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CHRONICLE CATHOLIC

VOL. XIX.

THE SHALLOWELL MYSTERY.

WONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

No. 47.

(From the Universe.)

(Concluded)

CHAPTER VI

As soon as Messrs. Lutley and Snaffl-ton had departed from Ringston's room, that geotleman arose from the sofe, indulged in an extensive wash, shaved off his moustache, and carefully committed the remnants of that ornament to the flames, decorated bimself with a pair of black whiskers of modest proportions in its stead, then drawing a small portmanteau from beneath his bed, he took from it a groom's complete suit, drab great-coat and all.

These te put on, and they fitted him beaut'fully. Then, at about half-past four he departed, leaving everything as it was afterwards found. He then walked on to the next station, distant about five miles from Shallowell, and timed his arrival so as to just catch the parliamentary up train.

On his arrival in London he took a cab to the East End of the town, and at a ready-made clothes shop he exchanged his habiliment of servitude for the nearest approach he could obtain to the ordinary garb of a gentlemen. He then turned into the first hotel to which he came, and ordered a private room and breakfast. He did not leave it egain until after dark.

There is a lyric which was very popular at the commencement of this century, duly celebrating the importance of the three blessings-' Wife, children and friends.' In the two first, Rungston could not brast any share. But with respect to the third, be was indeed fortunate. There were three men who would have done anything for him that one can do for another.

Whether or not he deserved the affection he inspired, we will not attempt to investigate, but the fact cannot be denied, though we must leave it to psychologists to state the reason why the best men are not always the best loved.

Of the trio we have indicated Tracey was in India; in Maverley be had not confided, because be felt his doing so would place his friend in a very awkward position; but Aldridge still school fellows, and they had always kept up the friendship of their boyhood, though their paths some time after his departure, she reaned a small

iog." And be began to rub his hands, as if in anticipation.

"I am alraid I could not introduce you to anything of that sort, but if you are really in earnest, and mean to turn over a new leaf, I think I can to mention it to any one till he had seen him. as:13' you.'

I have thrown up the sponge.

"Well, you have come to me to night just in the nick of time. I have embarked a good deal of money in an Australian Land Company. and we want some one to go out immediately to look after our affairs out there. If you would like to go, I have no doubt I could get you appointed." 'As far as I am concerned, you may consider the bargain as concluded,' replied Ringston, ' and thank you,' as he shook hands with his friend across the table.

'You had better see about your outfit to. morrow. What shall I fill this in for,' said Aldridge, taking a checque book out of a drawer in his bureau, 'two hundred ? We shall pay your passage, you know.'

'Thank you, don't trouble. The fact is. I am sorry to say that I have more money than I ought to have at this moment; for I had extraordinary run of luck the last fortnight before I left. I have actually brought away more than a thousand pounds. There were some things I should like to have paid : but it would not have gone very far, and I never like to raise jealousy or other bad feelings in the bosoms of my business connexions. However, thanks to you, I have a new life before me, and I shall hope to settle with them all some day or other."

CHAPTER VII.

Our curtain draws up on Shallowell once more.

It is the twenty third of November. Exactly twelve months have elapsed since Mr. Ringston's mysterious disappearance. His unfortunate land lady has never been able to let her lodgings since. remained. Ringston and Aldridge had been A superstitious terror has prevented her from

to the new bill. By Jove, the very idea of being 'so as to arrive at Shallowell by the mail train at if any opening to the right or left would afford up my eyes, and met a glance which I shall never at the other side of the counter is quite refresh three in the morning. When he left, he had them any cheaper hargain. The words were taken his latch key with him. By means of it scarcely out of Soaffi-ton's mouth, when ' Ere he obtained admission without disturbing any bus' and his rider rushed past them : the black

> He had written to Maverley from town, inviling him to breakfast, but cautioning him not

With fear and trembling the trio who had "If I was not changed do you think I would been assembled in the kitchen carried in the war such a coat as this ? I will not allude to breakfast, but they saw nothing of Mr. Ringthe waistcoat. As far as my past life is con- ston, though they could hear him moving about relieved, however, when at half-past teu, punctual to the moment, Captain Maverley arrived. " Mr. Ringston is here,' said the landlady, in a tone intended to carry terror into the Captain's beart.

'Of course he is,' replied that gallant officer, I have come to breakfast with him.'

Captain Maverley had not to wait long for his host. Ringston soon explained to him why Le had shown such an apparent want of con5. dence.

'It would have been such an awful bore for you if you had known all about it; and really until the last moment, I had not made up my mind what I should do.'

Of course as I had not mentioned the thing myself. I asked Aldridge to keep it quite too.

'Yes,' said Maverley, 'and when I saw the old ruffin in town about a fortnight after you had taken yourself off, I could not conceive why he kept larghing at my account of your myste- ever. rious disappearance.'

'He must have enjoyed it slightly ; but it was the luckiest thing imaginable that I went to him. As I was telling you, he sent me out to try and sell some shares in his Land Company in Australia. Well, I worked hard at it, I can assure you, and I got rid of a good many during the first two months. Then there came that row everything went down in the market : our shares drille but one.

especially were at a frightful discount. Well, yon know a run of bad luck never depressed me much. I looked at things calmly, and felt cer they did not find it too long. Then followed a tain the depression of things was only temporary, and would soon pass away. I hid not invested suaded to attempt it. They were to stop immethe money I took out, so I bought a couple of diately if she found it too much for her. But in life had led very different ways. Ringston harvest by exhibiting the 'Chambers of Horror.' Foczlevgullah diggings are exactly in the centre then she said she thought it had done her good.

took the paling in his strides as a matter of course, and they disappeared as if they had sunk into the earth.

Poor Bitwell looked so much as if he was going to faint, that Snaffleton felt bound to pull him up and offer him his mask. And these gentlemen saw no more of the run that day.

The same evening there was a large party at cerned, upon my booor, as an embryo merchant, in his dressing room. Their minds were greatly Mrs. Fi zcram's. At half past eight that lady ceives a note from Captain Maverley, in which be requests permission to bring with him an old friend.

> Mrs. Fitzeram immediately returns an answer that she shall be delighted to see the Captain's friend, and only regrets that he should have considered it necessary to ask the question.

It is a brilliant party—the connoisseurs say the best of the season. The belle of Shallowell is there, looking, some think, more beautiful than ever, though some of the roses are gone. It is spid that she is in delicate health. She does not dance to much as she did, and seldom can be persuaded to stand up for anything except a quadrille.

But a careful observer would have said that all the roses returned when Captain Maverley and his friend entered the room, though their visit to ber cheeks was but of an instant's dura- THE TESTIMONY OF THE BEASTS. tion, and their departure left her paler than

Ringston bore his introduction to his hostess with tolerable equanimity. He even managed to get through two sentences and a half, and then a bow, though not up to 'our Arthur's' mark, and be is beside Laura.

' Can you give me a dance, Miss Etheredge ?' be asked.

' I do not dance so much as I used to do, Mr. about the convicts, and things looked very bad ; Ringston, but I can promise you the next qua-

He seated bimself by her side. The next dance was a polka ; and though spectators only, waltz, and somehow the young lady was permoving any of Ringstou's things; indeed, for thousand shares at ten shillings a share. Next this was a point she did not seem to take into some time after his departure, she reaped a small month they discovered the gold. The great consideration until the music had stopped, and

forget. It bore the sad tidings of pity-a woman's pity-into my inmost soul. A sweet voice completed the spell the eyes had begun .-It forced on my belief words I had often heard before but whose weight I had never felt until the moment. I knew that there lived a being for whom I could gladly work. In an instant it seemed branded on my brain in letters of fire, that those who would escape the labor allotted to man entail a curse upon themselves.

Well, my pride induced me to keep up the mystery in which I had allowed myself to be surrounded. In all other respects I have led a new life. In a word, I have worked. I can offer you nothing, indeed, worthy of the belle of Shallowell, far less of Laura Etheredge, but still .2. home and a heart '

Once more that glance met his: the pity was replaced by love, and the sweet voice murmured-

"I have never lost the memory of the evening or forgotten you for a moment.'

And she will never forget him-never while her sweet smile gives him new courage to press forward in the path in which he will win the respect of all who knew him.

Never, while she can lessen every sorrow and double every joy. Never till she had forgotten that from her he learned to labor and to love.

FROM THE FRENCH.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

I must tell you a wonderful story I read many years ago in a French book. It shows the horrible ingratitude of a man as contrasted with the grateful memory of wild beasts.

A noble Venetian, the Count Rinaldi, being out hunting one day, fell into a pitfall which had been dug in the forest and covered with loose branches to entrap wild beasts. You may imagine the dreadful anxiety of the unfortunate count : a day and a night had elapsed and no one visited the pitfall: he suffered so much from thirst and hunger that he was nearly out of his senses, and the prospect of perisbing in that hole like a wild beast, he, the noble count, the rich and young man to whom life was a continual round of pleasures, was certainly not calculated

came of age, but he was already involved, and soon ran through the remainder.

Aldridge had been working hard as a mer chant, and was now a man well known upon change.

He gave Mr. Arthur a hearty welcome, when that gentleman arrived at his little Hampstead villa at five minutes to six. (Aldridge always) dined at six.)

Ringston entertained too high an opinion of his own story to commence it till dinner was don't,' to imply that she did. over. But when the port was fairly under weigh, he favored his friend with a regular naroccasional efforts to moralize, but as his valua- | Jemima-didn't I Jemima?' ble reflections were constantly interrupted by his bursts of laughter, their good effect on his guest here,' said that domestic leaning on the handle of was materially diminished.

When at last the subject was pretty nearly exhausted, Ringston said to his host-

'You remember, old fellow, when I first mentioned to you casually that I was going to the bad, you suggested to me that it would be use ful to do something else instead-I mean in the way of getting my food ('bread' is the proper expression, I think, but I always hated bread) the same as other people do. I did not see it in the same light then ; but now, don't laugh at me, there's a Jear fellow-I have actually a fancy answer it directly, he'd come to the top of the that I should like to become a respectable mem ber of society."

Aldridge did laugh, but when he had recovered, he said : ' Well, what do you imagine you are fit for ?'

"Well, I should say my special mission was to be a preceptor of youth, but I have beard that it is not a remunerative employment. At the time I mentioned, you know, you talked of taking me into your shop, but I should not wish that-I might be in the way-and just now want to go abroad, but still I should prefer something mer-Cantile."

"You imagine you have a speciality that way." Well, I can speak five languages, and might even write them decently if I tried very hard. As for accounts, I do not know much about this kind of literature,' and he laid his hand upon a ledger, which was peeping out from beneath a mass of newspapers on a side table ; 'but I cannot imagine there is anything in it much harder than calculating the odds at bazard, or making a safe, book on a large bandicap. And oh ! I say, Fred ! if it was a business with any bills in it, would not I make the parties take half the and atick on sixty per cent, and add the interest cess. He had timed his journey from London | They had slackened their pace a little, to see | rested the heavy shadew of death. Bat I lifted and elimbing numbly to the top. Giuseppe was

taken the house next door, formerly occupied by Mrs. Brown, has looked in for a little chat.

Accordingly she improves the occasion by re lating the awful history to that lady, gratis.

'Yes, Mrs. Jones, it were exactly twelve months ago this blessed day. There bad been stories about for a long time about his killing himself when he had been in Shallowell a year, or being took—you know who by."

Mrs. Jones gave a little shriek, and said. ' You

'And so I could not help feeling uncomfort. able like all the morning, when he never rung all fellow. rative of his year at Shallowell. Aldridge made morning for his breakfast, and I said as much to

'That you did, mum, as sure as I'm a standing ber quiescent broom.

Jemma always availed herself of the opportunity of neglecting her work on these occasions to perform the more important duty of corrobo rating the statement of her mistress.

'Yes, Mrs. Jones,' continued that lady ; ' and though he were a very nice gentleman, to give the date.' that person-we won't mention-his due : be were a bit impatient-like sometimes; and if he were to ring his bell three or four times, and Jemima and I was busy or anything, and didn't stairs, and call out-'

'Devilled kidneys for two,' interrupted the uamistakeable voice of Mr. Ringston himself proceeding from the exact spot which the landlady bad just indicated.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that the three females all went into hysterics : but as this arrangement left no one to pick anybody else up, they were compelled to come to much sooner than might otherwise have been expected.

Mrs. Jones, who felt that she had not as good grounds as her companions for a lengthened fit, was the prst to recover.

Rupston who had waited deliberately till the screaming ceased, then repeated his order.

Derilled kidneys for two, as soon as you can, if you please, for I expect Captain Maverley to breakfast at half-past ten: and you had better get a Yorkshire pie from Woolcombes."

A council of war was held; and it was finally decided that the orders should be executed .--Probably the prospect of the reversion of the pie furnished a sufficient stock of courage.

Ringston had been able to execute the mancenvre which had caused so much terror to the amount in cleaned gloves and empty cigar boxes, bousehold with the most perfect ease and suc-

had succeeded to a tolerable fortune when he On this particular morning, Mrs. Jones, who had of our property. Each of these shares is now The greater part of the evening, whether came of age, but he was already involved, and taken the house pext door, formerly occupied by worth — just pass 'The Times' — one darcing or not, Mr. Arthur was not very far bundred and sixty-three pounds seven shillings from Miss Laura's side.

and sixpence. 'After that,' said Maverley, ' if you will allow me. I will ring for some beer.'

When the landlady arswered the bell, she left the door wide open, and several female faces were visible upon the landing.

Ringston nodded to her, and said, 'I shall dine at home to day.'

On inquiry, Ringston found that Maverlev had a new servant, and that he was a tolerably sharp

Accordingly, they sent for bim. Rungston then gave him all the bills of the Shallowell taking a family dinner with us to morrow, we tradesmen, which had been collected before he left, with a cheque on a London banker for the amount of each.

' You will be particularly careful,' said Cap tain Maverley, 'in naying these, to say, 'Here is your bill, which Mr. Ringston sent for yester-

day.' 'If they should say, You mean a year ago,' or anything of that sort, you will point out to inquire after his bostess and her danohter.

Rugston had bad all the dates most carefully altered, and then photographic copies taken of the originals on similar paper.

The horror which this device caused, fully came up to his most sanguine expectations

Do you remember your debut with Glencroft's nack ?' said Maverley.

'Yes,' said Ringston, 'I hope roor Bitwell quite recovered the effects of that escapade.'

• Ob, yes! By the by, they meet to day.' "I suppose it is too late to join them now ?" "Well, I don't know; if we ride hard, and chance. Erebus is as fresh as a caisy.'

Glencroft's had a capitual run that day .-Some nice open country, and the pace first rate. A magnificent burst of five and thirty minutes, when the huntsman's mare broke down, and his second horse nowhere near.

Spaffleton dropped into his place, with Bitwell well up. A way they go, over Marsley Down, then Reynard points for Elfreston Park. He finds his way through the palings (perhaps be collapse. As the year drew to a close, I gad knows the hole of old), and the hounds are not almost made up my mind to the fatal step, though soon felt it shaking under some heavy weight, far behind him.

ride at. They may be rotten or they may not. theory of life and death. I went unwillingly I between his legs, came very near making him And to top them neatly after the burst over the feit no interest in the pageant. As I leaved lose his balance. Like the Count Rinaldi, he Down is no easy matter.

"We want the gentleman in black to show us the way over,' said Snaffleton.

The next morning he called to ask how she was. Of course, it was only proper that he should inquire whether she had suffered from dancing more than usual. But even if every credit is given him for the best possible intentions, he paid an unconscionably long visit .---Neither Miss Etheredge nor her mamma, however, appeared to be displeased : for the latter lady said before he departed,

We are very quiet people. Mr. Ringston. and we do not give parties now, on account of | tion. my daughter's health ; but if you would not mind

should be most happy to see you."

Mr. Ringston said he should be delighted; and he not only said it, but he looked it. which is not always the case with everybody who makes use of the phrase.

And a very pleasant little dinner it was.---And the Ringston called, as a matter of course,

Mrs. Etheredge was shopping, but Liura had not felt quite well enough to accompany her, so Arthur found her alone in the drawing room. He paraded a few ordinary sectences, and then, for he was not the man to dally long when he night already. Do have pity on me and pull had made up his mind what to say, and he began me out, I will reward you liberally, for I am at once-

' Miss Etheredge, I should like to tell you my story; I know you must have heard a great many versions of it, and I should like to give you will interest you :

"When I came here first, it was reported that they should not find directly, we might have a at the end of the year, when I had spent a certain sum of money, I was going to kill myself, this was partly true, and partly false. I had not a very great deal of money to spend, but I grieve to confess that the idea of self-destruction had at one time some hold on my imagination. The

life I had led was so worthless, that it was unnatural I should feel small compunction in putting an end to it. The position which I held here amused me, and I saw that it must necessarily

to make him feel comfortable.

The pit was deep and wide, but very dark ---The count, at first, had attempted to explore it. with the hone that he might find some strong branch or pole with which to effect his escape from this subterranean prison, but he had heard such strange voices around him, his ears had been saluted by such horrible growls, so many fearful bisses, that terror overcame him and he remained motionless in a corner of the pit. He felt his strength leaving him and gave up the hope of being delivered from his dangerous situa.

On the morning of the second day, Rinaldi thought he heard steps overhead, and, inaking a sunerhuman effort,

'Whoever you may be,' he cried, 'get me out of this dreadful hole. Help !' help !'

