and stood treat; and toasting his future father-in-law, vowed he was the best old cock in Munster, and he'd never forget him. Next morning the couple left Queens-town for New York.

The Cork Examiner says:—Mr. Dominic Mahony master cooper, Mulgrave road arrived in this city on Saturday evening (May 16), from Mountjoy Prison, from which he was liberated on the same day, after a detention of fifteen months, on suspicion of connection with the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. Mahony's imprisonment appears to have told on him considerably, but, though worn and haggard-looking, his general health is not affected. Mr. Mahony, was much respected for the excellence of his character and the integrity of his business dealings, was released unconditionally.

Two men, named Thos. Green and Michael Flynn, house-painters, were recently arrested on a charge of illegal drilling near Ennis. At petty sessions, evidence was given by the police that on Sunday night May 10th, they met a party of men marching two deep with a fiddler in front playing a tune. Such words as 'forward, keep the step, and mind your wheeling at the cross' were used, and one Hogan appeared to be the captain. A witness was produced for the defence to prove that the men were merely returning from a dance and had brought the fiddler with them.

At the Thurles petty sessions, on Saturday, May 16, Richard Hayes, of Uringford, for using seditious language, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, in default of finding bail.

An action is being brought against Thos. R. Barry County Inspector of Police, at Cork for alleged assault and false imprisonment of Miss Mahony. Plaintiff charges that she was one of three females who were in company with the wife of Captain Mackey during the period of his trial for treason felony, and that the defendant and two constables seized her, removed her from the court, imprisoned her in a cell, and searched her person in an indecent manner.

A Cork correspondent, under date May 20, says:—The match in connection with the Cork Rifle Club and the Irish Rifles Association came off yesterday. The range was placed in Little Island. The distances were 200, 500 and 600 yards. The medal was won by Mr. Sarsfield by 34 points. The next two higher shooters, Messrs. French and Hare, got respectively, 41 and 38 points, but, not having entered for the prize, they had no real part in the competition.

The Waterford News says:—A quantity of what is pronounced to be led ore, and a specimen of which we have seen, had been found in a part of the lands of Ballykeoghna, the property of S. T. Grubb, Esq., J. P., near Kilmacoe. We believe Mr. Grubb intends to carry the discovery further with a view thoroughly to test the quality of this mineral, and if successful, to form a company to work it.

The Northern Star of a late date says:—We are informed that workmen will be employed this week in preparing a road to the site in the Deer Park, Cave hill, whereon the Marquis of Donegal is about building a fine castle for his daughter, Lady Ashley. The spot selected for the purpose is within a very short distance of Longwood Palace, the property of Mr. Wm. R. McAteer. The cost of the erection will, it is estimated, be between £30,000 and £40,000.

The Newry Telegraph says:—It is stated that in about three weeks the bar at the entrance to Carlingford Lough will be lowered to eleven feet at low water, in a channel 150 yards wide. The next cutting will lower it five feet, and the third and last section will remove another five feet, making the bar twenty-one feet at low water.

The Down Reporter says:—We are glad to hear, on competent authority that the fax crop for miles around Newry promises to be most abundant.

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom House for the week ending May 9, was £11,731 16s. 4d., against £10,008 19s. 6d. the previous week, and £171,017, 10s. 4d. same time last year.

chequer, who hold that both estates belonged to Mr. Ooltsmann. The Lords ruled that the judgment of the Court below, as regarded Fleak Castle was affirmed, and as regarded Dick's Grove was reversed, and the cause was remitted to the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, with a declaration that the verdict should be entered for the appellant as far as regarded Dick's Grove, and that there should be no costs in the suit. Judgment varied—without costs accordingly.

The Nenagh Guardian says:—Between five and six o'clock on last Monday evening (May 11), Constable Holmes and other policemen were not a little amazed and interested on seeing a shower of yellow-colored liquid falling in large drops upon and around the police barracks of Ballinalough, near this town. Where each drop fell on the white-washed walls, a saffron mark was made, and though it is six days since, where the singular rain came down, the place still retains gradually fading marks of the phenomenon.

The Clonmel Chronicle says:—As an instance of the value of property in this country, we may mention the price given for a profit rent of £218 3s. 4d. out of the lands of Killavally, Bouleagh and Grangebeg lately purchased in the Landed Estates Court by the Marquis of Ormond. The sum paid for it was £5,240, being about twenty five years' purchase! At the sale there was some spirited bidding, and amongst the bidders was the head landlord, Wm. O'Brien Butler, Esq. of Banlisa Castle.

The Tipperary Free Press says Cashel is already assit. Four Parliamentary candidates are already named as sure to come forward, and in some instances the professional men have obtained instructions. The present member, Mr. O'Beirne, musters a strong party; honest John Lanigan's friends are hopeful; Mr. Hiron, Q. C. it is said, has his preparations made to fight all comers; and Capt. F. Petrie, of Limerick, has actually issued his address in circular form. One thing is certain, and it is that whoever shall represent Cashel in the new Parliament will have to make a hard fight for that high and honorable position.

A GENEROUS AND NOBLE ACT.—A O'Conor, Esq., has made a lease of a plot of ground for the purpose of erecting male and female schools on his property, at Bella. His generous subscription to Father Barrett for same, £30. A. M. Guaty, Esq., Dublin, £5. The tenants on the properties of those gentlemen are also about making a handsome subscription for the same purpose, which will be published when complete. God speed the good work.—Roscommon Herald.

A correspondent of the Catholic Banner states that Barret was born in the County Fermanagh, about two and a-half miles from the village of Kesh. His parents belonged to the class of small farmers still numerous in many parts of Ulster. Michael, when a youth, attended national school in the neighbourhood, where in a short time he obtained a fair knowledge of the three R's. Among his rustic companions he was a general favourite, and while he was never known to make an enemy, could always reckon hosts of friends. No one acquainted with him in his youth believes he had ought to do with the Clerkenwell business. About nine years ago he left his native hills for Scotland, where, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, it is said, he lived up to the time of his arrest.

Recently, at the Belfast Petty Sessions, Wilhelmina Walsh was brought up in custody, of Sub-Constable Lynch, charged with making use of party expressions in Corporation street, at two o'clock in the morning, by shouting she was a 'True Blue,' and cheering for 'Johnston, of Ballykilbeg.' Dr. Murney—You must pay a fine of 40s and costs, or go to jail for fourteen days. Prisoner—I could put up with twice the time for the same man.

A letter in the Freeman, headed 'An Act of Gratitude,' recommends that as the Catholic cause in Parliament has lost one of the truest and purest Englishmen that ever sat in the House, through the borough of Arundel being included among the doomed, Lord Edward Howard ought to be elected for some Irish constituency, and the one named is—Oarlow.

DEATH IN THE LODGE.—On Friday evening week a most melancholy occurrence took place near Scarva. On that night a number of parties met in the house of a man named James Hamilton, living in the townland of Aughlish, near Scarva, to hold an Orange lodge. The deceased, James Sloan, having taken his seat on one side of the table, another man, who was a complete stranger to (and who is not identified), sat down on the opposite side, and proceeded to take a pistol from his pocket, which he pulled to half cock, and appeared to be trying to put the cock down again, when the pistol went off, and the contents of it were discharged into the right side of the unfortunate James Sloan. He lingered for a few days, and then expired. On the 13th instant an inquest was held before J. W. McMaster, Esq., J. P., and J. E. Reilly Esq., J. P., (the coroner for that district being dead), when a verdict of accidental death was returned.—Portadown News.

We (Irishman) have so seldom had the pleasure of praising the Belfast magistrates, that we are glad to record one instance in which they have acted properly. A fellow named Flynn, who is said to be anxious to emulate the 'fame' of the Russian Murphy announced a series of No-Popery lectures in Belfast the other day, and had placards of a most offensive kind posted through the town. The magistrates promptly interfered, had the offensive placards torn down and Flynn brought before them. They compelled him to abandon his intention of lecturing in Belfast, and to leave the town forthwith. This action on their part has, in all probability saved Belfast from rioting and bloodshed. We are also happy to state that the Belfast Protestant Working Men's Association has issued an address denying any connection with Flynn, and condemning lectures of the kind which he intended to deliver. This is as it should be, and shows that bigotry is on the decrease in Belfast.