The steps he had heard ware those of a poor countryman named Giuseppe, who was picking dry wood in the forest. This man was terribly frightened at first, when he heard those cries which seemed to come from under the ground ; bat he overcame this fear, and, approaching, asked who it was that thus called him.

"It is a poor bunter, entrapped in this pit like a wild beast. I have been here a day and a rich.'

'I will do all I can,' replied Giuseppe.

The good countryman immediately went to work, and cutting a stout branch from a neighmy own. You see I am vain enough to think it boring oak, he came to the edge of the picfall.

"Mind, Mr. Hunter," he said. "mind well what I tell you : I will lower this strong branch into the hole and will steady the upper end: you must climb up as on a ladder.?

'Very well,' cried the delighted Rinaldi, ask me whatever you want, it is granted in advance.'

' My goodness ! I am very poor and I am going to marry ; I don't ask any reward for pulling you'out, but you may give what you see fit to Giuletta, my betrothed.

Saying this Giuseppe lowered the branch ; he I bad provided some time before means of re- and held on with all his might. Suddenly, a But the said palings are not so pleasant to treat; but the officers' ball changed all my large monkey jumped out of the pit and passing against a pillar, and the daccers whirled past me, bad fallen into the pit, and had thus availed him-I thought how great was the distance between self of the assistance tendered to the latter, by those children of life and one on whom plready grasping the branch the moment it was lowered

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so much frightened that, letting go his hold, he fled.

t o Montal

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'You abandon me !' cried Rivaldi. 'Oh, come back. In the name of your betrothed, come to my assistance, 1 beseech you: I will make you rich forever ; I am Count Rinaldı, one of the wealthiest noblemen of Venice. On, for heavens sake, do not leave me to die in this pit."

Giuseppe was moved, and bis goodness of heart got the better of his tears; he came back and once more steadied the bough; but still more terrifying was the next apparition, a kon came up and bounded by his side with a joyful roar.

'Ob, this time I am lost ! Where am I ? O heavens !' and the terrified countryman fled once more.

But the lamentable cries of Rinaldi still rung in his ears. Finding that the lion, instead of pursuing him, had disappeared in the torest, he gained courage and stopped.

" Is it then decreed that I must die here,' sa'd the unfortunate Count. ' Lord have mercy on me ! Whoever thou art, pull me out of this hole, and 1 shall give thee a house, fields and meadows, gold, all thou wishest, but for heaven's sake save me, oh ! save me !'

The trembling Giuseppe once more took hold of the oaken bough and called out to the Count to come up, but judge of his astonishment and terror, when an enormous snake uncoiled itself from the branch, and glided past him with a sinister hiss. The poor fellow was so terrified that he fell near the edge of the pit, almost senseless. Rinaldi's doleful cries brought him to life.

'Ob, my frieud, my saviour,' the unlucky hunter cried, 'thou art still there, in the same of all thou hast dear in this world, save me. I am dying, my strength ; war. Dost thou want my fine Venetian 🗄 it 15 thine !' I keep my word. But 1 save my life and take my "

hat the good And he sobbed so page Giuseppe could not resist. It the fourth time befgrasped the bough.

Do you hold it now?' he asked.

'Yes,' said Rinaldi, and the next instant he jumped out of the pit. But his strength failed fore them more dead than alive. him now entirely. What between the dehility caused by ais sufferings, and his emotion at find. less in Gauseppe's arms. The good countryman | death.' tried every possible means to revive him, and piece of hard bread and pressed him to eat it .---This dry crust seemed to Rinaldi the most delicious morsel he had ever tasted. Having recovered a little strength, he bastened to leave the forest, leaning on Giuseppe's arm. As they walked he could not cease repeating :

'My deliverer, my good angel, my saviour! toward you; how shall I reward you as you degerre ?'

'You promised a dowry for my betrothed, and for me your palace in Venice,' remarked the countryman.

"You can depend on it, my dear friend, your bride shall have a magnificent dower ; and you, you shall be the richest man in your village .--Where are you from?'

"From Casabianca; but I shall leave my cottage to reside in Venice when you will have

given me all the riches you promised.' By this time they had reached the edge of the

As the poor fellow was thus giving vent to his feelings, the monkey took him by the haad led him to a shed in the yard, where an abundant supply of dry wood was nicely piled. The grateful monkey had gataered this wood in the forest man. and carried it to his benefactor's house. The hon, then, with a gentle roar, led Guiseppe to a corner where he found, covered un with green boughs, two stags, two deer, a fine boar and a quantity of bares. The lion had been hunting for his deliverer. It was now the turn of the snake. He disappeared with the rapidity of lightning into a heap of dry leaves, and, returning immediately, straightened bimself on bis tail, curving his neck towards Giuseppe, who perceived that he held between his jaws a shining

diamond. You know that snakes and dragons have a particular knack for finding treasures. 'A diamond !' cried Giuseppe, and he took the precious gem from the snake's mouth. He could not cease turning it about in the light and admir-

ing its brilliancy. In his joy he fondled the monkey, the hon, and the snake, who crowded around him. After many caresses the animals left him alone.

With plenty of wood and plenty of meat, Giuseppe only wanted money to buy bread, but with his diamond he would soon find some. He returned to Venice, entered the shop of a jeweler and showed him his diamond, which was of the finest quality.

'How much do you want for it ?' asked the tradesman.

"Two hundred crowns," replied Giuseppe. It was not the lenth part of its value. The jeweler conceived suspicions, and said :

' You must have stolen this diamond !'

'No, sir, I am not a thief, but an hovest man. If the diamond is not worth the two bundred crowns, give me less.'

"Just so! You are a thief !' exclaimed the jeweler, and calling two policemen who happened will give thee all I have it is ar not I shall to be passing before his door, he put Giuseppe what I want ; into their hands. The poor fellow was conducted mode wherein these unfortunate noblemen were cir to prison and locked up.

There he was closely questioned. He told his story, but who could believe such a tale .---Count Rinaldi's name being mixed up in this affair, the case was sent for examination before the State irquisitors. Poor Giuseppe appeared be-

'Tell us faithfully what has happened.' said one of the judges, 'and above all, tell us the ing bimself out of the borrible pit, he fell sense- truth, for if thou liest, thou shalt be put to

Giuseppe related his adventures from the time baving succeeded, drew from his baversack a he had found the entrapped nobleman in the pit, ending with the grateful visit of the three beasts. 'So you claim to have saved the Count Rinaldi's life ?'

' Yes, my Loris.'

And he had you driven away from his palace like a beggar ?'

'Yes, your worships, like a beggar ! I, whom how shall I ever discharge this debt of gratitude he entreated and surplicated so much, when he was in the pit with the monkey, the lion, and the their choice. spake.'

The inquisitors were not a little puzzled by the appearance of succerity with which the poor countryman told his strange tale. It was too marvelous to be believed, and yet this man did not he, he must be insane or there must be some foundation to his statements, however extraordinary they seemed. The Court ordered the noble Venetian to be brought before it. When the Count was introduced, one of the

judges asked him : " Do you know this man ?"

Renald, looked at Giuseppe and answered

of his judges, crying and sobbing in the most abject manner, the sentence had been pronounced and the guards dragged off the wretched noble-

"And thou,' said the inquisitor to Giuseppe who was lavishing the fondest caresses on the monkey, the hon and the snake, 'since a noble Venetian had pledged his faith that he would Republic of Venice shall redeem his promises .--We grant thee and thme, forever, the lands and the palace of the Count Rivaldi."

Giuseppe and bis wife Giulietta, for they married and had the most magnificent and the merriest wedding ever heard of in Venice, lived 20,000 people were present. many years in their palace, bappy and contected, in company of their three friends, the monkey, Monaghan and Cavan, erected at Monaghan, was openthe lon and the snake.

Besides the borror we must naturally feel for Rinald's black ingratitude, we may learn another make them, much less trust in them.

HOW ENGLAND MADE JRISH PROTESTANT-ISM.

At the present inncince, when we hear so much about the so callea. Irish' Church, the following particulars regarding its origin may be interesting. It was imported into Ireland in the days when James was king. Like its prototype in England it began with plunder and spoliation, when the English monarch, of sainted memory, conceived the iniquitous idea of the 'plantation of Uister.' No less than six entire counties were unjustly seized by the above named English monarch, and 'planted' with Protestant strangers, all persons being rigorously ex cluded who refused to take the oath of the Royal Supremacy. The first step in this villagous pro ceeding was the false accountion of high treason, against the proprietors of the greater part of these counties. 'The following passage,' says O'Connell from Dr. Anderdon's 'Royal Ganealogies,' p. 786, will sflord the reader a graphic description of the

comvented :- 'Artful (secretary) Cecil employed one St. Lawrence to entrap the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, the Lord of Daliem, and other Irish chiefe, into a sham plot, which had no evidence but his. But those chiefs being informed that witnesses were to be hired against them, foolishly fied from Dublin, and, so taking guilt upon them, they were declared rebels, and six entire counties in Ulater were at once forfeited to the crown, which was what

their enemies wanted '' Mem. pp. 165-6 We are further informed, says O'Conuell, by a Protestant Bishop of Meath, of the name of Jones, that the ground of accusation was an anonymous letter, d'opned in the Council Chamber of Dublin Castle, and addressed to the clerk of the Coupci'.

The upshot of the iniquity was, that a trict o country nearly equal in ertent to all Yorkshire and Lancashire and situated in the richest and best cultivated part of Ireland, was placed at the Eoglish King's disposal. It comprised no less than three hurdred and eighty five thousand acres, which the monarch immediately proceeded to distribute.

'First, to English and Scotch, who were to plant their proportions of English and Scotch tenants 'Secondly, to persons employed under Government, who might take English or Irish tenants at

'Thirdly, to the natives of those counties who were to be freeholders.

'But nersons of Irish descent were not to be per mitted to reside upon the lands at all ; nor were any Ostholics to be so permitted; that is, no person should be allowed to occupy any of the lands who had not taken the oath of supremacy." - Mem. p. 174 182 3.

O'Concell quotes in corroboration of the above extracts from the orders and conditions of the plantations of Ulster, as given in Harria's Hibernics, pp. 65, 66

This is the way in which England established Protestant ascendancy in Ulster, and commenced to make it what it is in Ireland.

In vain did Rinaldi ibrow himself at the feet | most expropriate inecription, expressive of the senti- | may mention that in searching the ponds and streams ments of the intabitants of the united parishes of arjacents to the residence of the murdered gentleman Maynooth and Taghadoe,

A Fermanagh paper states that the Right Hon. Henry Corry is about to retire from the representstion of the county of Tyrone. It adds that his son will be nominated in his room.

Wr. Gisdstone is about to make a peer of Col. Greville-Nugent, an Irish Iandowner and a strong adherent of Mr. Gladstons's policy. He is descend. give thee a palace and a dowry to thy bride, the | ed from a younger branch of the Earl of Warwick's family, is forty-eight years of age, and has sat in parliament for Longford County ever since 1862.

> An immence Orange demonstration occurred at Enniskellen, Ireland, yesterday a great procession music, banners, speeches, tosats, etc., were the prominent features of the occasion. It is reported that

> The new Lunatic Asylum for the Counties of ed by order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, on Monday, the 17th ult., under the management of Dr. Robertson, the resident medical superintendent.

An extraordinary riot occurred in Cork on Monlesson from this little story : Between rash and day. A house in Camberland-street having a bad hasty promises and their fulfilment, there is a reputation, a Datholic pricet went to request the pro-wide gulf-reflection. We should try never to prietors to leave. It was reported that the pricet was insulted, whereupon an immense mob assembled and completely wiecked the house. The proprietors were removed under a strong guard of police, but were attacked and beaten by the mob.

> The maj'sterial investigation at Derry into the charge of manseaughter against the consasbulary ended on Wednesday with a scene. The ten defendants were returned for trial and directed to enter into their recognisance. Mr. O Donnell, R.M., dissented from the decision of the other magistrates. The advocates on both aide also protested. The magistrates retired amid uprosr. The recognisances were not perfected.

The numbers that leave the Limerick terminus each morning seem rather to be on the increase than otherwise. The scenes that occur there are harrowing in the extreme, and of a character no description could convey an idea of. Less than seventy could not have left the statiod for Queenstown this morn ing and all were young men and women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years Some twenty belonged to Limerick alone. - Munster News.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone is about to restore The O'Donoghue to the commission of the peace his name having been struck off the list of magistrates for his native county some years since for some rather fervid largu-ge used by him when he was younger than he now is and when his experience of political life was but limited. The especial favour is to be granted because of The O'Donoghue's service in inducing the excitable Mayor of Cork to resign.-Tipperary Advocate

Apstition has been lodged against the return of Mr. Gnest for Youghal on the grounds that he was the nomines of Mr. Weguelin, and that Mr. Weguelin acted as his agent, and canvassed for him ; also that Mr. Guest was guilty of corrupt practices. The petition prays that the election may be declared roid.

On Sunday night af er nine o'clock, a man entered the house of a caretaker named Dixon, who lives under F. H. Langan Beq, J P., at Mount Hevey. near Hill of Down, and took therefrom a gun belonging to Mr. Langan. On Monday night Constable Kelly, of Teiroghan Station, with two of his men sub-confiemen nam a betserra nocd has lleanod seldate Uuddy, who lives on the estate of the late Mr. Fetherston, in Westmeath, upon suspicion about two miles from the Hill of Down The constabulary have not yet succeeded in finding the gun.- Irish Times.

The exodus of the people continues with increasing flow. A correspondent of the Freeman writes from Drogheds that the emigration from this part of the country during the latter end of spring and up to the present far exceeds that for the same period of last and previous years. For some ten days past, how. ever, the numbers leaving our abores have increased very much. They are all of the small farming and pessantry class, and in every instance their general appearance denotes pretty comfortable circumstances. For the most part the emigrar ts male and female, for any description of labour. On making inquiries I found that nearly all have come from the county of of the best fruit and flower of every flock by the inof the country. Similar accounts reach as from all parts of the country. At Queenstown the vessels cannot carry off all those who present themselves, su great is the number leaving for America. THE MEMORY OF O'CONNELL. - INTERBETING FACT The following is a very noticeable fact, and one that cannot fail to prove universally gratifying not only to Irishmen but to the lovers of freedom all over the world. When O'Ooncell lived he was constantly caricatured by Punch and alorg with that frequently abused by that print. O'Connell never cured about abuse that 13 he never felt it and extremely rare indeed were the occasions when he noticed it but when he a'd condescend to say anything to his revilere, he came cown upon them with a leviathan sledge hammer one blow of which effectually eilenced the abuser for ever afterwards. He used to say, 'I am the best abused man in Ireland, but it does me a vast deal of good." Well Punch used to abuse him, but the other day, on the occasion of the removal of the great tribune's remains, after a twenty two years' rest one of the most beautiful and touching bits of poetry that can be well imagined appeared in Punch on the subject. The lines were graphic, truthful, and poetic beyond the ordinary stamp, graceful and vigorous as the most ardent admirer of the Liberator could honest and patriotic life secures to the memory the good opinion of such as thought differently in life. Such is the present instance of retribution and restitution.

powerful magnets were specially precured capable of attracting any weapon that might be lying under the water. This application of science is believed to be a novel one in the history of the detection of crime."

Mr. John Thompson, High Sheriff of Antrini, has been sharply censured by the Northern Whig for his part in the recent Balfast 'demonstration.' On art suming the office of High Sheriff Mr. Thompson took oath that he would ' truly and diligently execute the 1+ws and statutes of the realm, but in the Botanic Gar. dens last Saturday week he publicly declared to a good many thousands of excited Orangemen that the would not accept the Act' relating to the Irish Oburch. In other words he has formally undertaken to violate his oath of office! The Whig points out what cannot be denied, that, in Ulster faigh sheriffe, deruty-lieutenants, magistrates, and C'ergymen, are the fire brands ;" and when the spiritual leaders and expounders of the law are found to set this model before the people, what else can be looked for from an Orange crowd half maddened with fanaticism but the natural result of what they see and hearaggresselvness, and hate, and blood shed ?-[Nation.

ARBEST FOR UNLICENSED ABMS. - The correspondent of the 'Daily Express' telegraphs from Ootk on Sunday night .--

Daniel Uunningham, a mechanic, was arrested tonight for having arms and ammunition in his possession in a proclaimed district. The police heard a shet fired cear the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, and on going in the direction saw prisoner drop a revolver. They pursued and captured him. A quantity of ammunition was got in his possession. The police also found the revolver where it was dropped. The subjoined is from the same paper :-

To-day at the police-office before the Mayor, Oapt. Sarsfield, and Mr. Starkie, R. M., the young man, Daniel Cunningham, was brought up charged with baving a pistol and some ammunition in his posses.

sion without being duly licensed. Sub-Constablo Maguire sworn, deposed - Last night about a quarter past ten o'clock, I was on daty in Nile strest, when I heard the report of firearms in the direction of the Mercy Hospital. I ran round, but then could see no persons. I turned back and wert down Thomas street, and there I heard two men discussing very loudly. I went towards them, when one of the persons immediately ran away. The prisoner was moving away too, and I told him to stand. He contrived to walk away quickly, and I pursued him and caught him. He had bis hand under bis cost and when I arrested him ha dronped something. I found it was a pistol and took him into custody. At the barrack i searched bim and found in his presession two cartridges, one bullet, seventeen percussion caps, and a box contair. ing about balf an ounce of powder. The prisoner said he bad no license to carry arms or amounition.