WHAT IT COSTS TO CONVERT A PAISIR.—The hold the Irish Protestant Church has upon the Irish people, and the progress it is making towards the conversion of the poor benighted Papists, may be seen from the report of the Church Mission Society, read at the annual meeting of that benevolent association on Tuesday, in St. James's Hall. The report stated that 130 children of R. M. families had become Protestants; and to achieve this result (for once I will assume the numbers to be truthfully put) no less a sum than 25,577 15s 3d had been collected during the past year, and had no doubt been expended also, for your Irish missionary does not believe in letting the money of the charitable old dowagers be idle. It would seem that that sum is hardly enough even, for the chairman urged upon his easily-gulled audience the necessity of increasing their subscriptions in the present year. So that we see the cost of converting 'a child of a Romish family' costs per head only 190d! and at that rate the whole of the five millions of Catholics in Ireland could be converted for a little less than 980,000 000! rather a large sum but easily obtainable from a generous British public. The Irish missionary field has many advantages over those in the Sandwich Islands: it is nearer home, and whatever lying statistics and statistics are put forth regarding progress are readily believed. Besides there is a great saving in missionaries, as the wild Irish don't care to eat them up, preferring potatoes, as a rule, and being of opinion that a bible-reader would be sure to disagree with them. Serious, unless something is done in the way of converting the Irish wholesale, the work of the Irish Church missions won't pay anything but those who pocket the spoils and cook the reports. At the present rate of conversion—120 children in a year—it will take over 40,000 years to accomplish the regeneration of Erin, and it is doubted whether Dr. Cumming will consent to postpone the end of the world for so long.—Northern Press.

A ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.—How long are the croakers on this subject to go on with absurd declamation? They tell us that Ireland sighs for a sight of England's Queen, and desires to have her amongst her people...

A new African exploring expedition has been fitted out in Dublin, and will start in a few days. It has been organized by Captain Faulkner, who first proposed it and Captain Norman, late of the 69th Regiment...

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EXECUTION OF BARRETT.—Michael Barrett was hanged on Tuesday morning, May 26th, in the presence of one of the smallest crowds that has for a long time assembled in front of the Old Bailey, London...

ASCENDENCY IN DUNDALK.—The other day we learned from a respectable Protestant of Dundalk, that his co-religionists had a petition hawked through the town for signatures...

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred near Galway, on Sunday, May 17, to a bus with a number of passengers, by which, unfortunately, about a dozen persons were more or less dangerously injured.

THE MURPHY RIOTS.—Considerable excitement still continues in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire as the result of Murphy's lectures. At Ashton-under-Lyne, where the sacking of about eighty houses took place...

Hardy, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. Sir—We, the undersigned magistrates and others, whose names and descriptions are here underwritten, humbly request that a Commission of Inquiry may be issued by her Majesty's Government...

A Lover of Justice writes as follows to the Times.—Sir—A Catholic lady presented herself before the Visiting Justices at Tothill-fields Prison last month to ask permission to play the harmonium for the Catholic prisoners confined there.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.—The Royal Commissioners on the law of naturalisation are officially nominated in the London Gazette of the 26th ult. as follows:—Chairman, Lord Clarendon; Members: the Queen's Advocate, the Attorney General, Sir R. Phillimore, Baron Bramwell, Sir R. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Montague Bernard.

At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, held on Wednesday, Mr. Sergeant Cox moved.—That the visiting justices of the House of Correction at Westminister be empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the proper performance of Divine service according to the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, within the prison.

THE ORANGE OUTRAGES IN ASHTON.—The Manchester Guardian states that twenty-three persons—eight Irish and fifteen English—were examined before the Ashton magistrates on Wednesday, on the charge of having taken part in the disgraceful riots of Sunday and Monday.

YOUTHFUL HEROISM.—Mr. Phillip Newman's three children were playing beside the river Stour, at Sturminster Newton, on Friday, when the youngest a boy 16 months old, fell into the water.

in England of a Scotch divorce. In the year 1828, Elizabeth Hicken, when a girl of sixteen, was induced by a farmer, named Buxton, to consent to a marriage with him.

The Mayor of Leeds has received a letter from General Knollys, to the effect that by the advice of her medical attendants the Princess of Wales will not accompany the Prince to Leeds on the occasion of the inauguration of the Art Exhibition.

The four companies of local Pensioners, consisting of upwards of 300 men, assembled in Edinburgh lately for the purpose of undergoing their annual period of training.

A striking instance of a purely religious vocation in its most austere monastic form is afforded by the withdrawing from the brilliant existence of a fashionable London life adopted by the Hon. G. Lane Fox, who now wears the garb and adheres to the strictly penitential rules of a Dominican novice in the monastery of Santa Sabina voluntarily inflicting upon himself severer penance than the rules of the order require of him.

We hear that the wife of a Bristol clergyman of very high Church views, whose place of worship has been remarkable for its very elaborate ritualistic services has just succeeded to the Roman Catholic Church.

London, 6th June.—Sir Stafford Northcote the Secretary of State for India, has received late intelligence from the English troops in Abyssinia.

Mr. A. Adley, as Under Secretary for the Colonies, has submitted a bill to Parliament to relieve the Consolidated Fund from the charge of future bishops, archdeacons, ministers, and other persons in the West Indies; in other words, to provide for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Colonial Church in the West Indies.

The Select Committee on the arrangements have unanimously recommended the building of a new House of Commons, and the conversion of the present insufficient Chamber into a lobby for members.

A terrible explosion occurred on Wednesday morning at the Techon Colliery, near Llanelly. All the men engaged in the pit at the time escaped, except four, who were overcome with the after damp.

A public meeting in favor of women's votes was held in the Exchange Rooms, Birmingham. The Ven. Archbishop Sandford presided, and addresses were delivered by a number of ladies and gentlemen demanding that widows and spinsters should have votes for members of Parliament.

A little boy, while bird-nesting on the Crown lands in the New Forest, Hampshire, appropriated to himself four pheasants' eggs. For this heinous offence he was arraigned before a local magistrate, who fined him £1 for the offence, or 5s. egg and 1s. 6d. more for costs; or, in default of payment, to one month's confinement at hard labor.

London, June 6.—Despatches have been received here stating that the English captives recently held by King Theodoros, of Abyssinia, and released by General Napier, have arrived at Suez, Egypt, homeward bound.

The Messrs. Black are to publish the scientific remains of the late Professor Goodie, of Edinburgh University, in two volumes, with a memoir by Dr. Henry Ludlow of Carlisle.

A grand Volunteer Review is to be held in Edinburgh on the 4th of July.

UNITED STATES.

CONFIRMATION IN BALTIMORE.—The Most Rev. Archbishop solemnly pontificated and sung Vespers on Whit-Sunday, spent Whit-Monday among our German Catholic brethren, who still keep that day as a Holiday, with Solemn High Mass and Vespers, as they do also Easter Monday.

A new foundation of the Sisters of Mercy has been established in Portsmouth, N. H. Rev. D. W. Murphy is the zealous pastor of Portsmouth.

There are now five Catholic churches in the city of Spindale, Lowell, Mass.

MISSION AT COHOES.—Father Albino, with other Passionist Missioners, called by the Rev. Pastor of Cohoes, Mr. Keveney, to give a mission in that place finished their work on the 17th ult. Eight thousand Catholics went to Holy Communion, of whom sixteen were converts to the Faith.

SANDUSKY, June 5.—A terrible gale of wind accompanied by rain passed over this city this afternoon, doing considerable damage. The roof of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad warehouse was blown off and fell upon the propeller 'Orontes,' lying at an adjoining dock, tearing away her smoke-stack, injuring 3 men, 2 of them seriously.

A Convention of representatives of the various societies composing the German Catholic Union was held in New York last week. The Union was organized thirty years ago, and already numbers about thirty thousand members, with branch societies in nearly every State.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The British Minister, it is said, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State calling attention to the fact that the Canadian Government admits American coal free of duty; that it has resisted the pressure of the Nova Scotia coal interests to impose a duty 50 cents a ton on foreign coal, which would exclude the American from Western Canada—a million dollars worth of which was consumed in that section last year; and that this course has been adopted by the Canadian Government in the hope that the Government of the United States would sanction some reciprocal legislation.

'The Children's Home,' an anti-Catholic establishment in Cincinnati, Ohio, under the direction of a man named Murry Shipley, has been actively engaged in seizing the persons of Catholic children, and sending them to parts unknown and impudently refusing to give parents or relations any information regarding them.

Mr. A. Adley, as Under Secretary for the Colonies, has submitted a bill to Parliament to relieve the Consolidated Fund from the charge of future bishops, archdeacons, ministers, and other persons in the West Indies; in other words, to provide for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Colonial Church in the West Indies.

The Select Committee on the arrangements have unanimously recommended the building of a new House of Commons, and the conversion of the present insufficient Chamber into a lobby for members. Mr. Ballie Cochrane's suggestion of a wide staircase from the central hall to the terrace has been adopted.

A terrible explosion occurred on Wednesday morning at the Techon Colliery, near Llanelly. All the men engaged in the pit at the time escaped, except four, who were overcome with the after damp. The dead body of one of these has been recovered, but the other three men remain in the pit, and no hope is entertained of their being rescued alive.

Two powder mills in the vicinity of Newburgh, on the Hudson, exploded with a report that was heard thirty miles away. One man, an employee in the mills, was torn to pieces, and portions of his body were hurled in various directions through the air.

A very subtle and terribly fatal disease is now raging among the cattle in some portions of Illinois. Over one hundred head have fallen victims to it within the past few days. It usually kills in a few hours. No prophylactic warnings are given, and although all the skill in possession of ordinary practitioners has been brought to bear upon it, yields to no remedy or treatment, and is fatal in every instance.

A Yankee in Worcester, Mass., has invented and patented a new fish hook. The shank, instead of ending in a eye, doubles up almost its entire length, so that the new hook looks like a hair pin with a barbed hook on one shaft.

The Court of Impeachment is dead, but not so the Managers. They are as busy as ever now after corruption, and torturing witnesses. Willoy was brought before them, was insulted by the Seat, and afterwards refused to communicate sought to them.

The Charleston cotton factors estimate the cotton crop for the year ending September 10, 1868, at 2,200,000 to 2,300,000 bales.

New Gold Diggins.—Gold has been found between Rogue River and Golice Creek, San Francisco.

Blockade.—The Mainstem River, Michigan, will be jammed up with logs for a distance of twenty miles, which a little good management would easily have prevented.

Accommodation for Emigrants.—A hotel for the accommodation of emigrants is in course of erection at the Grand Trunk Depot, Port Huron.

There are at present 1,340 convicts in Sing Sing prison. New York sends, on an average, one prisoner daily.

The Albertine Oil Works, St. John, N. B., have suspended on account of the excise duty, throwing 300 hands out of employment.

The True Witness.

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE;  
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J. GILLIES.  
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To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the  
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The True Witness can be had at the News Depots  
Single copy 3c.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address  
every week shows the date to which he has paid  
up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that  
he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-  
scription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1868.

Friday, 19—Sacred Heart of Jesus.  
Saturday, 20—St. Bernabe, Ap.  
Sunday, 21—St. Louis de Gonzague, O.  
Monday, 22—St. Norbert, B.C.  
Tuesday, 23—Vig. St. Julienne, V.  
Wednesday, 24—St. John the Baptist.  
Thursday, 25—St. William, B.C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The many defeats on the Irish Church question that Mr. D'Israeli has experienced in the House of Commons have at last determined that gentleman to try the effect of an appeal to the people: and in consequence it is expected that the present Parliament will soon be dissolved, and the month of December is spoken of, as the date for the meeting of the next. The elections will probably be carried out on the No-Popery cry; and this if skillfully raised may no doubt have its effects, but the general democratic tendency is certainly to the abolition of all church establishments whether in England or in Ireland. It remains to be seen whether hatred of Catholicity, or love of democracy, is the stronger in the breasts of the new constituencies.

On the Continent of Europe everything seems to be quiet for the moment. The second detachment of Papal Zouaves which left Canada on the 14th of last month, had arrived at Brest on the 27th, and were en route for Rome.

The question of "raid, or no raid?" is still discussed in our Provincial papers. The more general, and apparently the better founded opinion seems to be that there will be no raid: and if, as it is reported is the case, the United States authorities are determined to enforce their own laws against their own citizens, a raid is impossible. Without the connivance of the Government of the United States a raid upon the Canadian frontier is physically impossible, and such connivance would inevitably lead to war. The extreme republicans in the States assert positively that the impeachment was sold: they evidently have not a very high opinion of the morale of their own statesmen, and fellow-countrymen.

THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.—The Procession which annually takes place on the Sunday within the Octave of this great Festival was a most brilliant affair, and as usual we have but to congratulate ourselves on the good taste, and good feeling displayed by our Protestant fellow-subjects.

The procession which was of great length, and must have numbered from twenty to thirty thousand persons of all ages and conditions in its ranks, passed along Notre Dame and St. Joseph Streets to Mountain Street; at the junction of which with St. Joseph Street a handsome *repasoir* with altar handsomely decorated had been erected, from which was given Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, by the Very Reverend M. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, who under the magnificent dais bore the sacred host. Then turning up Mountain Street to St. Antoine Street along which it passed, the procession continued its route by Craig Street and up St. Joseph Street to the Parish Church of Notre Dame, where again Benediction was given, and the imposing ceremonies were brought to a close.

Along the line of route, and especially in St. Joseph Street, which was one mass of verdure, the streets were handsomely decorated with arches of evergreens erected by the residents of the districts; the sidewalks were bordered with branches of trees, and from house to house lines were stretched across the street from which flaunted gaily in the breeze, the flags of the different nations. If as the *Gazette* says a British flag was in one case displayed reversed, or Union down, that our contemporary may be sure was the result of inexperience in the handling of flags very excusable amongst people not used to the business. It was not by design our contemporary may be sure: for the Queen has no more loyal subjects, the British Empire no more de-

voted citizens, than the Catholics—lay and cleric—of Lower Canada.

The Festival of Corpus Christi was solemnised in Williamstown on Sunday, the 14th inst., by a public procession through the village, of the Most Adorable Sacrament.

The "Holy of Holies" was borne by the celebrant of the Mass, under a canopy of cloth of gold, which was carried by six gentlemen of the parish.

On each side of the Dais, three others held aloft handsome lanterns: and immediately before the censor-bearers, torch-bearers and children of the Sanctuary, walked twelve charming little creatures, robed in spotless white, who strewed the way with choicest flowers.

The procession rested at the Convent, where Benediction was given. The chapel as well as the grounds were ornamented with that taste and elegance proverbial among the Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

The singing of the young ladies surprised and delighted all that heard it.

From the Convent the cortege, which was even larger than usual, returned to the Church, where the Blessed Sacrament was enthroned and remained exposed till the evening service. Too much praise cannot be given the good and zealous people who planted evergreens and erected beautiful arches along the route.

We understand the solemnity was honored at St. Raphael's and Alexandria in the most satisfactory and edifying manner.—*Com.*

The question of naturalisation, and its effects in absolving the adopted citizen from the obligations of allegiance contracted by birth, is of course still attracting much attention in England, as well as in the United States. In the last named country it is made the standing diet at mass meetings; it furnishes able editors with a theme most effective for calling into play the faculties of that noble bird, the "American Eagle," and for holding up to the scorn and execration of the world that old decrepit, toothless animal the "British Lion;" and it was lately by the President in his Message directly recommended to the notice of Congress, which was invited to make an authoritative statement of the national will upon the subject. A short time ago the *N. Y. Nation* a weekly of highest standing in literary circles exhorted to great caution in dealing with the matter in dispute; remembering that by the highest legal authorities on this Continent, such for instance as Chancellor Kent, the English view of the laws of perpetual allegiance had been sustained. However, argued the *Nation*:—

"It should be remembered that with the laxity and fraud which attend naturalization in several places—New York for instance—we might—if we acted under the guidance of such lights as Messrs. Banks, Chandler, and Robinson, find ourselves called on a dozen times a year to wage war for the deliverance of scamps who have never passed more than one week on American soil, and that in a New York grog shop.—*N. Y. Nation*, Dec. 5th.

But the United States journals are not all edited with the wisdom, ability and honesty of the *N. Y. Nation*. They seek for the most part, to flatter and follow, rather than to enlighten and guide the public whom they address: and hence the wild and extravagant terms in which they define what is, or rather what in their opinion should be, the effects of "naturalisation" or political adoption.

The English view, handed down from the days when feudalism determined every man's social status, and political obligations, and expressed in the formula "once a subject always a subject" is admitted on all hands to be untenable in the condition of modern society. Lawyers may quote the aphorism, and Judges may enunciate it, but no one believes it, and the British Government does not act upon it. This in a recent letter to the *Times* was well pointed out by *Historicus*: for the British Government did not interfere during the late war betwixt the Northern and Southern States, to protect British born subjects, but naturalized Yankee citizens, from the effects of the draft, or conscription: whilst it did so interfere in the case of its subjects who had not become naturalised. This shows that, in the eyes of the British Government, the former had forfeited their rights to its protection, and were therefore absolved from the obligation of allegiance to it. No matter what the theory, in practice Great Britain does recognise the fact that its natural born subjects, may under certain conditions shake off their duty of allegiance; and therefore in so far as Great Britain is concerned, there will be no great difficulty in inducing it so to modify its theory as to bring it into harmony with its actual practice, and with the modern system of social and political life.

But the United States' view of the effects of naturalisation, or rather the popular view of these effects, is at least as illogical and as incompatible with civil government, as is that expressed in the pithy sentence, "once a subject, always a subject." The United States government, though in theory it may lay down the axiom, that every naturalised or adopted citizen is absolved from the obligation of the allegiance contracted by

birth, does not believe in, would not in its own case, act upon, such an axiom.