The prisoner having been duly cantioned, said that he was coming over the wooden bridge when he beard a shot fired. At the same time a young lad ran accross the bridge and he (the prisoner) stop. ped him. He then took the revolver, and had it when the policeman came up, but thought there was no barm in it. He didu': fire the pistol. After consulting with the magistrates

The Mayor said they had no alternative but to send the prisoner for trial as there was clear evidence that he had the pistol which was illegal. He should to before the Recorder. The magistrates would accept bail, himself is £30,and the two surcties in £15 each

Mr. Gano, SL-I may tell you, gentlemen, that just now a policeman discovered a sword, a dagger a pikehead and cartridge making machine and some bullets in the river in the neighbourhoot of where the prisoner was arreated. Mr. Starkie - Ob, that has nothing to do with the

0380 Mr. Gunn-I merely tell you to take it for what it s worth.

Adjourned,

The Cork Examiner reports the finding of some arms and ammunition pear the spot where the arrest took place. It says: - At noon vesterday Sub-constable Allen was on duty on Grenville quay in the neighbourbood of the place where the young min Ourningham was arrested last night, with a pistel in are youthful, healthy and hardy, aparently well fitted bis possession, when he saw something in the river opposite the Mercy Hupital It was low tide at the time and the Corstable went into the bed of the river Gavan or remote parts of the courty Meath, districts where he picked up a sword, a pikebesd, a dagger which by this time I am informed are well thinned and a lorg tin box of a round shape. These articles be fetched on land where the box was opened, and cessant succession of batches of the bone and sinew found to cont. in filesn or sixteen bullets, as also a machine for making bullets, this latter being of a very ingenious character and quite novel in construction. The arms had the appearance of having been in the water only a very short time, the oil being even wet on them when fetched out. They were brought up to the Police-office and submitted to the magistrates. It is not asertained whether anything has been discovered in connection with them. THE MURDER AT RATHCORNAC OCUNTY WATERFORD - The Waterford Mail says in reference to the murder of Patrick Pamer: - "It is satisfactory to learn that this crime contains nothing that wou'd class it as an agrarian outrage the deceased being in preseasion of his ferm since his futher's death. It is eumised that the perpetration of this borrible crime is in some way or another concected with the old fact tion feuds that in years gone by divided barony against barony and townland against townland." Another account says that on searching the clothes worn by the deceased there was found in the breast pocket a sum of £15 in no'es and a deposit receipof £150. This clearly establishes the fact that robberv was not the cause of this burbarous murder which from certain circumstances which have come to light, there seems some hope of yet being traged. The correspondent of the Freeman writing from Cardesire. This is a wonderful fact, and a proof that an | rick on-Suir on Saturday, says : - The authorities here are actively prosecuting the search for evidence to clear up this most bruisl and mysterious murger. Captain S'acke, R. M., Oarrick-on-Suir, and Trant M'Oarthy S I., R I O , Portlaw, were out at the scene of the murder all day yesterd .y The fields were searched, and the river running near dragged, with s view of discovering the weapon used. The pond opposite the smith's forge at Rathguman was also dragged and thoroughly searched. The au borities believe that some weapon or other was used and from the nature of the woulds it is thought to have been the coulter of a plough. No further arrests have yet been made. The man Wall, arrested on suspicion is, a nephew of the deceased. The chain of evidence against him, circumstantial of course is becoming hourly stronger. The murdered man was buried on Friday at Rathgormac and the occasion was made an indignation demonstration on behalf of the parish almost every soul in it being present. The Ballysbannon correspondent of the ' Freeman's Journal' reports an outburst of party feeling, attended with serious danger to life. A number of Orange. men from that town attended the demonstration at Derry on Saturday, and returned home in the evening. Their appearance, asshed and scarfed as they were provoked the religionists of the other side, who hooted them to the utmost of their strength, and to prevent a collision the police escorted the Orangemen to the boundary of the town. 'Here,' according to the correspondent, ' they took their departure, and then the Orangemen turned round, it is said, and fired on the crowd. Shots were fired, it is true, for at least four persons were wounded. The firing, of course led to retaliation, and the browd smashed the windows of the houses of several of the Protestants of the town.' Captain Madlen of Monaghan made a ferocious onslaught on 'That Wretch' Mr. Gladstone, at the recont great demonstration in Dublin to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church and in the course of his remarks made use of the follow.

1.2.20

"We are near the road, now: I shall find coolly: my way easily,' said Rinaldı, ' I thank you Giuseppe.'

And when must I come to get the dowry ? He was about to add : ' and the other riches ?' Rinaldi interrupted him.

"When you will, my friend," and they partzd.

The happy Guseppe ran without losing time to his Gulietta. He narrated, with many interruptions caused by her astonishment, his adven. tures of that day, making her tremble as he described the terrible majesty of the lion and the hideousness of the snake, and ended by annonneing that she would have a rich dowry, and he, the finest palace in all Venice. Giulietta danced with joy, and they passed their evening making plans of happiness for the future.

Next morning, at an early hour, Giuseppe was at the palace of the noble Venetian and told the servants who asked him what he wanted at this unseasonable hour, that he had come to get the coursing down his cheeks, 'I will no longer dowry of his bride and would return later in the claim the dower and the palace which you had day to take possession of the palace which his friend, Lord Rinaldi, had promised him. The servants took Giuseppe for a madman, but as he | for mercy's sake, have pity !' insisted, the Count's footman went to tell his master that a countryman was there, claiming a dowry, who said that the palace belonged to him.

angrily, ' drive him away.'

The servants obeyed and Giuseppe having tried to argue the point was ignominiously driven and went straightway to bis cottage, but what vious day ! He turned to run away, but the lion, wagging his tail in the most friendly man ner, crouched near him and licked his hands, Rinaldi's features, his knees quaked. whilst the monkey expressed his joy and gratitude by the funniest grimaces and confortions, and the snake coiled and uncoiled himself on the floor, playfully. Giuseppe no longer felt afraid.

' Poor dumb beasts,' he said to himself, 'you treated me like a beggar, the ingrate. And before us, to save this Court from the eternal rich dowry and to have such a fine wedding !- | condemned an innocent mar. But we would be This morning I thought myself rich, and now, still unjust if we could permit your ingratitude alas! not a stick of wood in the cellar, not a and faiseness to go unpunished. Your marble morsel of meat to eat, and no money to buy any. palace, all your property is confiscated, and we døy.

'I do not know him.'

"And yet, he claims that he saved your life." Rinaldi smiled and repeated : 'I know him not.'

The judges consulted apart.

'That man,' they said, ' must either be a mad

man or a bold thief. We must take time to decide. Let him return to his cell, we will examine the case at leisure.'

' My lords, my lords, it may be that this diamond was stolen; the serpent gave it to me, he may have deceived me. It may be, also, that the monkey, the lion, and the snake are so many delusions of my brains, but I swear solemnly, by all that I hold sacred, that I did save Count Rinalds. Now, he is no longer pale, dying, as

when I pulled him out of the putfall and shared my bread with him : it is he, it is the same voice that implored me to save his life. Ah ! Signor Rinaldi,' continued the poor wretch, big tears promised me, but say one word, one single word for me; do not let me be sent to prison !. Oh !

The count remained unmoved.

'My lords,' he even added, 'I can only repeat what I have already said: I do not know this man ; I have never seen him before. He 'I know not that man,' replied Rinaldi, has invented a most extraordinary story, let him prove it. Where are his witnesses ?"

Rinaldi had scarcely pronounced these words when a great tumult was heard in the courtfrom the palace with not a few kicks and cuffs. room. People screamed and fainted, the guards The poor fellow dared not meet his Gulietta, struck with terror, dropped their halberds. It was the monkey, the hon, and the snake who was his astonishment on entering to find, squatted | caused this consternation by making their solemn near his hearth, the monkey, the lion, and the entry into the court-room. The monkey was soake he had pulled out of the putfall on the pre- astride on the hon's back and carried the snake entwined around his neck. At this strange ap parition, the paleness, of death spread itself on

"Oh! the beasts! the beasts of the pit!" he cried, with terror and guilt depicted on his countenance, and he fell on his seat.

tribunal, sternly, 'you but now asked where have more teeling than the noble Venetian I were the witnesses who could testify in favor saved like you from a horrible death. He has of Guseppe. They have not delayed to appear the Fathers took their departure for Dublin, carry-Giulietto ! I who expected to bring her such a regret of having passed an unjust sentence and repeat.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE DOMINICAN FARBERS. - The Dominican Fathers brought to a close on Sunday, at Rochfort bridge, Westmeath, a mission of a month's duration To say that it has been a complete [Buccess is a tribute justif due to the z'al. the elequence, and untiring exertion of the Rev. Fathers Meadth, ODwyer, Gondon, and Slattery who shared among them the labours of the mission So great was the concourse of people on last Sunday to meet the good Fathers for the last time, and to hear their last advice and instruction, that the parish church, though very commodious, could not afford anything like sufficient accommodation. The solemn ceremony of closing the mission had to be gone through in the spacicus grounds attached to the church, where a temporary altar was erected, with a platform, from which Father Meadlb presched to about five thousand neople a most impressive and appropriate discourse, and as his clear and telling voice rang out upon the evening air, many an eye grew dim, and few were the bearts emong the many there that were not moved by his simple and impassioned eloquence. To see that vast multitude of people with the sad recollection upon them that they were now listenirg for the last time to that voice which, during the past month, had preacted to them so much hope and consolation; to see them kneel uncovered to receive the last benediction of the good Fathers ; to hear them promise with an earnestness and sincerily that were unmistakable, that henceforth they renounced ain and accepted God alone as their portion for ever, was indeed a solemn and imposing spectacle. The procession closed with a procession and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The "Tantam Ergo" was most effectively sung by the good Sisters of Mercy, whose kindly exections in no small degree assisted the Fathers mid the many and ardnous labours of the mission. The departure of the Fathers next day was the occasion of a grand demonstration. A procession was formed, in front of which was borne a large cross tastefully decorated with evergreens after which walked two and two dressed in white, the children of the convent echools then the people generally, each carrying a branch of green, next came the Fathers accompatied by the pricets of the parish, and then a long line of cariages and other vehicles numbering about eighty iu all, on which were the most respectable of the parisboners and many others from the surrounding neighbourhood. At different conspicuous points of the route along which the procession passed tri-"My lord Count,' said the president of the umphal arches were erected and as it passed beneath long loud and hearty were the cheers that greeted the good Fathers. In this order the procession advanced to Kilcullen railway station, whence ing with them the prayers and the good will of all

and leaving behind holy memories of themseives-memories which will be loag treasured up in the hearis of a grateful people.

PERIENTATION TO THE REV. DR. DOYLE, P.P. MAY-NOUTH .- A highly respectable deputation, on the 30th ult., waited on the above-named reverend gen Oh, I feel my poverty more than I did yester. sentence you to imprisonment for life. May you iteman, at the Par chiel House, Maynooth, to pre- used to discover if possible, the arms which had been sent an address and a well farmished purse, with a used in order to obtain some clue to the matter we

A correspondent of the Waterford citizen says : Our city motto does not apply to the remains of former days in Waterford, as they are fast disap-peating under the effects of time and the ruthless band of man. The roof of the ancient Abbey of the Franciscans, built by Sir Hugh Purcell in the year 1240, seems fast going to decay, and one of the old towers on the city walls has at the present moment its castellated top being removed by workmen, on whose anthority I don't know.

THE DUNDALL AND GREENORE RAILWAY. - TWO capitalists have just inspected, this projected line minutely, which, it is expected, will soon receive the requisite Parliamentary approval, with the view of putting in tenders for the construction of the works It is understood that an eminent London firm will also be competitors for the contract Whatever may be the effect of the line as regards the interests of Dundalk barbour, it is certain that the employment which the works will afford would be a sub stantial boou to the labouring classes in that town and district, who are now in a very distressed condition .- Newry Telegraph.

The majestrates and police are still anxionaly ecdaged in endeavouring to track the murderers of Mr. Bradshaw. Additional rolice have been draughted from the depot in the Procoix Park to assist the local force in purshing their inquiries. The Clonmel Chronicie says : - We understand that Philipstownhouse the residence of the late Mr H. W. Bradshaw bas been placed at the disposal of the authorities for the accommodation of this extra force. We have

not heard whother any additional information has been received respecting this dreadful outrage; but as an instance of the extraordinary exertions being

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 2, 1869.

g language. 'No one ever dared deny the loyalty of Irish Protestants, but though up to the present they have been loyal to the Queen and to the Goveroment of England, if this Bill passes into law we will prove to the world that mere loyalty to earthin things merges into insignificance when compared to the loyalty we owe to our religion, handed down to us from God. The Orangemen of Ireland have lation, muzzled but as the recovered slaves were aworn to maintain the Constitution of 1688 against after seized with fever from the worry and the fright, all foes, foreign and domestic, at the risk of their lives, if need be; and, if our birthrights are to be torn from us as if our feelings were of no account, 200,000 Orangemen will know the reason why.' He was lustily applauded Another speaker, the Rev. T. D. Gregg opened his batteries on poor Mr D'ls. ranii. dec ine and fall of the British Empire, expressed a bope that some one would rise up who would reverse that issue, but said he was lamentably cisan. pointed with the Conservative party, and especially Mr. Disraeli, who had not risen to the height of the great argument, but, ' having embroidered the petricoat of Mrs. Disraeli with a flounce of coronets be wrote up ' No Popery I' and ran away.' He abould have said, ' Who knows what God may do before Parliament meets?' but he resigned without even daring to meet Parliament."

A special telegram, and also an editorial paragraph published in Thursday's 'Daily Express,' informs the public that the Church defenders have a most extraordinary project on fort. It is nothing less than to invade England, and march on London with a force something less than 20,000 Orangemen. 'Negotiations,' it seems, ' are pending with the London and North Western Railway Company for special trains, and the terms have been fixed.' The cary difficulty which has yet preserved itself is the the Company wish to limit the number to be carried on the terms they have prescribed to 3,000, whereas it is known that 20,000 men are ready to come over." But what is the object of the incursion, and what are the three thousand or the twenty thousand Orangemen to do when they get to Londou. The Editor of the 'Erpress' says that the promoters of the expedition think that 'it would be of advantage if the English people saw and knew the Irish Protestants, and learned from themselves their earnest determination to resist Mr. Gladstone's measure of spoliation to the last." The correspondent uses similar language. The object, he says, is to show how thoroughly they and those whom they represent are impressed with the of Lords are discussing the fate of the measure which has just been sent up to them from the House of Commons. Evidently the design - if there be any intelligible design in the matter at all -- is to overswe the House of Lorde, and compel them, by fear of building wrecked about their ears, to reject the Bill. We greatly doubt that the expedition will realise the end for which it is being organised. - Nation.

At a 'Meeting of Presbyterians resident in the County of Tyrone,' which was held at Omsgh a few days sgo, the Rev. John Arnold, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Omagh, who was in the chair, made a curious and, in a certain sense, an instructive speech. It was a defence of the Regium Donum. and a claim for its continuance, based upon such arguments as might be fittingly employed on behalf of a local militia or police force. We quote as follows from his address : - Look at the army. Do any of you know what army there is in Ireland ? What is the permanent standing army stationed in Ireland to keep the country ? Twenty regiments permanently, and at present twenty-four. There are eighteen regiments of foot, and six of horse, and then, in addition to that, there are the artillery and various other military appendages. How much do these cost, think you? Between £50,000 and £60 000 a-year Now, how many or these regiments have you each. in Ulster ? Only one in Belfast, a couple of companies in Newry, and two in Derry. I say, therefore, that the Presbyterians of Ireland save the government five regiments, and all that we are getting from them is not the yearly sum expended on one Forther, the rev gentleman stated that there were very few Pres. byterians in those expensive institutions, the jails and the workhouses of Ireland; and he informed his seemed quite unaware that while talking in this strain he was simply making bimself ridiculous. A child might know that when the relative order, loyalty, and industry of the P.esbyterians of the North and the Catholics of the South come to be spoken of, there are many important facts to be taken into consideration which Mr. Arnold did not so much as allude to. It abould be asked for instance, have the two parties had equal cause to be loyal ? Have they had equal encouragement for their industry ? Have they had equal reason to be contented and peaceable? The answer must be in the negative if any regard is to be paid to the facts of bistory. How would the Presbyterians of Ulster have acted if they had been subjected to such treatment as the Catholics of Ireland have been compelled to endure during a period of three hundred years ? Would they submit quietly and in silence to persecution and plup er? Not unless they differ miss ably in character from their co-religiouists of Scotland. who reddened the valleys and bill sides with their blood rather than submit to tyrannical enactments designed to force them into conformity with the English Church. And what do we hear from Mr Arnold's Irish co religionists now when a measure which some of them do not like is being passed through Parliament-a measure which does not trench in the slightest degree upon their doctrines or freedom of worship, and which threatens merely to withdraw from them a certain amount of Blate pay of which they have for some time been recipients ? Nothing less than threats of actual rebellion ! And what is their statement with regard to the force that will be required to keep the Protestant and Presbyterian North in order, if the Church Bill should pass ? Why, they tell us the entire British army will not be sufficient for the task. We do not believe their story, because we know the Protestan's of Ireand cannot be unconscious of the fact that the Phurch Bill will inflict on them no injustice. Were the fact otherwise, however, were the Bill a real wrong and grievance, we would not find it at all difficult to suppose they would endeavour to folfi all those threats of turbulent and disloyal action in which they are now so freely induiging When all the facts of the case are thus locked into, it becomes a matter of surprise that men of years and of education should commit themselves to such absurdities of argument are contained in the sprech of Mr. Arnold, and are promulgated from Protestant platforms in various parts of the country .-- Nation. A DIABOLICAL SUGGESTION .- The bloodhound was n happy idea - not quite original, but just as good. bey had the slenth bound in Scotland, but, like the lish wolf dog, the race is extinct. Indeed we doubt whether the true Peruvian bloodbound now exists. An Irish Protestant,' willing from Weston Super is re, improves on the suggestion of a morning conemperary, that Irish landlords should go about accompanied with a brace of Peruvian bloodboundsnot to hunt down but to warn 'areassins' of the danger they would incur from hedge firing. 'The Irish Protestant' was struck with the felicity of the idea, bat he would considerably improve it. He casually net in freland, 'in a well-filled coffee-room.' an Englishman of grave, reflective aspect, and, of course, Bry benevolent, as his thoughtful face implied. He med the well-filled room that the suggestion in the Irish journal was not new to him, as he had long The Irish Protestant' had since made inquiries and Inail trade- on which some 25,000 persons in this dis- which it cannot be pleasant to any quiet person to leas, North Mississippi, and North Alabims, are f