For instance:—if during the late war, a native born United States citizen, a "copperhead," or Southern sympathizer, had run over from New York to some of the South American Republics, and that availing himself of their easy naturalisation laws, had there enrolled himself one of their citizens; and if thereupon returning to New York he had claimed in virtue of that naturalisation or adoption, exemption from the draft, upon the plea that he was the citizen of another State, and was therefore, and thereby, absolved from his allegiance to the Government of the United States—we may be certain that his plea for such exemption would have been scouted without serious discussion.

And besides, were it to be admitted that, as the Yankees pretend, the act of naturalisation of itself absolved the naturalised or adopted citizen from all obligations of allegiance to the government of his native land, even whilst actually resident in that land, it would be in the power of the United States Government, and by one stroke of its pen, to absolve all the disaffected in Europe, all who wished to get rid of the burden of natural allegiance, of their natural obligations.

For no proposition can be more self-evident than this, or less liable to be contested:—That every sovereign and independent City or State has the right to confer its freedom, or citizenship upon whomsoever it will, and upon whatsoever conditions it pleases to exact. Every such sovereign and independent State has the right therefore to confer the right of citizenship with all its political privileges upon, say all the people of Ireland, or of France, and upon no other condition than that of their being willing to accept it, and making a statement to that effect before the United States Minister at London or Paris, or United States consul at any Irish or French sea port. No one can deny the right of the Yankee Government to do this, were it so pleased.

But if, as the Yankees pretend, every one, on whom their Government confers the right of citizenship, or adopts as one of its citizens, is, even whilst resident in the land of his birth, and within the reach of the Government to which his allegiance is by birth due, *ipso facto* released from all the obligations of that allegiance, it follows that every Irishman in Ireland, that every Frenchman subject of the French Emperor, and actually resident in France, might by a simple act of the United States' Government be released from his allegiance to his former government: that every French peasant might be released from the burden of the conscription, upon the plea that in virtue of his naturalisation he no longer owed allegiance to France or to the French Government, but to the Government of the United States of which he was an adopted or naturalised citizen. This we say would be the inevitable logical conclusion in which we should be entangled were we to admit the monstrous claim set up by the vulgar in the United States, to the effect, that every one whom the law of the said States recognises as a citizen, is thereby absolved from the duty of allegiance to his natural prince. Evidently then the Yankee theory of the effects of naturalisation will not hold water: it is fully as monstrous as that elaborated by feudal lawyers from the old feudal system of Europe, and enunciated in our Courts as still part and parcel of the Common Law of England. Times have altered since that system was in vigor, and we must need consent to change with the times—and to adapt our practice to the new social and political order that actually obtains.

The truth would seem to lie between two extremes: One the English or feudal; the other the Yankee statement of the case. To determine exactly and with mathematical precision this middle point: to define sharply how, and under what conditions allegiance may be transferred from one government to another, may be a hard task, and one certainly not to be accomplished by noisy stump orators, and blustering pot-house politicians. It will tax to the uttermost the faculties of the legislator and diplomatist: but the task, if undertaken in good faith, and with a sincere desire to avoid strife, may, we think be accomplished. It may, for instance, be provided—that to effect a real permanent transfer of allegiance, there shall be a real and permanent transfer of domicile: so that a British subject may no longer be able to run across the Atlantic from Cork to Boston one day, and return the next, from Boston to Cork, an American citizen. It may, by mutual consent be enacted betwixt the two great Powers that the citizen of one, serving under the flag of the other, or engaged in any manner in its service, whether by sea or land, shall, no matter what the accident of his birth, be esteemed to all intents and purposes a subject or citizen of the State under whose flag he is serving, or in whose service he is engaged, if recognized as an adopted, or naturalised subject or citizen of that State: but that if the so adopted subject or citizen, of his own accord, and on his own business, return to the land of his birth, and there

again take up his residence, his old obligations shall again revive, and remain in force so long as he shall remain there.

In some such arrangement we believe that the negotiations still pending betwixt Great Britain and the United States on this very complicated question of allegiance, and naturalisation will terminate. We are confident that no one in the first named country will insist upon the enforcement of the old, we may obsolete maxim of "once a subject always a subject." We have every reason to believe that if the great statesmen and jurists of the United States are allowed to have their say in the matter, and if their voices be not drowned in the clamor of an ignorant rabble, the extreme pretensions of the Yankee press will be abandoned—and that thus a friendly solution, and one honorable to both parties may be arrived at. Of this we may be certain however: that if the United States will never admit the extreme feudal doctrine of allegiance, so neither will the British Government ever recognise the right of the United States to absolve all its subjects in Ireland from the obligations of allegiance, by the simple process of conferring upon them *en bloc* the rights of United States citizenship—which would be the logical, indeed inevitable conclusion were it to admit that every one upon whom those rights of citizenship are conferred is, *ipso facto* released from the obligation of allegiance to the government of which he was born a subject.

SPIRITUAL WIVES.—This is the caption of a very remarkable and interesting analysis in the April number of the *Westminster Review*, of a very remarkable work, lately published under the same title by W. H. Dixon, the writer of an earlier work on the Protestant sects of America. If in the first, he seems chiefly to dwell upon the intellectual aberrations of these sects, in his later work it seems to be his main object to indicate their moral eccentricities, as exemplified in those peculiar sexual relations which amongst themselves obtain, and which they seek to render general.

Why should "a lady," so is the problem stated by the *Westminster Review*, "who prefers to live in temporary, rather than in permanent marriage," be scouted, or condemned?—She asserts a right to think for herself in the matter of wedlock as in everything else. Free love, she thinks, is a necessary sequence of free faith. Why then in acting on her right, should she suffer a social stigma?—as if she had thereby been guilty of some moral wrong. The *Reviewer* thus continues:—

"In a country where no church is recognised as infallible, and where therefore no code of morality can claim to be of divine authority, such a question seems capable of but one answer."

And that answer is—that there is no moral difference betwixt what human law calls marriage, and that which it calls concubinage—unless God Himself shall have prescribed the terms and conditions of the sexual relations: for God alone can impose moral obligations.

Now has God determined these terms and conditions? If so—then all sexual relations not in strict harmony with those terms and conditions are immoral. If He have not so determined them—or if having determined them, He has given us no means of knowing with infallible certainty wherein those terms and conditions consist, then every man or every woman is morally at liberty to determine them for himself or herself. This idea underlies the Free Love movement as it obtains amongst the greater number of the more advanced Protestants both in Europe and in America: and the position of the "Free Lovists" who stand upon this principle is logically impregnable. If there be no infallible Church, then there can be no infallible means of ascertaining what God has determined concerning the sexual relations of His creatures: and in that case, every one is, *morally*, at liberty to do therein as seemeth good in his own eyes—and the State has no right to abridge the freedom with which God has endowed him.

This is one side or aspect of the "Free Love" movement, which no one who holds to the Protestant principle of private judgment and private interpretation, has the right to censure. But there is another side, which is to the Catholic still more revolting, though it too is strictly in harmony with Protestant principles, and though it too, cannot be justly attacked by those who deny the existence of a living and infallible interpreter of Scripture.

Besides those who insist that what the State calls marriage, and temporary unions formed betwixt man and woman at pleasure, and broken off at pleasure, are both morally indifferent, since God Himself, Who alone can impose moral obligations has determined nothing clearly in the matter—there are many Protestant sects which interpreting the Scriptures by their "private judgment," claim a positive divine sanction for their peculiar sexual arrangements. The members of these sects admit that God has legislated upon the subject; but insist that their practices are in harmony with the Divine laws: whilst the other class of Protestant "Free Lovists" insist that God has not legislated upon the matter at all. Of the two classes the members of the first

indicated are by far the more abominably licentious.

A very remarkable, and indeed the most significant, fact connected with this class of "Free Lovists"—those for instance who interpreting the Bible for themselves, pretend to find warrant therein for the indulgence of all their lusts, is this: That it is almost exclusively recruited from the evangelical Protestant sects which have resource to periodic "revivals;" and that its members have always undergone the process of "conversion." It seems says the *Westminster Reviewer*:—

"that while under the pressure of social ordinations, the vast majority of persons acquiesce in the existing state of things, no sooner do those who acquire the consciousness that they are 'born in sin, and shapen in iniquity,' undergo the mental change consequent on 'spiritual regeneration,' than they claim exemption from the obligation of human laws in respect to their sexual relations, and interpret the Book which they still hold to be a divine guide of life, in whatever way best accords with their own intuitions."—p. 219.