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obtained the satisfactory information :-- Cuban bloodhounds, as ferocious as the Peruvian, and much cheaper, might easily he obtained from Payannah. where they have been long used by the Spanieb planters in hunting down and strangling fugitive slaves. They were formerly imported into Jamaica for the same purpose, and to guard against stranga. the thing did not pay and was abandoned. It requires some adroitvess to manage the real Ouban bloodhound. Instinctively ferocious, he will suddeply rush from dis meater's side, and strack a man, woman, or child. The Irish Protestant apprehending that numerous lawsuits might ensue, proposes that the "He referred to Lord Eldon's prophecy of the colored keepers would be brought over at the same time, ' who wou'd instruct the police in the manage ment.' He thinks one should be kapt in every police barrack and the neighbouring landlords would he happy to contribute meal and greaves to the maintenance of so valuable 'an institution.' But without importing colored keepers, the animal may be trained to its duty by a simple but ingenious process. Have the figure of a man in basket work-such as we see in some of our shops - ' clothed in the ordinary larmer's and peasant's dress of frie 23 cost, &c. Put meide raw meat, first steeped in fresh

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blood, which will attract the dogs to pull it down. So that when they see the human object in the dist-nce, they will rush at him in the hope of a gorge on the raw meat and fresh blood ! If a landlord would require farther information be is directed to Bryan Edwards' Maroon War,' or if he will drop a line to Weston Super Mare, he will have an answer by return of post. This excellent Irishman respectinly begs leave 'to draw the attention of all Church of England and Ireland students' to this interesting subject, though what divinity students have to do with the laceration of their fellow men by Cuban dogs we cannot see. Is the letter a entire on the Irish landlords and journals who would introduce were gilds and bloodhounds as pacificators of Ire-And yet the letter has a serious and savage air about it. The race of buman bloodbounds, temp. Cromwell, is not yet extinct in Ireland .- Freeman's Journal.

ILLEGITIMACT IN IRELAND. - The proportion of ille gitimate births to the total number of births is in Ireland. 38 per cent. In England the proportion is 6 4; in Scotland, 99. In other words, England is nearly twice, and Scotland nearly thrice, worse than importance of having the gigantic issue raised by Ireland. Something worse has to be added, from Mr. Gladstone settled, at least for the present, by which no consolation can be derived. The proporthe rejection of the bill.' And they are to show this | tion of illegitimacy is very unequally distributed by a demonstration in Hyde Park,' while the House | over Ireland and the in-qualities are such as are rather bumbling to us as Protestants and still more as Presbyterians and Scotchmen. Taking Ireland according to registration divisions, the proportion of illegitimate bir hs varies from 62 to 3.9. The division showing this lowest figure is the western, begetting shot, or having their beads broken, or the ing subs anti-ily the province of Connaught, where Ohnrch claims and possesses the right and the comabont nineteen-twentieths of the population are Cel-

> which comprises or almost consists of the province of Ulster where the population is almost equally di vided between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and where the great majority of the Protestants are of Scotch blood and of the Presbyterian Church. The sum of the whole matter is that semi-Presbyterian acd semi-Scotch Ulster is fully three times more immoral than wholly Popish and wholly Irish Connaught-which corresponds with worderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland as a whole is three times more immoral than Ireland as tions, is the less perfect, but the inevitable, condition a whole. There is a fact whatever may be the proper deduction.-Scotsman.

GREAT BRITAIN:

A frightful disaster has occurred at Bingley, near Bradford. The boiler of a mill exploded in imme. diate proximity to the playground of an infant school. A number of children were close to the building in which the explosion took place, and many of them were baried in the ruizs. No fewer than thirteen lost their lives by the disaster, and many others are seriously injured.

The following advertisement appeared in the and the workhouses of Irelard; and he informed his hearers that the Presbyterians of Uister had made a stand whether grief or juy is expected to predominate garden of that province, though in catural fertility it in the bosom of the gentleman to whom it is adwas inferior to the South. All excellent reasons he dressed :- 'If Samuel Bibo will call or write to Mr. functions which the clergy have hitberto regarded as contecded, why they should have their Donum of Samuel Stern, Paradise-street, Liverpool, he will their own. But these functions are essentially and lective humanity, which they understood to be God.' bear of something to his advantage. more'

by the introduction of Machinery, and in many departments the wages of the handicraftsmen have been reduced to the lowest ebb.

The celebration of the centenary of the oldest Catholic College in England is a matter of more than local interest. Even though the privileges of primogeniture were abrogated, a special interest would al ways attach to the first-barn by a sort of law in our very nature The Academy of Old Hall Green, founded in 1769 under Bisbop Talbot, was the seed which, in 1793, developed into an Ecclesisatical College. In this latter year Bishop Dous' a took down with him from London to the Acader Old Hall a small number of Doney students ; × 81 rived on the feast of St. Edmund, and from " day the institution, which was destined to give a capy priests to the Church in England, took the name of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Very Rev. Dr. Rymer, the President, has determined to celebrate this interesting occasion by a featival which will extend over three days, viz, the 8th, 9th, and 10th proximo Invitations have been sent out with the greatest liberality, and all friends of the College, whom a private invitation may not have reached, have been publicly invited by the President to take part in its festivities. The days are to be filled with a series of religious services and solemn processions which take place in the mornings and evenings, and with games, exhibitions, and various other entert inments which will agreeably occupy the course of the day. We congratulate all connected with the College upon the glorious growth which St. E !mund's has made during the past eventful century of its existence, and on the share which it rightly claims in the development of Catholic faith and piety in Rugland. A crowning glory to the history of St Edmund's happily occurs in this very year of its centenary. It is this, that so far from showing signs of decrepitude it is about to enter upon a new life of power and corquest, by planting, as an offshoot from showing signs of decrepitude it is planting, as an offshoot from itself in London, the first purely Diocesan Seminary which has been founded in England according to the prescriptions of the Council of Trent

ARCEPTSHOP MANNING ON NATIONAL EDUCATION -His grace the Archbishop of Westminster has issued a pastoral which is practically a plea for denomina. tional education in England, not as absolutely the beat possible system-that being realis bloonly where the whole people being of one mind in religion are religiously brought up in schools which are at once schools of the Oburch and of the State-but as the best of which the English people have the choice. The following passage fairly represents the import of the whole; - ' Water cannot rise above its source The State has no rights, therefore go duties, higher than those of the parents. Sacordotalism claims no such rights against the natural rights of parents. The mission to direct and by all moral power to constrain. tic and Roman Oatbolic. The division showing the its members to educate their children as Christians; highest proportion of illegitimacy is the north-seatern and, further, to protect them in these rights and and, further, to protect them in these rights and duties against all adversaries, from Julian to Voltaire, the State, when it exceeds its rights, is the worst. A Christian civil power educating by its public action a united peop's in sound Obristian schools is the most perfect example of the moral character of the State. A civil power holding the balance of justice even in a firm neutrality among the religious sections of a divided people, assisting them to educate their children, partly by private and partly by public means, in schools proper to their respective religious convicof a State which has forfeited its religious unity. A civil power rejecting all religion from its public action, and ebclading it from its popular education, and nevertheless meddling with teachers, schools, and books, becomes the worst of social tyrannies, the tyranny of bureans and of pedants. In such a system the State has not uply got rid of sacerdotalism but has usurped the parental rights of the people. Its asurption upon the office of the Oburch is a courpation also upon the cuthority of every father and mother in the land. We cannot be to promot in measuring the full extent of the conflict into which we may be entering. It is no less than a trial of strength between the traditions of Obristian England Daily News' of Sa'urday. It is such a strange hash | State of Christianity, claim for it a supreme control over the education of the peorle. They tell us that the time is come for enlarging our conceptions of the

trict depend for subsistence-has been revolutionized | look forward. Not to dwell, however, upon extreme vorable, despite the unpropitious weather of some and possible consequences such as those which must weeks past. suggest themselves to every one who confilers the

subject, in what position would such a policy put the Irish Church itself? Is it possible to imagine a more undignified and wretched condition for any public body to be placed in than that of just retaining a sort of existence by the pleasure of a majority of the House of Lords? Can any one seriously conten ' that such a budy could even plausibly profess to ex wise any real moral or spiritual influence? The

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only intelligible conception of a national Church which can be found is that the nation, as a whole, thinks it desirable to form an establishment for the purpose of teaching to the individual members of the nation the religious creed which, upon the whole, and exceptions excepted, they believe, and of celebrating the form of worship which they, subject to similar exceptions, prefer. The force of establishments is. no doub!, very great-so great that so long as they really represent in any moderate degree what they profess to represent, they may survive much which at first sight might appear altogether inconaistant with their existence. As the cases of the Oburches of England and Scotland show, they may survive a vast amount of internal dissension and of external opposition. The secretsion of the Free Church has not broken down the Scotch Establishment. The secession - for such it has practically became-of the Wesleyans, and the great increase of other Dissenting Lodies, has not broken down the Oburch of England. The proportion of zealous ad berents, and perhaps still more the proportion of lukewarm and formal adherents, retained by each of these bodies is sufficiently large to save their claim to be national Churches established originally by the parional will, and still, upon the whole, representing it. They may or may not fall in time. That is not the question which we have now to consider. but they will certainly not fall till they have become. mere worn out shams, which it is impossible to continue to recognize in a character which does not and cannot belong to them. The Established Church of Ireland never was in this position, or in any position even faintly resembling it. It was slwave the Church of a small minority which was once dominent and persecuting. It never had the least real pretension to a national character or any real hold upon the affections of the nation at large. This fact was always notorious. - Pall Mall Gazette.

The Times, in its article on the passage of the Irish Church Bill to its second reading, says that the bill had passed by a large mej wity, and a pesceable termination of the session is now assured. The great triumph is not as much a triumph for the ministery as it is for the power of unblic of ision, and the machinery of the machinery of the constitution Looking back into the history of this question it is impossible not to be impressed with the fact that England is above all things well governed The scandal will be removed that arose in a mistaken policy unbeld by the whole people, and endured through the danger of public opinion were at length aroused and the fabric instantly fell. The Post says the great debate must increase the people's estimation of the House of Peers ; their judgement furnishes additional proof of the utillity of the Upper House. The second reading is but a preliminary to mould. ing the bill into a form better enited to estiafy the nation.

Dr. Magee, the new Bishop of Peterborough, recently informed his flock that the great merit of the Anglican Establishment was its comprehensiveners. and that, if one school of thought succeeded in turning out the other, it would detract seriously from the claims which that Church has upon the nation. If elasticity of this sort is Dr. Lagre's ideal, the meeting of 'Free Obristians' must have afforded his lordship the most sensible gratification. The 'Pall Mall Gazette' informs us of the presence and performance of M. Athanase Coquerel, of anti-Athanasian celebrity, of Mr. Martineau, Unitarian, and Mr. Miall, Baptist Minister, but the gentleman with whom we have at present to do, and who appears to carry out Dr. Magee's principles to the full, is Mr C. Kegan Paul, beneficed Anglican, and Vicar of Sturminster Marshall. He is reported to have stated, that ' those who had joined the new Society read the Scriptures under an entirely different light and the demands of those who, while they strip the from that which the Church supplied, and he volunteered an answer to the question, ' How it was that they could consistently hold their positions in the Church, instead of going out boldly into the pure Theiem which Obrist taught,' 'It was because they

Discriminating duties against goods imported into France in American vessels have been abolished by

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the French government, and reciprocity has been granted by the government of the United States. The New York 'Times' says, that each Arizona savage that is killed by the United States coals the

country botween \$50,000 and \$100,000, and very sonsibly asks ' What do we get in return.' New York, June 20.-The Wadding Mill at Ri-

vereville, in the Town of Kinderhook, N.Y., owned by James and Samuel Benson and Robt. Trimper, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$20,000 fully insured. The origin of the fire is not positively koowr.

Washington, June 21 .- It is stated on good authority that at the Cabinet Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the Cuban question in connection with the recent arrests of the prominent revolutionary agents n New York last week, will be considered. The general feeling in Administration circles is that some definite policy in reference to affairs in that Island should be adopted.

Alexander H. Stephens thinks the country is drifting toward imperialism and that nothing can prevent the establishment of an empire but 'a determined effort on the part of the people to preserve free institutions. So he writes to a Washingston paper.

A dispatch from Washington gives a summary of Minister Motley's instructions regarding the Alabama claims negotiations. The principal point is that he is too wait for the subsidence of the strong teeling provoked in England by the expectation that the British government will then make propositions tor re-opening negotiations,

Drunkards in Illinois are likely to have a hard time. The new law classes them with insane persous and idiots, and places them under the care of guardians or over-scers of the poor, and when a man has been declared an babitual drunkard he has no remedy from guardianship until a year has elapsed.

In December last, Mr. McMabor, the United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived at the headquarters of Lopez, and since then nothing has been heard of him. Disputches have been forwarded to him, but they have never been delivered, as Lopez tefuses to acknowledge a flag of truce, and has shot several flag-bearers. The Italian Consul in Paraguay and the commander of an American vessel of war declare their belief to be that Mr. McMaton is a prisoner. Serious apprebensions are felt by his relatives, and they have claimed the interference of the State.

THE FATAL EFFECTS OF PAINTING - GIRLS BEWARE. -No one can ride or walk through the fashionable portion of New York city, attend any place of amusement, or go to any evening party, without becoming aware of the horrible fact that many women, of whom better things might be expected, have fallen into the permicious habit of applying to their skins the enamels which under various attractive names are advertised and sold in all parts of the land. Not only faded faces, but countenances so young, plump and pretty in outline, that they must, in their natural condition, be attractive, are lacquered over with an unnatural polish of fine porcelain, producing an effect such as one might imagine if a china doll was afflicted with consumption. This practice is permicious as it is disgusting - the seeds of death or paralysis being bidden in every attractive pot or jar of those mixtures, which are supposed not only innocent, but also to possess the virtues of the undiscovered fountain of percetual youth. Some who use them will suddenly bave a severe illness ; and, receiving a private warning from the family physician, will cease the use of the poison, and, recovering, go through life with an extremely bad complexion, as a reminder of their folly. Others will drop suddenly, with their features twisted to one side, and perhaps deprived of the uso of their limbs. Others will die outright no ene guessing why. The effect on particular persons cannot be calculated. What one suffers paralysis from may kill another outright. The only safety is in having nothing to do with any of these baleful ' precarations.'

Washington, June 24th-The Agricultural Department has issued its reports for the months of May and June. The returns show the average condition of wheat and corn, and good prospects for an abundant crop. The largest increase is in barley, in the States west of the Missicaippi, partly in California, while a slight enlargement of area is reported in the

Recently at Salisbury two married men, by legal agreement swapped wives and separated. They were soon, however, arraigned on charge of bigamy and punished.

In consequence of a wages dispute which bes arisen between the owners of Monkwearmouth Colliery and their bewers, the latter have turned out on strike, and the pits are in consequence thrown idle. There are about 400 hewers, and when they ccase work the whole of the men and boys in the pits are necessarily laid off, the total number being about one thousand.

Mr. Powell (a Welsh gentleman), with his wife, child, and servants have been murdered in Abyssicia, whither he had gone on a sporting tour.

The Lord Mayor of London has decided that the charges against the Directors of the English Joint-Stock Bank were not proved, but committed the late Secretary, Mr. Finney, for trial. Mr. Finney has also been held to bail upon a charge of perjury in respect of sums received from persons dealing with the Bink.

BETTING -The 'Saturday Review' fears that the real moral of the Derby is that the very elements of the sci-nce of betting are, to a gentleman and an honorable man, simply impossible. He playe, and plays fairly and honestly; but the dice are loaded sgainet bim. And though it is all very well to write affable bints to the crowds who throng Epsom Downs not to be quite to drunken, brotal, indecent. cruel, vulgar, insolent, and rowdyigh as they usually are, after all this is but scratching the surface of the evil. The Derby day has more to answer for than the cosrseness and licerse of the mob-the mob in mail pheatons, or the mob of cads and costers. It comes to this that we have very nearly got to this stage of the matter, that a grest national race, even the Derby or the St Leger, can hardly be separated in its results from a cational disgrace and a national reproach.