That they should spurn with contempt all "human laws" imposing restraints upon their "sexual relations," is but right, for man has no right to legislate in the matter: that they should interpret the Bible, each man for himself, is but a sound Protestant principle; and that each should find therein exactly what best suits him, is but a necessary result of such a search, in a book wherein the peculiar sexual relations of the Patriarchs, of David, and Solomon, and other Scripture characters, are indifferently recorded without a word of censure. The only thing note worthy is this: That these things occur to those only amongst Protestants who have experienced the spasmodic religion of the Revival, and undergone the process of "spiritual regeneration." With some of these the effects of the revival are but transient, and pass away as does the stimulus of a whiskey debauch, leaving the patient languid, and indifferent to all things, connected with religion. But on other temperaments, the effects are permanent, and manifest themselves for the most part in uncleanness and lewdness of living. We again copy from our author, treating of the terrible Revival of 1832 in the State of New York:—

"With the vast majority of those who had been affected, the effect was but temporary, and soon wore off. But with some it remained to influence and change the whole course of their lives. Conscience of being saved from sin these called themselves Saints. They announced their separation from the world, and they set themselves vigorously to organise 'the new heaven and new earth' wherein dwelleth righteousness. The enjoyment of 'perfect love' was the first desideratum. 'When a man becomes conscious that his soul is saved, the first thing he sets about is to find his Paradise, and his Eve.'—It is a very sad fact," observes our author with quiet sarcasm, "which shows in what darkness men may grope and pine in this wicked world, that when these Perfect Saints were able to look about them in the new freedom of Gospel light, hardly one of the leading men among them could find an Eden at home, an Eve in his lawful wife."—p. 217.

And so these "perfect saints" looked elsewhere for their Edens and their Eves, and of course they soon found what they sought. In their Bibles they read also how saints of old had taken unto themselves wives many, and concubines many, and they quickly followed the example. Then took root and grew up the disgusting system of "Spiritual Wives," a system which flourishes most on this Continent because of its physical conditions, because of the abundance of rich and unoccupied land that it still contains. But the system itself is not American, is not Yankee, but is essentially Protestant, and a legitimate logical deduction from the Protestant premises; that there is no infallible Church, or living medium of communication betwixt God and man: that there is no living, divinely appointed interpreter of the Christian scriptures, and that, therefore, every man is at liberty to interpret them for himself, and to deduce therefrom his own system of morality. Thus both classes of "Free Lovists" arrive practically at the same result. One—that which denies revelation, Book revelation as well as Church revelation—evolves its system of 'Free Love' from the depths of its own moral consciousness: the other, which admitting Book revelation denies Church revelation, pretends to evolve its system, "Spiritual Wives" from the Bible: but in both cases the system evolved is one and the same, or if there be a difference, it is altogether in favor of the first named class.

Much has been said and written of late respecting the action of the British Government in India, and the land regulations, as betwixt the Government and Zemindars or landlords on the other hand; and betwixt the latter and the Ryots or tenants on the other hand; and it is sometimes asked why the Government does not carry out the same policy in Ireland. The following explanation of the Bengal settlement, as given by the *Times* would show that the tenants, or cultivators of the soil of Ireland, have no reason to pray for such a settlement of their land question as that which has been come to in India:—

The conditions under which the Permanent Settlement of Bengal was effected were these:—There were three parties who might claim some interest in the land—the Government which had, or at any rate exercised, the right of demanding for the land such rent as it thought proper; the Zemindar, who collected that rent from the ryots or cultivators; and the ryots themselves, who ultimately paid the rent. The Zemindar might, without any great stretch of comparison, be likened to the middleman, who functions all authorities on Irish affairs unite in considering as most injurious to the cultivators of Ireland

A second landlord, who has to be supported in idleness out of the soil by the over-burdened labour of the peasant. The Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis consisted in fixing for ever the amount which the Zemindars, or middlemen, had to pay to the Government, leaving the Zemindar to exact what he could from the ryot, for whom the measure provides no protection. This settlement was considered a master-stroke of policy. It was intended to conciliate to the English Government the support of a very powerful class—the Zemindars, or tax-gatherers, of Bengal; and beyond all question it did so, for these persons, feeling that their interests were identified with those of the Anglo-Indian Government, and being perfectly aware that the first act of a native ruler would be to break down the Permanent Settlement, adhered to our cause, which was thus made their own, with the utmost tenacity and unanimity. So much is certain, but we confess ourselves unable to understand how any one can find in this transaction the slightest analogy with the proposal to invest the tenants of Ireland with the perpetual right to possess the land they now hold subject to the payment of their present rents. In Bengal the Government was entitled to exact rent from the land, and could fix it as it pleased. In Ireland it has no such right. The change in India aimed at the creation of a landlord class; the proposed change in Ireland aims at the subversion of the landlord class, and would deprive them of all control over the property which is now their own. The Permanent Settlement in Bengal left the cultivator of the land absolutely at the mercy of the Zemindar; the proposed settlement in Ireland would leave the cultivator of the land absolutely his own master, subject to the payment of a fixed rent, which can in no case be increased. We think we have said enough to dispose of the argument in favour of Mr. Hughes's proposition so far as it is derived from the supposed analogy of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. The fact is, Mr. Hughes has made a slight confusion between landlord and tenant, and cited a case where the landlord gets everything and the tenant loses everything as an authority for a proposal in which everything is to be taken from the landlord and given to the tenant.

EVANGELICAL COURTESY.—As a general rule we are glad to recognise in the office bearers of the ecclesiastical establishment of England and Ireland, gentlemen and scholars, men of refinement and high intellectual culture even though we deny their Orders, and refuse to see in them anything of the priestly character. Yet exceptions there are to every rule, and certainly if gross injustice has not been done to the Protestant bishop of Cork—the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gregg—he is a striking exception to the rule that the head officials of the State church are gentlemen. We give the story as we find it in the Dublin correspondence of the London Times:—

The Dublin correspondent of the Times writes:—The Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Cork has lately been taken to task pretty sharply in the Roman Catholic journals for the manner in which he has spoken of their religion and its ordinances. He has just given a fresh cause of offence by a very undignified, to say the least of it, attack on Mr. Maguire, M.P., in a speech at a meeting of the Irish Society. 'With respect to a fellow-citizen of mine,' said the Bishop (turning to the Rev. Mr. Gloster, who was on the platform with him), 'you know the Irish for Maguire—maguire. What does that mean?' Mr. Gloster:—'The son of a dog.' The Bishop:—'Why, there it is—the son of a dog. I wish the gentleman no harm.' Only that this extraordinary language is reported in several of the Cork papers, it might be thought to have been put maliciously into his lordship's mouth. Its appearance in the different papers leaves, however, no room for doubt that it fell from his lips. If the friends of the Establishment can bring forward no better arguments than those adduced by Dr. Gregg in support of it, its doom will very soon be sealed. Dr. Gregg is evidently, from his style of rhetoric, and his taste, a member of the Low or evangelical branch of the Irish Church.

ADDRESS TO THE REVEREND DR. HAY. ST. RAPHAELS, June 10th, 1868.

Very Revd. and Dear Father Hay,—The undersigned clergymen of the Deanery of St. Andrews, avail themselves of this occasion—their first Conference since your appointment as Vicar General—to congratulate you, Very Rev. Sir, on the well merited honor lately conferred upon you by His Lordship of Kingston. With unfeigned regret did we bewail the demise of the late Vicar General Dollard, of sainted memory, who for so many years discharged the duties of this important office; but while bowing in all submission to the decrees of Divine Providence, we rejoice to find the "Mantle of Elias" has fallen upon shoulders so worthy of it. It were superfluous to recount your many claims to this exalted office; but the very fact of being chosen by our dear Bishop, for this dignity, proves you in every way entitled to this most honorable distinction.

Praying God may grant you many years to bear your title, and to edify us, as you have ever done, in word and work,

We have the honor to be, Your devoted confederates, J. S. O'CONNOR, Alexandria. M. LYNCH, Cornwall. J. J. MACCARTHY, Williamstown. ALEX. McDONALD, Lochiel. JOHN MASTERSON, St. Raphaels. WALTER RANCK, Bishop's Secretary.

The Revd. Gentleman replied in a few very happy remarks thanking for, and reciprocating the kind wishes expressed in his regard.—Com.

New Books from Messrs. Murphy & Co. Baltimore:—

FATHER LAVAL, or the JESUIT MISSIONARY, A Tale of the North American Indians. By James McSherry, Esq. This is a story founded on the glorious history of the Jesuits in Canada, and will be sure to be a general favorite with our young Catholic friends. The story is based upon the adventures, captivity, and sufferings of the Rev. Father Isaac Jogues; though some of the adventures are imagined, the author has in the main adhered to the well known facts of history.

OBITUARY.—Jeremiah Mullin, for fifteen years porter and office keeper of the Post office, died on the 10th inst, at an advanced age. Mr. Mullin was much respected by all in the office, and from his kind and obliging disposition was universally liked.

CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father C. G. Rossignol, S. J. Translated from the French, and published with the approbation of the Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore:— A most useful little work on the most momentous of subjects, and addressed especially to the young of both sexes.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EATING, by Albert J. Bellows, M.D. Late Professor of Chemistry, Physiology, and Hygiene. Hurd and Houghton, New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:— This is an interesting treatise on a very common subject, but the philosophy of which is but little understood. Mr. Bellows's views will be contested by some, but many valuable hints for all may also be found in his little work.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.—This meeting was held in the Hall of St. Patrick's Society, or as it is usually called, 'The Small Hall.' The facts submitted to the stockholders were, that \$110,000 to 115,000 would cover the total cost of land and building. The Grand Hall will be completed not later than the first of July. Although only half the stores are rented, and those probably not the best, yet such rents have been obtained with undoubted security, as to yield at least 4 per cent per annum upon the whole cost, merely from these four shops and the 'Small Hall.' There are four stores yet to rent, including perhaps the best stand in the city: the store on the corner of Craig street and Victoria Square, and two other small halls nearly equal to that occupied by the St. Patrick's Society. Above these is the magnificent St. Patrick's Hall, which must undoubtedly yield a very large revenue. It appeared at the meeting that to pay off all claims on the building it yet required a sum of \$20,000. On this being made known, a sum of over \$3,000 was subscribed on the spot by a few of the stockholders present, whilst half a dozen gentlemen volunteered to take the stock book and wait upon their friends, so as to obtain the amount of subscription needed. It is clear from the statement submitted that at least 8 per cent may be immediately counted upon as a return, and there is a strong probability of double this in a not distant future.

OPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S HALL.—We understand that St. Patrick's Hall will probably be formally opened on Dominion Day, by Father Dowd, with a grand concert, (for which arrangements are now being made by Mr. Torrington) in aid of the new St. Bridget's Home, LaSaguchetiere street.

A statue of Ireland's Patron Saint has been placed within the niche on St. Patrick's Hall, facing Victoria Square.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC.—The St. Patrick's Society will hold their annual pic-nic at St. Joseph's Island, Boucherville, on Dominion Day.

DETECTIVE COLLEN SHOT BY A BURGLAR.—Acting on information from Pennsylvania, Mr. Penton, Chief of Police, instructed Detective Colleen to arrest Charles Garner, charged with robbery, accompanied with violence in that State. The sum stolen was \$120,000. Garner had bought two houses in Berri street, and was living in one of these himself.—When Colleen went last night Garner was not in, and did not get home till after three o'clock in the morning. In the mean time Colleen had found a quantity of burglar's tools, and sufficient evidence to show the character of the man. On Garner making his appearance Colleen told him he was wanted, and on being asked for what said laughing that it was perhaps for Fenianism. Garner went quietly along for some time till Colleen said, 'What do you do with so many burglar's tools.' To this Garner made an evasive answer, but a minute or so after he said 'my life is as good as yours' and made a run across the street. At the corner he turned and fired on Colleen who dropped, but got up almost immediately and fired in return but without effect. LaSaguchetiere, the policeman then ran up, got Colleen's pistol, and with Bouchard pursued, the latter turning to get additional help. Garner ran down St. Mary street, doubling upon his pursuers, and disappeared in Laurier street, from which it is supposed he made his way to St. Catherine and westward, as he was ultimately caught in St. Joseph street. Colleen was conveyed to his own house, where Doctors Leprohon, Hingston and Campbell attended him. The wound was found to be in the groin, the ball being apparently so deep seated, that there is little hope of extracting it. After a long and anxious consultation, the medical men have come to the conclusion that, although Colleen is a very strong man, his constitution being sound and uninjured by excesses of any kind, yet that the chances of his recovery are but slight. Although suffering great pain, Colleen is hopeful himself. As we go to press Colleen is out of danger.

MISS RYE'S PARTY IN MONTREAL.—The young females who have come to Canada under Miss Rye's charge arrived here on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst. They were conducted to the House of Industry, where they sat down to a substantial breakfast.—The girls allotted for Montreal were all disposed of in about two hours to respectable families. The remainder left with Miss Rye for the West at 7:30 p.m. These were amply provided for at the House of Industry and Refuge. The girls were all tidy-looking, clean and healthy. Miss Rye pleases all by her affable habits. A deputation of St. George's Society waited upon her, as did also his worship the Mayor. Mr. Saunders came with the party from Quebec, and was exceedingly attentive and considerate. Mr. Daley, Emigrant agent, was in attendance the whole of the day, and gave every attention to the wants of the strangers.

TORONTO, June 11.—The English servant girls under the charge of Miss Rye arrived here to-day at noon, they numbered about 50. Situations have already been procured for them.

FOUND FLOATING.—On Tuesday, 7th inst the body of a man was found floating in the River St. Lawrence, opposite Yarenes, about fifteen miles below this city. The deceased was about 5 1/2 feet in height. His hair and beard were black, cut short, and curly. He wore a jacket called an 'overall,' buttoned at the waist, two braces, one of linen and the other of gray cloth, a pair of linen drawers, and another pair of black satin over them, no socks or shoes. From the appearance, one of the pockets of the drawers had been torn away, as well as the sleeves of his jacket.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Thursday morning, at about four o'clock, Jules Pepin, residing at Longue Pointe, while fishing opposite his house found the body of a man floating in the St. Lawrence river, which turned up to be that of Ferdinand Barcielli, who has been missing for some time. The deceased was 35 years of age, and an Italian by birth.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday, at half past one o'clock, Marguerite Renaud, widow of the late Julien Martineau, was found lying dead upon the floor in her bed room at her residence on Guy Street in this city. An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Jones, whereupon the Jurors returned the verdict of 'Death from disease of the heart.'

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—His Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Monk and family, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, A.D.C., and Captain Pemberton, A.D.C. arrived yesterday morning by the steamer Quebec from Ottawa via Montreal. Lord Monk's carriages were in waiting on the wharf, and the viceregal party drove in them to Spencer Wood, where His Excellency will remain until the arrival of his successor, Lord Mayo, who is expected next month.—Quebec Mercury.

MONTHLY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DOMINION.—The following is the official statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion, for April, 1868: Receipts.—Customs, \$767,410; excise, \$357,791; bill stamp duty, \$5,651; public works, including railways, \$28,860; post office, \$63,830; miscellaneous, \$138,339. Expenditure, \$113,472. Revenue for May.—Customs, \$811,463; excise, \$497,319; bill stamp duty, \$8,733; public works, including railways, \$66,343; post office, \$38,610; miscellaneous, \$121,780. Expenditure, \$905,696.

SEAFOURTE, June 8.—Nicholas Malady and wife, residing about three miles from Seaforth, in the township of Tucker Smith, were found yesterday at two o'clock p.m. murdered in their bedroom. I have just returned from the scene of the murder, a horrible sight. The post mortem examination of the body of Malady shows that he was shot with buckshot. Three grains were found in the brain. When found the body was lying in the bed. His wife was lying on the floor beside the bed, with the head smashed to a jelly by an axe. The wall, bed curtains, window curtains and floor are covered with blood. A son of the murdered man, a son-in-law and brother of the latter, have been arrested. No very strong evidence against them appears as yet. The house was robbed of considerable money.

SEAFOURTE, June 10.—This morning at two o'clock a fire broke out in the stable attached to Walshes' Hotel on Main Street, and before it could be stopped the hotel, Mr. Rogers' store and Mr. Tait's saddlery were entirely consumed. Mr. Hayne's store also had the roof and part of the side burnt off. The hotel is owned by Mr. Cochran, and is insured for the Provincial for \$900. Haynes is insured on his goods for \$1,000 in the Western. Rogers is insured on his goods for \$2,000 in the Aetna of Dublin.

FREE GRANTS.—The Peterboro Review says the 'free grant system is to extend to the Crown Lands in our entire back country. Portions of the Townships of Gardin and Monmouth are to be at once thrown open to settlement and the vacant lands in other townships, both on the Burleigh and Robey-ogee roads, are to be placed under similar regulations, as soon as lists of the lands can be prepared and other arrangements completed. It appears to be the policy of the Government to place one or two townships only under the oversight of a local agent, whose duty it will be to point out lots as required, and otherwise assist in the location of settlers. The fee of \$5 heretofore paid to Crown Land Agents is dispensed with.

EXPORTATION OF CATTLE.—The Bedford Times says:—There seems to be no end to the amount of cattle driven out of Canada to the other side through this region. Every other day we see droves of all kinds (young cattle, fat cattle, lean cattle, milk cows, &c) passing our door, the greater number being from the French settlements north of us. The Richard Sentinel, in noticing the brisk business being done, says that 541 head of cattle, valued at \$8,805 and 20 horses have been entered at the custom-house at Richford. One dealer, Hoc. H. C. FERRIS, had paid over \$1,000 in gold for duties on cattle imported by him during the last month.