Another serious loss to the Liverpool underwriters was reported on Wednesday. A telegram from Bombay, dated 6th ult, reports that the ship Great Northern, Oaptain Hartry, which sailed from this port on the 13th December, for Bombay, had been wracked that day at Bassein, a small place about 30 miles north of Bombay, and that fifteen of her crew bad perished. The Great Northern was a wooden ship of 1461 tons, built a Miramichi in 1858, and was the property of Messra. Fernie Brothers, of this port. She had as cargo 2000 tons of coal. Following so closely on the losses of the Bicentaur, Sarah Sands, Vectis, and we might add, the Innisfallen, all from this port to Bombay, makes this a serious loss to the under writere.

A labor dispute of considerable magnitude threatcountry, the principal seat of the wrought nail trade In the neighborhood of Broomsgrove about 2,000 tion of education, because education in its essence is

State, by claiming for it a right to exercise three

the religious formation of children by the law of Christian faith and morals. This, they, of the State, is equivalent to a State supremacy over the conscience. What was once claimed for kings is now claimed for States. But kings claimed a supremacy to direct their people in matters of religion ; the State is now to claim a appremacy to strip the education of the people of Obristianity, and to exclude the pastors and clergy from directing the education of chidren Now, this is nothing else than the deification of the civil power, which Christianity overthrew. It is the lex regia of ancient Rome, in which emperors were pontiffs-a true tyranny over body and soul ' .

By the instinct and capacity of his villainous nature, the English blackguard, to say the barest truth of him, can reach, with little apparent effort or direction, an unapproachable height of blackguardiam At Hanwell, the other day, a parish ceremonial, the peramonistion of the bounds,' was followed by a public fiur - at the principal inn, and among the guests in ... I were the Dissenting miniater and the wet. The latter gentleman was crossing Catholin ert time before the dinner, when, as we the ros ÷ y of the rougher sort surrounded him, read-' demand t he should be 'bumped' rudely seized rand arms, bore him forward amidat him by houts, and in the presence of greatly intremen bers of people, notwithstanding his loud creased protestations, and even his repeated attempts to esape from the judignity, they thrice violently humped' him against the sign-pole which stands in front of the ign.' And he only escaned a repetition of the outrage by 'paying for a libstion of beer. We do not see that steps are taken to ' vindicate the law,' in consequence of the treatment given to the priest, but a policoman was subjected to similar rough usage, and 'the principal roughs' are to be brought before 'their worships' for assaulting -- not he priest, but the policeman. How this nice disrimination accords with that boasted law 'which akes no note of persons l'-Nation.

CHURCH BY WILL OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS .- Nearly I that can be said has been said by others as to the reasons why the House of Lords should pass the Irish Church Bill; but there is one reason on which a few words may advantagecualy be added, not because it is new, but because it was one which, in the present state of the constitution of the country, never can become old. They ought to pass it because they cannot do anything else Let us suppose that they really were to try to sustain the Irish Church by refasing to pass this bill. Is it conceivable that such an institution should rest on such a basis? It is now clear to demonstration that the general curtent of

opinion in England is so strongly opposed to it that if the country were polled upon the subject the prin-ciple of Mr. Gladstone's bill would be carried by ens the East Worcestershire district of the black overwhelming mojorities both here and in Ireland. and this must be remembered is not a by-question about which no one particularly cares, but it is the nailers are already on strike, and the discontent is most characteristic and prominent question of the so great in the villages around Dudley and Stour- day. If the Lords should reject the bill once, they bridge, that it is feared the workpeople in those parts | will have to reject it egain and again year after year of the district will be induced to join the movement | in the midst of clamours continually growing louder Mass meetings are being held in Broomsgrove, at and louder not only sgainst the bill, but against its which the half-starved but resolute nailers express parliamentary protectors, until the final passage of their firm determination to hold out. The wrought the bill might be accompanied by consequences to

A comprehensive communion certainly, which ad mits full Roman doctrine' side by side with the exaltation of humanity 'super omne quod dicitur Deus.' We suppose they are the positive and negative poles of non natural interpretation.

THE BISHOPS AND THE MASSES. -- In the House of Lords the Bishops are representative men and stand as the embodiment of the State clergy. With the masses of the people the State clergy have no inituence and no sympathy. Lord Shaftesbury says that not two in two hundred are under the influence of the Established Church. The clergy have no sym pathy with the masses and no intercourse with them and the people look upon them as their oppressors. In the House of Lords, the Bishops are the enemies of all reform. No change can promise the Prelates good. They have all the bonor, all the position, and all the wealth they ever can have. Any change proposed must take something from what they coa sider to be their rights. So they battle against every proposition for reform the enlargement of franchise lifting of taxes, equalizing the burdens of socie y of any alteration of existing things. The Archbishop wio sits at the head of the Bench in the Honte of Lords has an annual salary of \$75,000 and two palaces completely furnished. The Bishop of Lunion bas an annual salary of \$50,000 a year, and two palaces completely furnished. The stmosphere in which they move is entirely above the massis as much so as that in which the royal family moves. The par isb clergyman ranks among the gentry. There are one or two familles he can visit and receive to his bouse. The great mass of the parish look upon the clergyman as a superior being, stand with their bats off in his presence, and fear him in the pulpit and out, for be is often a magistrate as well as a pricet The whole system of the Establishment is intended to alienate the people from the Church, and prepare the popular mind for anything that may present itaelf In the city of London there are fifty or sixty charches capable of holding a thousand people in which you will find an audience of from 30 to 491 In the very heart of London last Sunday I heard one of the most popular preachers in the city go through the whole service sermons and all , to an angience of 21 persons one half of whom were children and servants. All these old churches are endowed, or possess a large area of lend around the church on which have been built up stores and edifices which bring in a large revenue. It is no upcommon this g for a clergyman in the city of London to preach to 30 or 40 persons as a regular andience, while the parish has a revenue of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year r -gular income, from property rented. This state of things in the Establishment gives the Dissenters great power for they touch the heart of the masses. The winning triumphs of the Uatholic Church in England grow out of the sympathy which the priests have for the common people.-English paper.

UNITED STATES.

The small pox is reported to be increasing again in New York city.

Wheat barvest has commenced in Southern Ulinois.

New York. June 20 - Crop reports from Arkan

Objo valley, in New York, and elsewhere. Latest reports as to cotton are unfavorable. Good weather is producing a wonderful change in the prospect in a good many cases. A few hot days have made a great improvement. Sorghum will be cultivated more extensively than for many years. The yield of small fruit is unusually abundant.

Washington, June, 21. - Oa the 12th ult., Secretery Fish addressed an official letter to the British Minister, informing him of the action of the House of Representatives, at the last session, recommending the renewal of negotistions for the arrangement of trade with Canada, and inviting Mr. Thornton's cooperation, with a view to the negotiation of a convention covering the Interchange of products free, nevigation of the St. Lawrence, freedom of the Gulf and inshore fisheries, and such other matters as may be embraced in the general subject of trade relations between the United States and Canada. The British Government has given the Canadian Authorities the practical control of these subjects, so far as they are concerned, and it is expected that Canadian Commissioners will arrive here immediately, to confer with and assist the British Minister in the consideration of the proposed convention.

The settlers in Northwestern Kansas have become panic-stricken, and are fleeing their homes to ercane murder by the Indians. The savages are devastating the settlements on the Solomon and Republican rivers, and are assembling in large numbers in the vicinity of White Rock and Lake Sibley, killing the whites and destroying everything. Four hundred Obeycones and a large number of Arapaboes are at Camp Supply bungry and out of ammunition, waiting the disposal of the goods which a Superintendent has at that post for their benefit.

An Indiana paper tells this story of a jealous mother. She had several children when she married her present husband, who was then a widower, like-wies blessed with a large flock. Not long ago, lead. ing in family prayer, the good old man seked for blessings on his children, but did not particularly refer to those of his wife. The mother had, however, been watchfu', and as soon as devotions were over mentioned the omission. A slight quarrel followed. at the close of which the old lady hit her husband on the head with a fire-aboval, and since that time there has been no discrimination.

A TEBRIBLE STORY .- News of a and and almost upparalleled tragedy reaches us from Fish River Lakes in the northern port of the State of Maine. On one of these Lakes was a lumber camp in which were thirteen. One Saturday night almost three weeks ago, the 'bos' of the camp left for the settlements, leaving behind him provisions to last the men for several days bat giving them instructions to come out on the following Monday. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, passed with no tidings from the camp, when a party set out to see if anything was the matter. Arriving at the camp they found all quiet and apparently desorted, but on entering saw the bodies of the twelve men lying on the floor cold in death. Bring somewhat exhausted by their journey, the relief party were about to warm some tes that was already made in the kattle, but on examination they found a lorge lizard in the kettle, which had been boiled with the tos. It is supposed hat the drinking of this tea was the cause of the eath of the twelve men .- Fredericton Farmer.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 2, 1869

The Trne Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY---1869.

Friday, 2 - Visitation of the Blessed Virgin. Saturday, 3-Of the Octave. Sunday, 4 - Seventh after Pentecost. Monday, 5-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 6 - Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. Wednesday, 7-Of the Feria Thursday, 8-St. Elizabeth, W.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has been singularly barren of interesting events. The chief news will be found compressed within the following telegrams by Atlantic Cable :--

PARIS, June 27-The Emperor has written a letter to M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, in which he says the policy of the Government has been made manifest with sufficient clearness to prevent equivocal interpretation now as before elections, and it will continue is perform the task of reconciling strong power with succerely liberal institutions.

BREST, June 26-Advices bave been received through the cable from the steamship 'Great Eastern,' up to this afternoon. Some d fliculty had been encountered, but everything was favorable at the last accounts. At noon on Friday the steamer bad made 497 knots from Brest, and paid out 542 knots of the cable. At 4.30 bo-day a fault was detected in the communications through to the shore. The steamer was instantly stopped, and measures taken to find out where the fault lay. This was found impossible, but, as the signal soon afterwards became perfact again, it was resolved to proceed, which was done. The signals since, up to this time, have continued good.

MADRED, June 26 - There was an exciting debate in the Cortes to-day on the policy of the Government towards the Republicans, and the arbitrary conduct of the civil Government.

that, Catholics teach and believe that an indulgence implies not only the remission of temporal pugishment due to sin, but the remission of the sin itself: and that such indulgences are openly advertised for sale on the doors of all the churches in Rome and Italy. For the first asseition be quotes St. Liguori :---

Whatever definition Protestant divines may have given to the word in question, it is clear from positive and implied teaching of the authorities of Rome. that by 'Indulgence' something more is meant than what Mr Bruyere says, the mere ' releasing of the debt of temporal publishment which remained due on account of those sins, which, as to the guilt and sternal punishment, had been already remitted by epentance and confession."

I shall now quote Roman authority which will prove to any one of common sense that the teaching of the Church of Rome in reference to 'Indulgence' is exactly what I stated in my lecture.

In 'Duffy's Catholic Library, Part 9, translated from the Italian of St. Alphonsus M. Liguori' (Dabn 1845), we tead in page 31 :--'Let us also endeavour to gain as many incul-

gencies as we can. Holy indulgencies abridge the pains which we must suffer in purgatory.

Admirable logic! St. Alphonse Liguori an approved theologian and doctor of the Catholic Church, defines an Indulgence as a means by which the pains which we must suffer in purgatory -that is to say temporal pains-and temporal pains only-may be abridged: therefore the Church teaches that by "Indulgence something more is meant than the mere releasing of the debt of temporal punishment which remains due on account of those sins, which as to the guit and eternal punishment, bad been already remitted hy repentance and confession !" Excellent reasoning !

Mr. Hellmuth's authority for his other allegation, that even to-day Indulgences are SOLD, and advertised for sale, 15 as good, and as much to the purpose as is that which he finds in the writings of St. Liguori, who expressly limits the effects of an indulgence to the remission of the

temporal pains or penalties for sin. Thus does the Rev. Mr. Hellmuth with logic and good faith worthy of the conventicle, support his second thesis :---

'2-I am called upon to give authority besides my own as to the sale of Indulgencies for sine and crimes."

'Surely Father Bruyere will not deny the fact that the sale of Indulgencies are advertised in print, and in letters of gold in the churches in Rome and in Italy generally, in these bold words :- 'Indulgentia plenaris quotidiana perpetua pro vivis et defanctis. Full indulgences daily and perpetual for the living and the dead []

Yes Mr. Hellmuth ! But the question, as by you stated, is, not whether Indulgences are proclaimed and granted by the Catholic Church? but this :- Are such Indulgences for sin and crime sold for money ? Are they advertised for sale, at the doors of all the churches in Rome and Italy ?

The Rev. Mr. Hellmoth, who has apparently been "*cramming*" for his lectures out of some of the vile trash known as " Hand Books of Po-

pery," &c., has got hold of some second hand and garbled quotations from the Canon Law, touching the functions of an official, the Great Penitentiary; and his power to absolve from, and Segosta said that the Government was deter. | raise, ecclesiastical censures and canonical imaward to punish all unconstitutional manifesta- (pediments, imposed by Canon Law upor offend-

tained without true pentence, comprising hearttheless, he does cite his authority for asserting felt contrilion for sin, and confession: never was any priest so wicked as to preach that a man could obtain remission of sin by the mere payment of money. In support of this assertion we might quote authority ad infinitum. We will content ourselves with two authorities, both Protestants, and both of some repute in the literary world .----Their names are Ranke and Neander, of whom perhaps even the Rev Mr. Hellmuth may have heard, and whose testimony in support of our thesis is a little more to the point, than is that ity. adduced by the Protestant minister to prove that the Church sells the remission of sins. First we quo'e from the German historian Ranke's "His tory of the Reformation in Germany" lib. 2, cap. 1: where speaking of the plenary indulgence preached by Tetzel, and its essential conditions,

> the writer admits that :---"in order to obtain plenary indulgence it was necessary not only to confess, but to feel contrilion. Secondly, we quote from Neander, describing how in the eighth century, Bonitace, the apostle

> of Germany, the Papal Missionary, addressed his rude converts in just such terms as a modern Romish Missionary of the nineteenth century would use :---

> "We address you, not as the messenger of one, from the obligation of obedience to whom you can purchase exemption with money, but of one to whom you are bound by the blood he shed for you."-Neander, Vol. 5, Bohn's Edition.

> Thus we see by the testimony of Protestants, that in the days of Luther, as up those of the Rev. Mr. Hellmuth, repentance—ze. confession with heartfelt contrition - was the condition, sine qua non, on which the Catholic Church granted a plenary indulgence ; * that in the eighth century, as in the nineteenth, the emissaries of the Pope protested against the idea, so easily entertained by rude communities amongst whom a pecuniary penalty had always attached to every crime-that forgiveness for, or remission of, sin could be obtained by the payment of money.

> * An indulgence might sometimes confer certain privileges, such as those of the right of selecting a confessor from amongst the clergy, the commutation of one good work, such as giving alms to a church, to some other good or pious work. But these privileges or indulgences which Ranke says might be ob teined without confersion or contrition, were never so much as treated of by any Protestants as in any sense conveying a remission of sin.

THE "WITNESS" AGAIN .- Our contemporary has given the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Mile End a respite for a season, not relishing apparently the reception that he has lately received in that quarter. By way of compensation for his enforced silence he fails foul with redoubled zeal, of the Sulpicians, the proprietors of the Seignory of the Lake of Two Mountains. The pith of his charge against these gentlemen is this :---

Some of the Indians whom the owners of the said Seigniory allow to live on their property, not content with the privilege kindly allowed them of cutting what wood they want for their timber belongs to them, and have made free with openly avow it, the Imperialist party in the U ers, who by confession and true pentence have it accordingly. The gentlemen of the Seminari MADRID, June 27.-In the Cortes yesterday however become reconciled to the Church. did what all other owners of land in Canada the republican members were warned that their But as this official's functions have nothing what. would do under similar circumstances. They invoked the protection of the law against these and relate only to those canonical pains and cen- depredators on their private property; whereupon several of the guilty parties were arrested, inflicts upon certain notorious offenders, and which and six of them were sentenced to a penalty which, with costs, amounted to a sum of abou-£31 5s. 9d. It is hard to see how out of so simple a transaction the Witness or its correspondents can quence. make a case against the Seminary. The Seignory of the Lake of Two Mountains is absolutely the property of the Sulpicians, with every stick of timber on it : and no man, white or red, has any better right to cut a tree thereon, with. out the permission of the legal owners, than be would have to walk into the garden of the editor of the Wilness, and there to gather his flowers, or to steal his fruit and vegetables. If it be urged that the ancestors of the present Indians were once the lords and masters of the country. and its contents, and are therefore entitled to set political, and the intellectual, or social capital of at naught the proprietary rights of the Sulpicians, the plea is a dangerous one to urge : for upon the same grounds, the Indians would be authorised to enter upon the land of every other proprietor in Canada, and work their will with the timber thereon growing. Whatever may bave been the case centuries ago, the land is now in many instances beld as private property : and the State is bound to protect the actual bolders in their claims against all intruders, whether while or red. gistrates in giving judgment against the Indians, us what such Provincial pretensions invariably did not adjudicate upon the proprietary rights of lead to. Spain tried to give the Empire a head those rights have been finally adjudicated upon its Otho; the German legions proclaimed Vi by the highest tribunal-the Privy Council; and tellius: and within a few months revolution folthe claims of the Seminary to be the absolute lowed revolution, until at last exhausted by the owners of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two sanguinary strife, all parties agreed to receive where is a very long communication to the Free may have been even in the darkest days of the good and valid in law. If the Indians are not internecive strife would be the result of a non-

pary, they have the remedy within their own would be the sole electors. Elective Imperialism hands. They have but to retire to the large tion of simply means Cæsarism, or the substitu-Reserves secured to them by Government, where | in short personal for representative government. they will be at home : where they will be lords and masters, and quite at liberty to do as they please with the timber. But if for the sake of the benefits which they daily receive at the hands of the gentlemen of the Seminary, they elect to reside upon the lands the property of the said gentlemen, they must abide by the conditions which the latter see fit to annex to their liberal.