On Thursday last, as the steamer 'Alexandra,' was passing down the Ottawa, near L'Orignal, the captain observed some animal swimming across the river. A boat was lowered and three men went in pursuit. On coming near the object, it was discovered to be a bear. The man in the bow of the boat stood ready with an axe in his hand, and when the boat came up with the bear, he struck at it, but only inflicted a slight wound. The brute instantly turned and attacked the boat, but another blow from the man in the bow split his skull open, killing him instantly. The carcass was taken on board the 'Alexandra,' and was found in weight 400 pounds.—Ottawa Times.

GOANWALL June 12.—The burglars who were charged with the robbery on Mr. Mattice's safe last April were all convicted at the sessions here this week, and sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, viz:—H. J. Smith alias Hod. Ennie, fourteen years; and H. Bellmont alias Bambargh, thirteen years; Thos. McDonald, twelve years; G. W. Stearns alias Stephens, eleven years. The only one of the prisoners who appeared to feel his situation was Stearns; the others maintained a jocular manner and smilingly thanked the Judge for his kindness.

THE LENOXVILLE AND STANSTAD RAILWAY.—The *Pionnier de Sherbrooke* states that the projected rail-road between Stanstead and Lennoxville, to place the line of the Passumpsic in communication with the Grand Trunk, is likely now to be soon undertaken. The funds required by the first company are nearly all subscribed, and the legal opposition from some interested parties against the contemplated improvement has been with a view.

TWENTY ONE FEET OF SOLID SALT.—The *Goderich Signal* says the Dominion Salt Company of this town finished the boring of their well last Monday, and the result is most satisfactory. At a depth of 1,100 feet, the drill entered the stratum of pure salt, which proved to be 21 feet thick, and perfectly free from shale or other foreign bodies.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE G.T.R.—Five locomotives have come out in the Ottawa for the Grand Trunk Railway. They are each 25 feet long and weigh 14 tons. They are from the firm of Neilson & Co., Glasgow.

ALMONT, ONT., June 11.—An accident of a most painful nature occurred here this afternoon. A man with three children was out on the river, and through some accident to the oars, the boat became unmanageable, and they were carried over the falls. The man was rescued after great exertions, but the children were drowned. Two of the bodies have been recovered.

QUEBEC, June 11.—A man named Harver, Deputy Collector of the Inland Revenue, poisoned himself last night in presence of his wife, by taking a large dose of laudanum. He died in a few hours. He was suspended from office some months ago and lately led a hard life.

A man named Water was burned to death at Merrickville. He was in a state of intoxication, and after laying down in a new barn, it is supposed he set fire to the hay. His body was almost completely turned up and his watch melted to a ball.

All the gunboats on the Lakes are now fully manned, armed and in running order. It is consequently not very likely that a landing can be easily effected on any part of our frontier.

Two new townships have been erected, one in the county of Portneuf, called Turcotte; the other in Beauce, under the name of Gayphast.

The military authorities have obtained possession of the Court House and Academy at Huntingdon for the accommodation of troops to be stationed on the frontier, at Durham and Huntingdon.

The Quebec Chronicle says that over 400,000 rounds of ammunition have been forwarded from Quebec by Grand Trunk Railway to St. John's St. Armand, and other points along the frontier.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The *Patriot* of the 14th inst. says:—Bishop McIntyre has commenced the cellar wall of a monastery building, on the lot adjoining Mr. Hyndman's European Exchange. Owen Connolly, Esq., is digging the cellar of a new shop, between the premises of F. LaPage, Esq., and McRae's Tailoring Establish-

ment, and the Queen's Printer is doing a similar work on his premises near the Temperance Hall.—Messrs. McKinnon and Fraser, Carriage-builders, are also about preparing to build this summer. These, with the Bishop's Palace, will be among the civic improvements for 1868. With reference to His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, we may say that he is actively engaged in building, not merely a Monastery, but a school for the Christian Brothers, on the site mentioned by the *Patriot*, and also a residence for himself on the site of Reddin's red Warehouse, Great George Street. Before the Autumn, both these buildings will be completed, to add to the improvements of the city, and the advantage to the Catholic community. Too much praise cannot be given to the Bishop for his self-sacrificing efforts to educate the flock entrusted to his care. With the zeal of the early Apostles, he has, since his elevation to the episcopacy, and without any strain upon the community, founded institutions of learning throughout the Colony, whose fruits, already experienced will be known and appreciated many years after their author shall have passed to another world to enjoy the rewards of his labor. Under his auspices, aided by a zealous Priesthood and obedient laity, stately temples are being erected to the worship of God, to bless, with the benign influence of religion, the land wherein they exist. The foundations of the moral and intellectual superiority of the Catholic population are being laid broad and deep, so as to be prolonged into future generations. Altogether, the prospects of the Catholic Church in this small island of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are as bright and cheering as in any portion of Her Gracious Majesty's American possessions. May they improve day by day, and long may the noble and accomplished Prelate, by whose zeal this state of affairs has been brought about, be spared to us to guide us by his wisdom, and to stimulate us by his energy and living faith. To return to the buildings now in course of erection, it may not be amiss to state that they will be some thing noble in their style and dimensions. The Christian Brother's School, for example, is to be elliptic in style,—seventy-seven feet in length by forty-six in breadth, and four stories high. The Episcopal residence is to be a combination of the Gothic and elliptic styles—the inside consisting of Gothic tracery, with square windows and Gothic tracery on the outside. Its dimensions will be sixty-one feet in length by forty-nine in breadth, and four stories high. The Colonial Building, where the assembled wisdom of the Colony congregates once a year will be shabby contrasted with either of the buildings whose proportions we have just given, and Great George Street will take precedence as the principle thoroughfare of the city, from the number and character of the buildings which will adorn it before the close of summer.—*Charlottetown Herald*.

New Brunswick.—The St. John Agricultural Society have secured a lot of ground for the purposes of Cattle Exhibitions, &c., and purposes establishing a weekly fair. Steps are also to be taken with a view of improving the breed of horses.

The coast fisheries in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are very productive this season. In some localities five times the amount of last years catch have been secured.

Birth, On the 3rd inst., at St. Lambert, the wife of Mr. John McVey, of a son. In this city, on the 11th inst., Mrs. P. Prior, of a daughter.

At Longfield, Gashe, the seat of her father, O. Bianconi, Esq., the wife of Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., of a daughter.

Married, On Monday, the 8th inst., at the Bishop's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Canon Fabre, Mr. P. F. Heery, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Brock.

Died, On Wednesday, 10th instant, Jeremiah Mullin, late Office Keeper Montreal Post Office. In this city, on the 9th instant, Patrick Sheridan, aged 70 years.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Francis, only son of Mr. Thomas Sexton, butcher, aged 3 months and 12 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, June 17, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$5 to \$5.50; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.50 to \$5.75 Super., No. 2 \$6.30 to \$6.40; Superfine nominal \$0.00; Fancy \$6.80 to \$7.00; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3.25 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$8.20 to \$8.25. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Peas per 60 lbs.—90c. to 91c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 45c to 46c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.55 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.60 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$22.75 to \$23.00.—Prime Mess \$16.00; Prime, \$15.00 to \$00.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. July 17, 1868. s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal, ... 19 0 to 19 6 Oatmeal, do ... 18 0 to 17 0 Indian Meal, do ... 10 0 to 10 6 Barley, do ... 4 6 to 5 0 Peas, do ... 5 0 to 5 6 Oats, do ... 3 3 to 3 4 Butter, fresh, per lb. ... 1 0 to 1 3 Do, salt do ... 0 10 to 1 0 Potatoes per bag ... 4 0 to 4 6 Onions, per minot, ... 7 6 to 10 0 Lard, per lb ... 0 7 to 0 8 Beef, per lb ... 0 4 to 0 6 Pork, do ... 0 6 to 0 8 Mutton do ... 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter ... 3 0 to 5 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen ... 6 0 to 0 8 Hay, per 100 bundles, ... \$8.00 to \$10 Straw ... \$5.00 to \$7.00

WANTED, AT THE ONTARIO FLOURING and GRIST MILLS Port Hope. A BOY to learn the Milling Business Testimonial of Character required. Address, Post paid to the Proprietors, PETER McCABE, Port Hope.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a FIRST CLASS Male Teacher—a Normal School Teacher preferred. Application, stating references &c., to be made up to the 1st proximo to the undersigned. P. P. LYNCH, Sec. Board of R. C. S. S. Trustees. Salary Liberal. Belleville, Ont., June 11th, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS TENDERS for the building of a Public Hall in Sherbrooke, will be received up to Saturday the twentieth instant. For particulars apply to Thomas Halpin, Mayor, St. Patrick Sherbrooke. S e r a on June 2nd 1868.

STREET DIALOGUE.—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. P.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1738. DAME EMILIE DESAUTELES, Plaintiff.

REMI PROVOST, Defendant. THE said Plaintiff has instituted before the said Court an action, en separation de biens, against the said Defendant. MEDERIC LANCTOT, Attorney for Plaintiff. June 18, 1868. 1m—45

CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU. District of Richelieu. No. 5643. The Eleventh Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

PRESENT: The Honorable T. J. LORANGER, Judge. JEAN CAMILLE GAGNON, Esq., Advocate, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff.

IGNACE MAHEU, Farmer, of the Parish of St. Aime, ADOLPHE GERMAIN, Esq., Advocate, of the Town of Sorel, MICHEL MATTHEU, Esq., Sheriff of the same place, in the District of Richelieu, Defendants.

IT is ordered by the Court, on the motion of A. Gagnon, Esq., Advocate and Attorney for Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, Bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written upon the writ of summons issued in this cause, that Ignace Maheu, one of the defendants, has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec and cannot be found in the District of Richelieu, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the city of Montreal called the TRUE WITNESS, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the town of Sorel called Journal de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court and answer to the demands of the said plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of said advertisement, and upon default of the said defendant to appear and answer to such demands within the period aforesaid, the plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default. By the Court, A. N. GOUIN, C.O.G. June 10, 1868. 2w-44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH HILAIRE ROY, Fils, of the Parish of L'Acadie, the district of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec. Insolvent. The Creditors of the above named insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. DeLorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James St., within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 9th May, 1868. 3w—41

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 and 1865. DIST. OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of PIERRE GAGNON, of the city of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the Seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under the said Act. PIERRE GAGNON. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, May 12, 1868. 2m—41

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, of the City and District of Montreal, an Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at half past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Attorneys for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. J. O. LACOTTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of STEPHEN J. LYMAN, of the City of Montreal, Druggist Trader, carrying on business there as such, under the name of S. J. Lyman & Company, an Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 16th June, 1868. 2w—45

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELLEN MCGILL, a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada forty years ago, married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal. If she or her children communicate with her brother at Orangeville, Ont., she or they will bear of something to her advantage. Any information respecting her thankfully received. ELL MCGILL. Orangeville, Ont., May, 1868.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 20.—The recent mission of the French frigate Panama to Morocco to demand satisfaction for the murder of a French subject has been completely successful.

The Etendard of this evening says that the difficulty with Tunis is upon the point of being settled.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, the debate relative to Free Trade was continued.

M. Rouher, who resumed his speech after reading a letter written by Mr. Gladstone, said he admitted that the practice of giving Custom's permits had given rise to some abuse.

To those who ask that the Government should give notice of withdrawal from the Treaty of Commerce, we reply quite blank—No!

The simple order of the day was performed by a large majority.

In the Senate the debate upon the inquiry relative to the material tendency of the teaching of certain professors was continued.

Paris, May 28.—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body a bill was presented for calling out 100,000 men of the class of 1868 to recruit the forces of the army and navy in 1869.

The Constitutional declares that it has received authentic information to the effect that the rumours of insurgent bands having made their appearance in Galicia are without foundation.

The Siecle says that General Langiewicz has arrived at Constantinople.

The Moniteur de l'Armee publishes the following note—'Some excitement has been created by words said to have been addressed by General de Failly, commander in Chief at the Camp of Chalons, to the officers assembled, recommending them earnestly to prosecute manoeuvres on a large scale in view of a war being possible.

ITALY.

NAPLES, May 27.—Yesterday evening a well-known Brigand chief, cousin of Manzi, was sentenced to death.

We (Tablet) find in the Monde the following particulars concerning the death of H.E. the late Cardinal Andrea, which has produced a deep and painful impression in Rome, and which the enemies of the Church have, according to their wonted tactics, endeavoured to convert into a foundation for the most hateful slanders.

After some hours, no improvement having taken place, the doctor, who had already been with him, was summoned. He deemed the state of the case to be extremely serious, and ordered that a confessor should be immediately sent for.

A natural want caused the poor Cardinal to ask to be left alone for a moment, and everybody withdrew. When they re-entered he was dead.

His mortal remains, after being exposed for three days in his own apartments for the prayers of the faithful, were removed on the 18th to the church of St. John. On the 19th the Pope repaired to the church attended by his household, and assisted at the Solemn Requiem Mass.

BERLIN, May, 20.—The trial for high treason of the 22 Hanoverians was concluded to-day. The Court acquitted Freese, but found all the other prisoners guilty on the charge of committing acts of incipient high treason.

In to-day's sitting of the Customs' Parliament the Bill imposing a duty upon petroleum was rejected by 190 to 99 votes.

A Berlin telegram of May 23 states that after the withdrawal of the Tariff Bill, the motions already passed for the reduction of the sugar duty, and for the reform of the tax upon sugar were also withdrawn by the movers.

In his closing speech the president said that one result had at any rate been established by the labour of the Parliament. Every successive week of its sitting had shown that, notwithstanding the variety of views that had been put forward by the members, the feeling of warm community by which all were animated had only been increased and confirmed.

The present session of the Customs Parliament was closed at 4 p.m. by the King of Prussia to person with a speech from the throne. His Majesty took a retrospective glance of the labours of the Parliament, the favourable results of which he said did not, however, exclude the apprehension of a not unimportant reduction in the customs revenue in the immediate future.

The speech trusted that the past session had served to strengthen mutual confidence between the German races and Governments, and to dissipate many prejudices. The King considered it to be a point of honor to testify that he regarded the rights entrusted to him as a sacred deposit placed in his keeping by the German nation and its sovereigns, and one that he should maintain and turn to account with conscientious respect for treaties entered into as well as for the historical privileges conferred upon him.

At the resumption of the sittings of the North German Parliament on Wednesday, the petition for a grant to meet the expenses of a scientific expedition to the east to observe the total eclipse of the sun, not visible in Europe, on the 18th of August, was accepted in accordance with the report of the committee.

The Negotiations for a new regulation of postal traffic between the North German Confederation and the Netherlands have closed. The draught of the treaty has been drawn up. A satisfactory conclusion to the negotiations with Belgium as to the transmission of small packages by letter-post has also been attained.

BRUNNEN May 28.—At to-day's sitting of the North German Parliament all the paragraphs of the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt were adopted, including paragraph 2 in its amended form.

The Parliament then adjourned over the Whit-sun holidays until the 4th June.

Twenty-six deputies of the South German Confederation have published a manifesto in which they distinctly state that the projected union of North and South Germany would not benefit either.

but a question of time and the aim of the mission of Prussia! They say that the end of an amalgamation would be the absorption of the Southern States with Prussia, an event which they regard in the light of a calamity. But they think that the patriotic task of every Southern citizen is to harmonize the energetic maintenance of the autonomy of the States of the South with the honest fulfilment of national duties.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, May 20.—At to-day's sitting of the Lower House the Minister of Commerce brought in the Austro-Bavarian Convention relative to the accession of the Tyrolese commune Jungholz to the Bavarian Customs system, together with the treaty of navigation between Austria and England.

The Finance Minister showed that future financial measures would be in no degree prejudiced by the immediate discussion of the State Debt, but Deputy Ryger's motion was nevertheless adopted by 71 to 58 votes.

Upon the resumption of the sitting the reporter announced that the Committee had decided in favour of proceeding with the consideration of the Estimates, omitting for the present the item of the State Debt, but not to undertake the third reading until the Financial Bills had been settled.

The Emperor sanctioned on Monday the bills relative to schools, civil marriage, and the position of the different religious denominations.

UNITED STATES. SCRAMBLING UP.—A writer in an eastern paper thus sums up what has and what has not been accomplished by the war. He says: 'I was one of the most patriotic nasses who considered it to be his duty to fight for the Union.'

THE Rebels cheated like thunder. Five hundred thousand men killed. A few more disabled. The desolation and devastation of the South. The abolition of slavery and the abolition of the white people of the South; also the abolition of the Constitution of the United States.

Heavy taxes. Negro suffrage. Negro representation in Congress. Africanization, miscegenation, &c. NOT ACCOMPLISHED. The restoration of the Union. These, Messrs. Editors, are but a few of the object which we have accomplished by the war for the Union. I trust, sir, that in future you will not have the audacity to claim that 'the war was a failure.'

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners' Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence.

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

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

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do miss it and bless her; especially in this case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers—TRY IT NOW.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.'

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PEEKING' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1868. 2m

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

I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches' C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Julger's Female Institute, New York.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

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DAME JOSEPHINE DARVOIS of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN J. REEVES, Merchant Tailor, of the same place, Plaintiff.

vs. The said JOHN J. REEVES, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Plaintiff has, this day, instituted against the said Defendant, an action en separation de biens, returnable on the second of July next, before the said Court.

S. RIVARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 2nd June, 1868. 1m-4#

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