The question really at issue, the sole question 13-To whom does the Seigntory of the Lake of Two Mountains legally belong? To the Seminary in trust for the Indians? or to the Seminary as absolute owners? These questions have all been determined by the Ordinance of 1840, and in favor of the Semicary ; and this the Witness well knows, though perhaps many of his readers are ignorant of the fact.

IMPERIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES -The English readers of the journals of the Great Republic, may have been surprised at the open advocacy of Imperialism in the U. States, as the only remedy for the many and sore evils with which the body politic is afflicted. True, that as yet the agitation in favor of Imperialism is neither very wide spread, nor very active; but that it should exist at all. and that it should dare to display itself, are signs of the times, of no slight importance. It is a sign that what is called Republicanism is a failure.

The vast extent of the Republic, the weak ness of the Executive, the corruption prevalent in all departments of the government, and with which the Supreme Court alone seems untainted i the destruction, radical and complete, of the old Constitution bequeathed to their political chil dren by Washingston and the great men of the revolution ; the growing depravity of the people, their irreligion and immorality-are to be reckoned amongst the many causes at work, which have elicited this expression of a desire for a stronger, and more highly centralized form of government. Having suddenly attained the proportions of a first rate Power, and with the prospect before it of being, together with Russia, one of the two greatest Powers of the world, the Yankee Republic feels that the political garments which were well suited to it in its infancy, and in its boyhood, are not adapted for it, now that it has attained to the stature of the full grown, and well developed man.

But the great cause that prompts the agitation for Imperialism, seems to be the vice inherent in the elective principle-in this, that the head of the U.S. Executive is but the nominee of a party, and not the head, or representative man of the entire nation, or political community. Now as this vice is inherent in, inseparable from the elective principle, the mere substitution of an elected Emperor for an elected President, would own use as fuel, have taken it into their beads, not meet the evil complained of: and we must probably at the suggestion of others, that the surpose therefore, that though they do not as yet States propose the substitution of the bereditary for the elective principle. But to this change, all the social conditions, all the traditions of the U. States are opposed, As we have often insisted, the hereditary principle in the political order, presupposes the existence of the hereditary principle in the social order: since, where the one order is not in harmony with the other, a cataclysm called revolution is the invariable and inevitable conse-On the other hand, one reason why any attempt at the present time to establish an elective Imperialism in the United States, must fail, is this-That in the United States there is no one City which stands to the rest of the proposed Empire in the relation that Rome stood to the Roman Empire, in which Paris stands to France-of which it may be said. it 2s the U. States, in the sense in which it is said. " Paris is France." There is no one City in the United States which is at once the the country. If Washington be the political capital, New York is the commercial capital, and we should say that Boston is its intellectual capital, where all the tall thinking is done, and whence proceed the ideas which vivify and bear fruit. The local, or sectional jealousies of the several great cities of the U. States seem to be unfavorable to the establishment even of an elective Empire, which implies an Imperial Court, and an Imperial City. Each State would naturally aspire to create the Emperor ; and the It is complained in the Watness that the ma- history of Rome, after the fall of Nero, shows the Seminary. They had no call to do so; for in the person of Galba: the Imperial City set up Mountains, and therefore of course of all the their chief from the army of the East, which first To this challenge the Rev. Mr. Hellmuth re- but however numerous or flagrant the abuses timber thereon growing, have been declared saluted Vespasian as Imperator. Some such Exas, of which the greater part carefully shirks | dark ages as they are called, never was it taught | content with the conditions upon which they are | hereditary Imperialism in the U. States, and at

Therefore,-if, as we believe, an bereditary Imperialism be in the actual social condition of the U. States morally impossible,-and as an elective Imperialism would certainly only be the prelude to civil wars, in the course of which the fighters or soldier would absorb all political power, and as the government would become a simple military despotism, or Cæsarism-so we do not believe that for the present generation at all events-anything serious will proceed from the novel agitation. What changes time may bring forth, first in the social order, and then in the political order of the great country whose fortunes we are discussing, he would be a very hold man, or rather a very ignorant man who should venture to predict. But this we think we may venture to assert : that the substitution of an elected Emperor, though chosen for life, for an elected President whose term of rule expires every four years, would not only utterly fail to apply a remedy to any one of the political evils. and social sores of the U. States, but would only ageravate them. If the office of Empero. were to be made of greater importance and dignity than that of President, in functions and in emoluments, the competition for its attainment would be more bitter than ever. In elective Imperial. ism there is therefore no prospect even of safety . and if hereditary Imperialism be impossible-what other form of government than that which they already have, is possible to the U. States?

Nevertheless, though it may have no immedi. ate practical results, this Imperial agitation in the Great Republic is a curious political phenomenos, the study of which should, and we think will have the effect of making the subjects of an bereditary monarchy more content with, more sensible of, the political advantages which they actually enjoy. Theoretically bereditary julers may be an absurdity : practically they deliver us from the evils of elected, and therefore party rulers. In this consists their great advantage.

ALEXANDRIA, Glea'y, Ont., June 26, '69. (To the Editor of the True Wilness.)

Dear Sir, - It may perhaps interest some others of your readers, but it certainly will those residing in this locality, and therefore I forward you for insertion in your next issue, the following data regarding the Quarante Ore, and the Jubilee, both of which were brought to successful close in this Parish on Wednesday, 23rd ust. Various circumstances intervened to prevent several of the neighboring Priests, who had been invited. from coming to the assistance of Father O'Connor ; but nevertheless with the aid of his indefatigable brother diocesans-Fathers McDonell, Masterson, and MacCarthy, he has the satisfaction of being able to lot up something over one thousand communions as the united results of their labors. Nor in this connection must I forget acknowledging the debt of gratitude which the parishioners of Alexandria owe the zealous Cure of Newton, P.Q., who on this, as on former occasions, gave our Parish Priest the benefit of his valuable assistance in the Pulpit and in the Confessional. To meet the requirements of all the members of the Parish, we had sermons in Eoglish, French, and Gaelic, from Fathers Mc-Carthy of Williamstown, Vezina of Newton, P. Q, and McDonell of Lochiel, respectively .-Thus ended a season of grace and benediction. the salutary effects of which are now visidly marked, and let us hope will be long deeply en. graven upon the hearts of the Catholics of this Parish, whose reputation for obedience to their Pastor, and fidelity in the observance of their religious duties, in the eloquent words of Father McCarthy at the close of the exercises, " has gone far and wide,"-that this may ever be their happy lot while in this life, is the earnest prayer of

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presence in the Chamber was permitted as an ever to do with the remission of the guilt of sins, .Act of patriotism, but they could not be toleratad as the accomplices in a scheme for building up a republic; that the present condition of afisirs could not long continue as it would be soon sociessary to repress the people or anarchy them-this part of the Rev. Mr. Hellmuth's would result.

General Dulce has arrived after several days detention in quarantine at Santiago.

Changes in the ministry are imminent.

contains the following :- The country is tranquil arrywhere,-the attitude of the population and the rigilance of the authorities will prevent fur-Ber disturbances.

ZURICH, June 26-10 consequence of the orin forbidding Mazzini to reside in certain parts of Switzerland, he to-day departed for Londor.

Beverend the Vicar General Bruyere, and a Evotestant minister of the Anglican sect, a Mr. Ballmuth, is published in the columns of the Lonin Free Press. As a specimen of evangelical begse, and of good faith, we think that our read- ing a remission for sins committed, or immunity mowill be amused by a short analysis of it.

The Reverend Mr. Hellmuth, having in a lecmere by him lately delivered, reiterated the anment calumoy, long ago however repudiated by as well educated, and honest Protestants-that "Indulgences" are understood by Papists "to musty the remission of sin ;" and that such parchass or remission of sins have been, and are, commits announced for sale-was taken to task by found amongst them) are for the most part genthe Rev. M. Bruyere: who called upon the Butestant minister to state upon what authority Be based his assertions, " that indulgences are the abandoned by all Protestants who have any remannession of sin?" and that such indulgences spect for themselves, or those whom they address. "are advertised for sale on the doors of all the That there may have been abuses in the XVI. chesches in Rome, and throughout Italy ?

sures which the Church as a matter of discipline she can remit at her pleasure, since she imposes long reply to the Reverend Vicar General, is but

an attempt on his part to divert the attention of the readers from the two questions at issue-to wit :- Does the Catholic Church teach her FLORENCE, June 26 - The official newpaper | children that by an Indulgence sin may be remitted? Does she authorise or tolerate the sale of such indulgences ?

> How the Rev. Mr. Hellmuth attempts to sustain the affirmative reply to both these questions, we have seen : and really it almost seems to us, from these replies, and from the view which they give us of the moral and intellectual calibre of

the respondent, as if in noticing the man at all. Quite a lively controversy betwixt the Very and his slanders, the Catholic were condescending too much. Only amongst the lowest and most ignorant of the Protestant community are there to be found any who still chog to the notion that Catholics look upon indulgences as givfor sins contemplated: only by very ignorant or very dishonest persons could such absurd calumnies be repeated : and we must confess, that it does surprise us that in this enlightened nineteenth century, there are still to be found persons occupying prominent positions in the ministry of the Anglican denomination, whose members (though Hellmuths may occasionally be tlemen and scholars-repeating the silly stories and lying legends of past ages, stories long ago century we are by no means prepared to deny;

ONE OF THEM

THREE SEASONS IN EUROPEAN VINEYARDS. By W. J. Flagg. Messrs. Harpers, New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal :--This is a very entertaining and instructive volume, describing the several famous vineyards of Europe, the modes of culture followed, and the processes of wine making.

OBITUARY .- We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Munroe, the widely known and highly respected wife of Dr. Peter Munice, of this city. She was much esteemed for the benevolence of her character, and her many kind deeds in the noble cause of charity.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

The following is taken from Maguire's " Irish n America," showing how the Christian Brothers' schools in the United States and Canada are conducted, and to which we referred in our last issue :---

As the Brothers of the Christian Schools are amongst the most successful promoters of Catholic education in America, something may be said as to their progress. They were first established some thirty years since in Montreal, to which city they were invited by the Sulpicians; two questions at issue : but in which never- or held that a plenary indulgence could be ob- allowed to reside upon the property of the Semi- last the armed citizen, or prectonian guards bouses, 170 Brothers, and 9,000 pupils. The and last year, 1866, they had in Canada 19

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first establishment of the Order in the United | will be considered as an Imperial station, and for States was in 1845, the next in 1848; and m its defence about 2,000 men will be left in Nova 1866 they were to be found in successful operation in the chief vities of the Union-in which there were, that year, 35 houses, 370 Brothers, and more than 20 000 pupils. This year, 1867 there is a considerable increase of houses, Brothers, and pupils. The Brothers now exceed 400, and the pupils are fast rising to 30,000.

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Besides parochial schools, which they teach with signal success, the Brothers conduct several colleges, including that at Manbattan, in New York; St. Louis, Missouri, Rock Hill. Mary-land; and Rass, Mississippi. Of the 370 Bro-the who constituted in 1866 the strength of the Order in the United States, 300 were either Irisb, or of Irish parents. And of English speaking Brothers in Canada, the great majority are of the same race. Probably in 1868 the number of Brothers in the States may be at least 500; but were there 5,000, that number would not be too many for the work to be done. There is in America no lack of appreciation of the educational labours of the Christian Brothers. With bishops and clergy the cry is, 'Give us more Brothers'-'Oh, if we had more Brothers !' These men are the inheritors of one of the best educational systems in the world; and devoting themselves exclusively to their self-imposed task, their success is vecessarily great Their parochial schools vie with the Public Schools in the excellence of their teaching-that is, in mere secular knowledge; and their bigh schools, academies and colleges rival any corresponding institutions supported by the State. The proficiency of their pupils in the highest branches of polite learning is the theme of admiration in journals of the most marked Protestant character; and enlightened Americans of various denominations admit the services which these men render to society through the influence of their teaching on the rising youth of the country. The Brothers are eminently practical; they thoroughly comprehend the spirit and genius of the American mind ; and they so teach their pupils, of whatever class, rich or poor, as to suit them to the position they are to occupy in life.

Perhaps the truest proof of the religious in fluence which they exercise over their pupils is this-that wherever they are any time established the Bishop of the diocese has less difficulty in procuting candidates for the ministry. They themselves are examples of self-decial and de votedness. All men of intelligence, many full of energy and genius-all capable of pushing their pockets. Constable Clapperton arrested Hamil after she was gone, as she was bired cut with a way in some one walk of life or other-net a ton and conveyed him to the Central Pulice party in Tiverton. When her parents found that few certain to have risen to eminence in the Station. The other boy could not be found. higher departments, had they dedicated themselves to the world and its pursuits; living a life almost of privation, content with the barest pittance-what will, in fact, afford them the merest means of existence-the Brothers labour in their glorious vocation with a zeal and enthusiasm which religion can alone inspire or alone | so old, belpless, and infirm, that the juler stretched explain.

It has been remarked that the influence of their teaching is not alone manifested in their own immediate pupils; but that many young men who have never frequented their schools, have felt themselves impelled to a religious life by the (mmp'e of a friend or companion educated by tue Brothers. Here then are grand results of the successful labours of this Order : youth fitted to make its way in the world, and fortified by the best influences, if not wholly to resist, at least not to be a willing victim to its temptations ; and sacrifice the glittering attractions of the world, for the self-denying and laborious life of the missionary priest.

Scotis. There is one very small matter, which is made the subject of a good deal of correspondence, a claim by the War-Office on the Dominion Government of £847, in name of damages done to rifles lent to the Canadian Militia. Sir George Cartier and Mr. McDougall pointed out that the damage was sustained in repelling the the money. - Cor. Witness.

'TO THE WEST ! TO THE WEST ! !'-Five car-loads of labourers left the Bouaventurs Railway Station last night for the West. They have been engaged here to work on the Railwal from the head of Lake Superior to Delouth. They were attended to the Station by a crowd of distressed friends. Prior to the departure of the train, stump speechces were made by some of the party to the disparagement of Canada and the elorification of the Great Republic. Some of the speeches were highly tinged with annexation. One of the party avowed himself as a Fenian, and was greeted with loud cheers. He said he had been in five Penitentiaries, but had never been) so badly treated as in Montreal. He asked his friends why they stayed in Canada working for 80c per day, whilst in the United States they could get \$2. It is understood that they will be Herald 22nd ult.

THE NEW STREET-ROLLER .- The new Corporation roller for the Road Department. was finished and delivered over to the Department on Wednesday last. It was manufactured by Messrs. W. P. Bartley & Co., and weighs about five tons. The drum is of cast iron, two inches thick, and is about five feet long, six feet in diameter, and the frame-work is of white oak. It requires at least four borses to drag it along .--From the axle, which passes through the centre of the roller, depends a sort of iron cradle, upon which, when required, an additional three or four toas weight of 113 iron may be placed to give greater rolling power, when necessary. The roller, we understand, cost \$480.

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN .--- On Saturday afternoon a young boy son of Mr. William McGibbon was playing in Sherbrooke street when he was seized by two bigger boys named Macdonald and Hamilton, his Lacrosse snatched away and his pockets rifled of their contents. The one boy held McGibbon while the other examined his

A poor old woman named Mary Ann Desnoyers, whose only crime was her poverty, died in the juil yesisrday at the advanced age of 77. She was committed for a short period on the 31st December, by the Recorder, for which the law is pleased in its ruthless mercy to call vagrancy, but after the filteen days in the committal had expired, was found to be the term of the Statute in her favour, and retained her, a pauper, a charge upon the Provincial bonnty, -a bounty dispensed amid vagabonds and thieves and a disgrace to the people who so unfeelingly holds it forth. The poor woman was attended on her death-bed with all due care and kindness, but what must have been her feelings expiring smid the jibes and execrations of the incarcerated scoundrelism of a large city. We do not blame the Recorder for sending the woman to jail. Under the circumstances, it was a praireworthy act, for she would otherwise have been frozen to death in the streets but we certainly do blame the Govercment for its inhuman action all through the matter in cases of this particular des cription. Grand Juries have, term after term, deplored the scandal which the present practice of young of higher and nobler purpose induced to committing the poor, belpless prople, almost daily sacrifice the glittering attractions of the world. gives rise to, yet nothing has been done - the juit continues to be the receptacle of the thief, the blackguard, the outcast, and the poor. Old men and women, like the subject of the present notice, have a certain claim upon the bounty of the religious charities, which are the great redeeming feature of our peculiar forms of civilization, and worthily, nobly, do they bestow it, but their words are now over c:o wde i, their means task id to their ntmost, and it is impossible to find room in them for any more les titute people, however helpless or deservice. The Sisters are, nevertheless, anxious to fuili their obli-gations to God and man to their very fullest extent and would rejoice, we believe, if they could be increased. The Government, on the other hand while professing to be equally willing to alleviate these narticular cases of distress, holds that its finances will bot allow it to ficur the outlay which the erection of a proper building would undoubtedly entail. We cannot well find fault with it for its inaction in this respect at this early day under the new order of things: but as the Nurs are so willing to devote their time and attention to the proper cure of the aged and the distressed, a mears surely can be found to arrive at a satisfactory result without incurring the great expense which a poor asilum would invoive The charity of some of the princely donors whom Montreal to proudly counts among her oi'izane, is by no means exhausted, at least in this nobie cause, and we feel all but certain that if the Government would grant a per capita ellowarce for cises like that of the venerable woman whose death taught us such a stern lesson yesterday, the means would soon be forthcoming to build a wing, or still more sub charities, and, at least secure the deserving poor from ignominy of dying in the purlicus of the juit like the veriest felon in existence The system in question has already been applied to the extra Reformatory Prison recently erected at the crat of a private in-dividual in this city and with a few modifications would fully answer for the needed reform which we humbly venture to plead. Mr. Chanveau has the heart of a man ; the power of a Minister. They could not be exerted in a batter cluse. -[felegrap b,

baths. We feel this to be their place, and not ours ; and consider that what we aid last year, in making an experiment which proved duite successful was somewhat overstepping our position, which we hold to be suplementary to, and not taking the place of, the Health Committee of the City Council. Mr. Weaver has even offered his gratituous services in the erection of the sheds, on condition that the Health Committee undertake their care. Thus isr, the Committee have not expressed themselves willing to accept our proposals; but Ald. Alexander has Fenians, but the War-Office insists on getting undertaken to call one morting, in hopes of a more satisfactory arrangement. As the hot weather may be upon as any day, it is very important that no

time be now lost; and if you have any influence with the members of our Local Board of Health, pray use it in behalf of the great unwashed portion of our population.

Yours, de.

PHILIP P. CARPENTER, Hop. Sec. Sar. Assoc. [Other papers please opp.]

THE COME DES NEICE CAMETIET. - We understand that the Fabrique are now negotiating with Mr. Tait for the purchase of his farm, with the object of ex-tending the cemetery. The farm contains two hundred acres .- Gazette.

Rimouski, June 25th .- A fire broke out at 6:30 a n., to day, in the upper flat of a house owned by Thos. Dion, and occupied by his family. The lower fist was occupied as a dry goods and general store. The house was completely destroyed, and, sad to relate, Mr. Dion's eldest son, 5 years of age, was burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the lost child lighting matches in the garfollowed in a few days by another batch .- Mont. | ret, where a few straws beds were laid on the floor. His cries were heard, but assistance could not be readered as the room was inflames. Mr. Dion lost everything ; no insurance on house or furniture. Mr. Larue saved everything. The charred remains of the boy were found at 1 is m.

A correspondent of the Guelph Mercury writing rom S'irton, Township of Peel, says: The crops in this locality are looking well; the fall wheat has gathered up remarkably, and though we have had some pretty hard frosts, yet I think in consequence of the copions showers with which we have been visited, there will not be much harm done. Had the weather been dry and the sun bot, I have no doubt there would have been considerable damage to be depiored. The meadows will yield a great deal better than was anticipated about two weeks ago.

A BABS OF GRACE-Further particulars of the abduction of the young girl. McLean, from Tiverton, are given by the Bruce Reporter, which regrets to learn on unquestionable suthority that Joseph Stern, represented as a converted Jew, and as having been instrumental in the accomplishment of much good, particularly in the neighbourhood of Tiverton, on Tuesday, 15th inst., induced a respectable farmer's daughter in that locality, a girl of 16 to go off with him. He represented that he was taking her to the Rev. J K. Smith's Galt, but her parents knew nothing of the affair for some time their daughter had goze they made every effort to obtain information of her wheresboute, but no trace could be found of her until last Monday, when her parents went to Goverich, and there learned to their sorrow that Joseph Stern had put up with her at a hotel in that town, and entered their names as man and wife, and left next morning, as he said for Byston. The parents seeing that further search for their lost child was fruitless, returned home last Tuesday monning by steamboat, with a sad beart. It will be remembered by our readers that Juseph Stern is the elder of the two Jews who came here last winter f.om Gal', and had been actively engag ed in the late revivals in that town He came here as an evangelist in connection with the U.P. Church and had been preaching and lecturing with much apparent sincer ty and success. - Toronto Globa.

GREAT FIRE IN BRANTFORD. - Hamilton, Ont, June 23 -Last night just before 12 o'clock a fire broke out in Burgy's cabinet shop on the south side of Col horne street, which shortly became an extensive confligration consuming 'wo large blocks of buildings one on each side of the street and thus destroying eighteen of varions kinds, and some of the best buildings in the town. The following are the sufferera: Mr Burgy, capinet maker, insured on the building for \$1,200 in the Gore Mutual; on the stock, \$1,000 in the Provincial, and \$500 in the Royal. Nothing was saved. He les s \$4,000 on the stock. John Welsh shoemaker, shop and dwelling no insurance loss about \$300. Messrs Burnell, grain dealers is-sured on building and scales for \$500 in the Hart ford. Simon Simons, grocer, insured in the Home on stock and furniture fer \$1,000. John M. Downe owner of the building is insured for \$1,000 in the London Assurance Co, William Calder, grain deal-er most of the stock saved, is insured in the Hartford for \$800, and Liverpool and London and Globe \$400. Mrs. Wilkie, on tulling is insured in the Hartford for \$600 The fine row of the Victoria buildings is totally destroyed. They were owned by the Trust and Lova Co, and are insured in the Boyal, occupied by John Sayles, 9. loon Seeper ; John Hunter, grocer, not much loss; J Wilkie, Insurance sgent got out his papers, Mr Wilkle, milliner, lose not heavy ; Robert Gorman, boot and shre maker, eaved the greater part of his stock, damaged insured or \$2 CCO; J. Berry & W. Deans goods removed; Mason & Hamilton, druggists, removed the bulk of their stock insured for \$2,000 in the Commercial Union. The Orange Hall lost all. Wesley Howell grocer, saved a portion of his stock, insured for \$2,000 building owsed by Mrs William's insured for \$2,000 A.S. Hardy, Barrister, lost books ; covered by insurance. Masonic Hall, and all papers and organ burnt latter insured for \$800 in the Western Canad-, and the Royal chapter for \$350. Hugh Spencer, grocer, lost everything insu e1 in the Home for \$1,000. Al-fred Cox, Jeweller, insured for \$400 in the Liverpool London and Globs. Mrs. Graig, grocer, nothing saved and no insurance ; Mrs. Gowlan, milliner, in sured in the Commercial Union for \$300 Hon E B. Wood's office was cleared out and library saved. A number of papers of suits on file destroyed. Building was owned by Bank of B N. A ; and insured .n the Royal for \$2,100. Cleghorn & Co., hardware, total ruin, dumages insured for \$8,000 in the Hart ford, and \$6,000 in the Home Companies They lost their office furniture and papers McKenzie & Griffin, barristers, got out their papers. No insurance. By extraordinary work, the fire was stopped here, but considerable damage was done to Tisdale's property adjoining insured. The fire-bells were rung in Ham-ilton, London, and Toronto simultaneously, and all the fire brigades were in readinees to proceed to Brattford. A despatch was received at 5 p m. by the Mayor saying the file had got under .- Witness

It is announced from Quebec that His Excellency the Governor General, is preparing for a tour of the Maritime Provinces. Instructions have been issued to have the steamer Napoleon I I I fitted up and in readicess for the purpose on the 25th July.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Kingston, S Sullivan, \$2; Sandwich, Rev J Scan-lan, \$2; Sth Hinchinb:cok, M Fallon, \$2; Campbellford, L Killo:an, \$2; Perth, M Stanley senior, \$4

Densy, \$2; Rawdon, J D Daly, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 28, 1868. Flour-Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3 35 \$3 45; Fine, \$3,70 to \$3,80; Super., No. 2 \$3,90 to \$3,95; Superfine \$4,60 \$4,65; Fancy \$4,45 to \$4 56; Extra, \$4 55 to \$4,75; Superior Extra \$0 to

00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,13 to \$2.18 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs .- \$5,75 to 6,00.

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,00 to \$1.01. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.37 to \$5.45

Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,85; Thirds, \$4,25 to 5,50.-First Pearle, 5,50 to 5 57.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 27.00 to 27.50 :-Prime Mess \$21.00 ; Prime, \$19,50 to 60.00. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of

ommon to medium at 15s to 17c, -good per choice Western bringing OOc. to 23c.

CHESSE, per lb.-12 to 13c.

LARD, per 1b .- 16c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75.

PEASE, per 60 lbs .- 78c to 80c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. June 27, 1869. e d. ø. d. Flour, country, per quinta 13 0 to 13 6 do do Oatmeal. 16 9 to 17 🌒 Indian Meal. 9 0 to 9 6 to 0 to 00 0 do Rye-Flour, GBAIN Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0 Barley, (new) 5 6 to 6 do 5 0 to Peas, d0 5 6 3 0 to 3 Oate, do

Buckwheat,	do		3	9	to	4	8		
Indian Corn,	đo		4	9	to	5	0		
Rye,	do		0	0	to	0			
Flax Seed,	đo		8	0	to	8	6		
Timothy,	do		13	6	to	14	0		
FOWLS AND GAME.									
Turkeys (old),	per couple		8	0		10	6		
Do (youn	g), do		0	0	to	0	0		
Geese,	do		5	0	to	7	3		
Ducks,	do		3	۲	to	3	6		
Do (wild)	, do		3	9	to	4	0		
Fowis,	do		3		to	3	0		
Chickens,	do		0	0	to	0	0		

MICHIGAN

STATE RETREAT,

AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

UNDER THE

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Sisters, in addition to their old and well-known

Institution, have, in process of completion, a New

and Magnificent Structure, which will be prepared to inclusively.

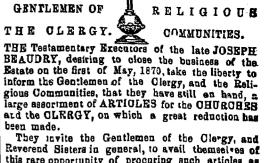
The Location of the Asylum is singularly beautiful,

For further particulars, application should be

and the surroundings are full of charm and variety.

receive patients on or about September 1st.

made immediately, addressing,



TO THE

TO THE

this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line. Montreal, 2nd April, 1868. 2m34



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 5:h July. Chair to be taken at EIGHT o clock. Every member is requested to attend. By Order

W. WALSH, Rec.-Sec.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of NAZAIRE MERCIER, Trader of the City of Montreal,

An Insolvant The Creditors of the Insolvent, are hereby 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, specify-ing the security they hold if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, Jane 14th, 1969

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEODULE CYPIHOT and ACHILLE OYPIHOF, both Hatters and Furriers, of the Oity of Montreal, carrying on business under the style of Cyphot Bros., and as having been in partnership with Alfred H. G. Oypihot, and morever the said above named Theodule Cypibot individually, and as having carried on business with Jacob Desautele, Hatter and Furrier, of the same place, under the style ann firm of Oypihot & Desautels,

Insolvents.

2 #47

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are hereby notified that they have made an assignment of their 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, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vonchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU,

St Sacrament Street, No. 18.	Omeiar Waardrog-
Montreal, June 16th, 1869.	2 * 47

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Raphael Camirant Trader of the Oity of Montreal

An Insolvent. A first dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the nuneteenth day of July next

TO LET,

AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure ad-jacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congre-

No. 19, St. Sacrement Street.

Montreal, June 23rd 1869.

Official Assignee

2 #47.

1863.

Maynooth, P Moran, \$2,50. Dundee, D J M'Rae, \$2; St Andrews F M'Rae, \$2; Sth Hunchinbrook, J Masson, \$2; Marysville, T

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE'S DAY .- This anniversary was celebrated on the 24th ult. with more than usual eclat by our French Canadian fellowcitizens, who were favored with magnificent weather for the occasion. The feature of the day was the procession, in which all the French Canadian Societies, schools, volunteers and others took part, not of course, excluding the allegorical representation of St. Jean Baptiste, which is always the chef dauvre of the procession. Oa arriving at the French Church the formers of the procession entered and hung their flags and ban ners from the top gallery, thereby adding not a little to the coup d'ail which was very striking, the pillars of the church being gracefully festooned with Maple leaves, and the altar being beautifully decorated. In front of the altar were seated Attorney General Ouimet, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Leblanc, Q.C., the President and Vice President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and similar officers of the other societies. The music contributed by the choir wis magnificent, while the chiming of the different National airs on the bells in the tower was peculiarly barmonious. Revd. M. Truteault officiated at mass stantial addition to some of the present religious and the sermon was preached by the Revd. Mr. Hamel of the Laval University, Quedec, whose discourse was very well suited to the occasion, and marked at times with an eloquence that thrilled the immense audience in the Cathedral. The procession broke up at Viger Square, where addresses were made by Attorney General Ouimet, the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Lieut. Col. Harwood, F David, Esquire, 24 ult. President of PUnion St. Joseph, Revd. M. Rousselot, M. de Bellefeuille and His Worship the Mayor. The Concert in the evening was well attended and the programme gone through was heartily enjoyed by nearly 2,000 persons .--Nevos.

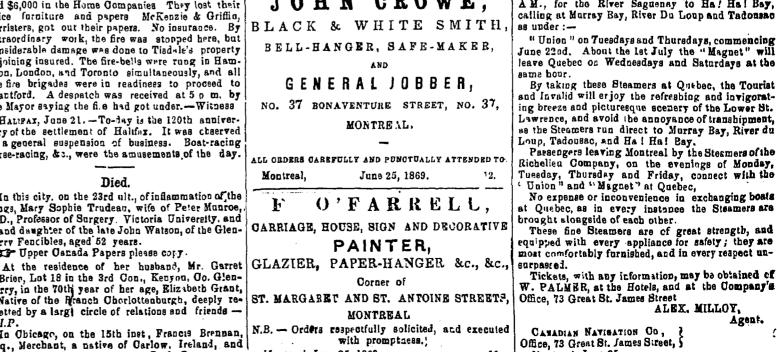
The report of the delegates, to England, of then correspondence with Her Majesty's Goverament on the subject of Fortifications, Defence, &c., has been printed. The correspondence is very important, in its bearings on the relations of the Dominion to the Mother-country. The Imperial Government announce that they have arrived at the conclusion-that no ' portion of Her Majesty's troops should be left in the Dominion Canada, beyond such as it may be deemed expedient to retain with a view to the training of this summer, I beg to say that the Sacitary Associathe Militia and the Volunteers, and the mainten-ance of the schools of instruction.' They propose, therefore, that only 4.000 men shall be left in Outario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. Halifar

CHEQUE FOUND -- Yesterday a news-boy, named Steven Simmons, found, lying in St James street, a bank cheque for \$96 75, by Mr. J P L Nolan in favor of J H Lesperance, and dated the 23rd icst. The boy took it to the Central Police Station .- Witness 25th ult.

Suicids .- A woman by the name of David Prevost committed suicide at Joliette on the 8th instant, by hapging berself. She had been deserted five or six years by her bushand who leads an irregular life, but she appeared contented to live with her child:en several of whom are married. A few dars ago some symptoms of mental alienation were noticed in her, but no one thought reriously of they, and it was during an access of these symptoms she committed suicide,-Miaerve.

FROM BATHING PLACES. - To the Editor of the Gazette.-Sir,-Ecquiry having been made as to U'Brier, Lot 18 in the 3rd Con., Kenyon, Oo. Glen-whether provision will be afforded for free bathing garry, in the 70th year of her age, Elizabeth Grant,

HALIPAX, June 21. - To-day is the 120th anniversary of the settlement of Halifax. It was cheerved by a general suspension of business. Boat-racing horse-racing, do., were the amusements of the day.



These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety ; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect un-

Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of W. PALMER, at the Hotels, and at the Company's

Agent.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co, } Office, 73 Great St. James Street, \$	9
Montreal, June 25.	

Died. In this city. on the 23rd ult., of inflammation of the langs, Mary Sophie Trudeau, wife of Peter Munroe, M.D., Professor of Surgery. Victoria University, and

The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt. Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave Napoleon Wherf, Quebec, during the Season, at Seven o'clock, A M., for the River Saguenay to Ha! Ha! Bay,



gation of Notre Dam', and opening on St. Paul For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Buptiste Street. Montreal, June 25 1869. CANADIAN NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND EXJURSIONS

1869.

Street.

Superior.

SISTER MARY DE SALES,

St. Mary's Hospital,

Detroit.

N B .- It is almost needless to add, that no distinc-

tion, as to Creed or Country, is made in the admis-

sion of Patients.

July 2, 1869.

JOHN CROWE.

12

Montreal, June 25, 1869.

a Native of the Branch Chorlottenburgh, deeply re-

CP Upper Osnada Papers please cory.

grand daughter of the late John Watson, of the Glengarry Fencibles, aged 52 years.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 2, 1869

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

. موجع المرجع ما بعد المرجع المعامل ويعمل من المعالية من الموجد

المصالح والمحاجة المحاجة

the life is a

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20

FRANCE.

The political state of France continues to cause anxiety, the emphatic condemnation of the present system of Government by all the most intelligent constituencies being admitted. Speculations are rife as to the course which the Emperor will now pursue, and the apprehension that he may seek to distract public attention from home offairs by a popular war against Prussia oreates uneaslaces in many quarters .- Times.

The Times says, there is a general and, we believe, an accurate feeling that the present Elections constitute the gravest political crisis which has occurred since the accession of Napoleon III. No manipulation of the electoral districts can conceal the fact that from three millions to three millions and a half of Frenchmen have voted against the Government Sandidater, as against somewhat more than four millions who have supported them. Whatever may be the relative numbers in the Legislative Body itself, this significant result of universal suffrage cannot but influence the whole policy of the Government. Amid the cheers and congratulations of its trinm-phant supporters it orght to hear the dissenting voices of its opponents, who are not there, because they appealed to not quite the half of voting French-The Government, of course, will have a large mer. majority in the Legis'ative Body. In the eyes of or-dinary politicians it will be as strong as ever. Bat there is one man whose eye will not fail to discern the spectre that stands behind the ranks of his Parliementary supporters, and on whose mind the warning will not have been lost whatever may be its infinence on his conduct. The Emperor will not be deceived as to the temper of France, though he may still fancy that by inflexible firmness he may bend it to his will.

The Paris correspondent of the Irish Times describes the scaudalous scenes arising out of the elec-tion excitement at St. Etienne, a town about thirty miles from Lyons-I had, last night, he says, a long letter from a friend in that locality, and his details of the mob violence disgust me very much from the unrea oning brutality shown on the occasion. About seven o'clock in the evening, when M. Dorian's great majority became known-Dorian was the popular and anti-government candidate-groups of men concentrated from all sides upon the Oafe Burlat, where the successful gentleman had his committee rooms. There were immense ories of " Vive Dorian," Vive la Liberte," " Vive la Nation." For an hour the great throng of people was more and more ac-camplating, and more sediticus cries of "Vive les Rouges" arose, and tens of thousands of voices sang the "Marseillaise." About half-past nine a still more dangerous cry of "Aux armes citoyens" was heard ... There was no opposition, no real cause for this excitement, but a few leaders teok advantage of it and led a large detachment of the rioters towards the Jesuit College of St. Michael uttering terrific threats to burn the building, and shouts of "Down with the Priests," "Down with the Jesuits !" It was now time for the armed authority to intervene, and the bayonets of the troops were seen gleaming in the moonlight as the soldiers came down at the double to the Place Jacquart. They were accom panied by the prefect of the Loure, the mayor of St Etienne, and the Count de Rouhfort Secretary Gene ral of the Prefecture. The last named gentleman was subsequently separated from the troups and had a narrow escape of his life, his sword being broken in his hand. Meanwhile, the mob had by a burried movement, already obtained an entrance into the Jesuit establishment. They broke down the outer railings and then forced the doors of the schools. The gas pipes were cut and fire was set to the porter's lodge. The schoolrooms were gutted in an instant. The pulpit-desk was smashed down; the clock was broken in pieces ; and even the pictures of piety and instruction were torn to shreds. The statues of the Virgin, suspenced from brackets in niches of the wolls were ground down to powder. The great object of attack next was the chapel. But the fathers had well parricaded the doors, which with stood even the trunks of small trees which the meb had torn down for battering rams. Two flags, a black one borne by a woman and a red one by a man of herculcan proportions, were the rallying embleme of the ferocious beings who still screamed at the top of their voices "Down with the Priests!" At this moment my friand writes to me that a noble act of self-devotion and coursge was performed by the veerable Superior of the Monastery. He came out alone reason with them with outstretched untrembling hand. On most occasions Frenchmen would bonour such devoted courage, but the excited savages were only rendered more violent by the appeal, and one cowardly sconadrel stole round to the side of the Superior and struck the venerable man heavily on the head with a large stick Forinnately the troops came up at the moment, and. when the rioters heard them halting and loading their arms, they made off in all directions through the gardens and neighbouring bye streets, re-forming again near the Fotel de Ville and singing the 'Marseillaice They made demonstrations before the Church of Notre Dame at the Capuchina' Monsstery and at the House of the Christian Brothers. But the returning so'diers gradually cleared the streets and the fire was extinguished at St. Micheal's which certainly had a very narrow escape of being wrecked and burnt. A boly of troops is since on guard at the College, and I have heard of no subsequent demonstration. It is probably to the excitement of the elections that many of the suicides are due of which we have this week so melancholy a list. I can only give you a brief account of four which happened the day before yesterday is Paris: - A young man of 24, living in the Rue Montgolfier, threw himself out of his window on the third floor. Strange to say there was no fracture to be found in any hone of the body but some internal rupture must have taken place, for he died in a few minutes after he was lifted from the flagway. Another men of a good family shot himself with a pistol in the heart. He lived in the Roe de Verneuil, and left a paper on his dressing table with these words :- "I voluntarily kill myself; may my blood fall on the heads of the wicked." A far more extraordinary sui-side was that of a lady aged thirty six, who lived in the Rue du Chemin de Fer. In the absence of her husband she opened the veirs of the thigh-the crural actery - with a sciesors and b'ed to death. She appears to have just previously suckled her infant of eight monthe, and the poor bady was found liverally soaked in the mother's blood. The fourth unhappy case is that of a whitesmith, aged 54 who closed the windows and apertures of his spartment and lighted a pan of charcoal in his room in the Rue Gerbier. He was found dead, the motive of his suicide being a mystery. Though the body ewas only discovered on Thursday, it is believed the man was dead for some few days previous. I must conclude to-day with these sickening details. I have no heart to write more. PARIS, June 9 .- At a Council of Vinisters held this morning, which lasted a considerable time, it was decided that the Chamber should be convoked for a short legislative Session for the verification of the powers of the Deputies. A decree has accordingly been issued to-day fixing the opening of the Ohambers for the 28th inst.

PARIS, June 10 .- The Gazette de Tribunaux of this morning gives the following account of the disturbances which occurred yesterday :- '.tt 10 o'clock yesterday evening 50 workmen and boys marched along the Boulevard Montmartre singing the ' Marseillaise.' . The crowd increasing, several bodies of sergents de ville took up a position in the Rue Faubourg Montmartre and the Boulevard Montmartre. All the cafes and shops in the neighbourhood were closed by 11 o'clock, and the sergents de ville stopped all traffic in the Rue Montmartre. A company of infantry and of the Garde de Paris occupied the pavement of the Boulevard Poissonniere, and a de tachment of cavalry was posted across the boulevard, omnibuses and carrieges being ordered to pass through by-streets. About midnight a considerable number of persons, chiefly lookers on, assembled, but ories were heard only in the direction o: Rue Montmartre; consequently the cavalry made a movement to occupy the middle of the road between the Boulevards Poissonniere and Montmartre, and all traffic here was entirely stopped. Later accounts of the rioting at Belleville and the Place de la Bastille :-All the gas lamps were smashed on the Eoulevard de Belleville and Faubourg du Temple. The rioters set fire to the klock of a newsvender, and broke into a cafe and range thed it. The police and a detachment of the Garde de Paris re-established order before midnight. Similar disturbances occurred at the Place de la Bastille, but everywhere the police succeeded in preventing any breach of the peace. A considerable number of arrests have been made.,

PARTS, June 11 .- The disorders and riots were renewed last night at Belleville and on the Boulevard Montmartre, where two houses, 15 kiosks and the office of an omnibus proprietor were sacked, and all traffic was interupted. The Gardes de Paris charg-ed the crowd, which was singing the Marseillaise.

The proclamation of the Prefect of the Police, in which he announces his intention of preserving tranquility by all the means in his power, was torn down in several places.

Towards il o'clock a dense crowd appeared upon the Boulevard Moutmartre, the Place de la Bastille, and on the Boulevard Villette.

The public force occupies the most important points of the disturbed quarter, but up to the present hour no collision with the troors has been reported.

The disturbances were greatly aggravated through the extinction of the gas lights at various points of the Boulevards.

Several members of the editorial staff of the Roppel were arrested during the day.

By 1 o'clock this morning tranquility was restored on the Boulevard Montmartre, and it is now occupied by the police and the Gardes de Paris. A few groups of people persisted in remaining in the neighbonring streets

The police succeeded in arresting yesterday several individuals who tried to break into the gun shop of M. Lefaudbeur, in the Rie Vivienne.

The following report of last night's proceedings is published this morning in the Gazeile de Tribunaux : -'The Boulevard Montmartre was last night from 8 o'clock again the scene of disturbances. The crowd ebouted, screamed, and whistled. A gang of rioters, passing through the Rue Montmartre, arrived on the spot by half-past 9, singing the 'Marseillaise' and uttering seditious cries. Wherever they passed the shops, the cafee, and the arcades were immediately closed. By 10 o'clock 200 sergents de ville appeared and summoned the crowd to disperse. The risters, however, again collected in the neighbouring streets.

Oavalry patrols traversed the Rues Rougemont and Bergere, in the Faubourg Montmartre Similar disorders occurred on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. The crowd shouted and sang the ' Marseillaise.' The police energetically forced the rioters back. At halfpast 10 o'clock some individuals tried to upset an omnibus, but were prevented by the police. At 11 o'clock about 150 persons passed through the Boulevard Montmartre, upsetting the sea's and kiosks in front of the Cale des Varietes, in order to block up the streets and prevent the passage of cavalry. They even succeeded in extinguishing several gaslights, throwing this part of the Boulevard into darkness, which caused great excitement. The arrests made here were very numerous.'

Paris, June 24 - The Emperor to-day visited the Camp at Cholons, and made a spech to the soldiers. He reminded the army that this was the anniversary of Solferino, and said he was pleased to see that they had not forgotten the great cause for which they fought ten years ago. The Emperor continued as follows .- Preserve the remembrance of the battles ught by your fathers and yourselves, for our vicories are the history of the progress of civilization. for will thus maintain the military spirit which is the triumph of nobility over passions, it is fidelity to the flag, devotion to your country. Oontinue in the same course and you will always be worthy of so great a nation.

cerateg. One of the advocates charged with his de-Popular, who bears constant witness to the loyal and honourable conduct of the accused. To be of opiuion however that Don Carles would make the best sovereign is sufficient to justify arrest, as was ' the suspicion of entertaining opiniono hostile to the existing order of things" at Naples during the last war. Advices from Pampeluns bring news of fresh artests of parties suspected of being favourable to the cause of Don Garlos. Seventeen young men of Vich were carried off to prison in the middle of the night, and M. Soler, the printer was seized the next day while out shooting. Near Pampelana an artist of considerable merit, Sr. Ibands, who is also the owner of an estate has been thrown into prison on suspicion of Oarlism and his property pillaged. The province of Quence, which is very devoted to Don Carlos, is overrun by troops, and a scene of great persecution. At the same time the Carlist cause is steadily gaining ground, not only in the provinces but in the army General Reins has completely broken with Dons Isabel, and has left Paris in consequence. Moreover the Correspondencia de Espana asserts that during his recent visit to Paris the Count of Girgenti formelly announced to his mother in-law that he abandoued her cause and adhered henceforward to that of Charles VII. Whatever credence we may attach to the latter item of intelligence, thus much is clear, that cases like that of Senor Aparisi are becoming more and more common, and that the whole Conservative party in Spain is concentrating itself under the banner of Don Carlos.

THE SPANISH INFIDEL - The Spanish infidel, observes the Tablet, is only half in earnest, he is not really an infidel yet; his blasphemics are quite as much for the sake of stirring up his miserable cour-age, as for that of terrorizing those who hear them. It was the Civil Governor of Burgos, Senor Cervera. who walked into the Sanctuary, hat on, and cigar in month, and tapping the Tabercacle with his cane, asked what have we hear ?' Yet in death he sought the peace of God and the Church. Senor Castelar is another instance. This man has not lost the faith ; be is simply out of his senses ; and he will recover them like Senor Cervera when death lays hold of him Castelar despises heresy. On the fifth of this month te spoke as follows in the Oortes : 'I belong not to the world of theology and of the faith ; I belong to the world of philosophy and of reason. But if ever I were to return to the world I have left, it is not to Protestantism I should betake myself, the dryness of which parches up my soul; I should return to the consecrated altar where I have been inspired with the grandest sentiments of my life, to the Church where my earliest prayers were made ; I should return and beseech the Holy Virgin to help me, in whose sweet smiles my infant passions were calmed ; I should go back again to the fragrant incease, to the dim light tbrough the coloured windows; and when dying I go for protection to the cross, beneath the should sacred arms of which extended lies the ground which I respect more than any other on earth, the tomb of my mother.'

At present the Spainards in power are wicked blesphemers, scheming men of loose principles, rebels, conspirators, and tyrants, but they are not yet unbelievers. The devil has bought them, but they are hardly worth the price themselves. The real mischief lies in this, that these men make it easy to train up a generation of infidels, and if Spain tolerates them long enough they will de so.

ITALY.

Florence, June 10. - In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Committee to which the proposal for a Parliamentary inquiry into the charge of venality against a member of the House had been referred presented its Report. It recommends that an investigation be made by a committee of nine members to be chosen by the President, and also that this inquiry should be conducted in two stages, of which the first would be private, and would be de voted io the examination of Signor Orispi and of the documents tendered by Signor Lobbie. If sufficient evidence should then be presented, the committee would prosecute the inquiry publicly, but if not would discontinue the proceedings altogether. Signor Boughi opposed any secret action, an maintained that entire publicity was necessary from first to last. He cited the procedure of the Eoglish Parliament in similar cases, and strongly condemned the vague and undeterminate character of the present inquiry. The Chamber, he said should not sanction any inquiry until the accuser and accused w onfronted. Signor Saminiatelli defend

out in relief as much as possible before the country .! Regeneracion. This is another added to the list of the most pure and salubrious, the most permanent, editors of Legitimist journals who have been incar-editors of Legitimist journals who have been incar-orates. One of the divocates charged with his de-of them answer Murray & Lanman's Florida, Water. fence is the Editor of the Republican paper El Centro There are some "open questions" with regard to the toilet, but this not one of them. The Ladies have settled it - wisely and finally. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 589

143

13 Beware of Counterfeits ; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANKAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplongh & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers 10 Medicine.

"Cleansing the Blood," upon which charlatans bave barped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them These substances have been combined to make Aver's Sarsanarilla. which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life .- Mercer (Pa.) Whig.

HAVE YOU A SICK OHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is WORMS, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse that Use that safe and deligious remedy the worms. "DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES " they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For ssle wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, MRy, 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 patrong and the public, that he has opened the Store. No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market. comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, COMMEAL, BUTTER, CHENGE, PORE, HAMS, LARD, EBBRINGS, 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 equa! to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messre, Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as wel individually as having been a co-partner in the late firm of McCu loch, Jack & Sc., (composed of Daniel J. McCulloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGoirk), an Incolvent.

AGENTS WANTED-\$10 A DAY. TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4.

المرجيب الألاري بالرجو فالأنوا أوراجا المرجوا المعروفة الاسماء الوقيق

TAN UTAD RED. A.

LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored-in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land - they occupy the space of one map, and by means of the Reverser. either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. Country Rights and large discount given to good Agents. Apply for Oirculars, Terms, and send mony for and

see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. Also ready a \$25,000 steel and plate illustrated subscription book, 'De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River.' J.T. LLOYD. 23 Cortlands Street, N.Y. May 14., 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG Trader, of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late firm of "N. PATTENAUDE & CO.," and as actually member of the firm of "ORAIG, CHABOT & CO.,"

An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are bereby 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 t, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU.

Ufficial Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ONESIME THIBAUDEAU, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby 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, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claime.

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ELCI PERRAULT Trader of Montreal.

An Insolvant.

Notice is hereby given that the Incolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the fifth day of July next il e Undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

> T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of AUGUSTE GIRARD, Trader, of the Oity of Montreal,

An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified

from the side door - forbidding the pretuern to susre [:0
bis danger, and advanced to the crowd attempting	to
manne mith them with an unfeltering ave and on	Y

F The semi-official Peuple of this evening publishes an article on the elections by its chief editor, M. Olement Duvernois, in which the writer says :---

'It is requisite that the Government should show to do so it is necessary first to accept resolutely the Left Centre as a part of the institutions of the country;

It is rumored that the negotiations which were recently renewed for a commercial conference between France and Belgium, are likely to fall through sgain.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO MURDER & NCN .- Au extraordinary trial for attempt at murder has just taken place at Strasburg, France. The accused, a young man named Renner, aged 24 was attendant at the civil and military hospital at Wistemburg. -He conceived a passion for a Sister of Charity, known as Smur Leonarde, attached to the establishment as a nurse, and took every opportunity of being near her offering to assist her in her work, and rendering other small services. On the occasion of last New Year's day he addressed to ber a letter of compliments, which she thought right to communicate to the lady euperior, who resolved on removing the Sister to another establishment. Renner having learnt that decision ti r ngh 'he indiscretion of a servant, resolved to kill the Sister rather than be separated from her. With that view he procured two double-barrelled loaded pistols, and when on the evening of the 7th February, the day before that on which she was to leave, she came into the kitchen to bring the accused his supper, he fired two shots in her face disfiguring her frighfully, and on her attempting to escape seized her by the arm, and again fired point black at her. Her wounds did not, however, prove mortal, and she eventually recovered. Renner made no attempt to escape or deny his asime. He was now sentenced so hard labour for life.

SPAIN

MADBID, June 8 .- In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes the proposal of a majority to establish a Regency came on for discussion. Benor Olczaga said that for the present the election of a Monarch was in possible. It was moved that a committee should be appointed to deliberate upon the Regency | The Gentral American product is the most project, and this motion was first referred to the bureaux of the Chamber.

Cortes a Commission was appointed to draw up a famous depurative and invigorant. its poten report on the Regency. The discussion of the Bnd- remedy for general debility, liver complaint, get will commence next week.

June 10 .- In to-day's sitting the Cortes took into | other animal fluids. consideration a proposal to reduce the Budget of Expenditure by 2 milliards of reals, notwithstanding the opposition of Senor Figuerola, who declared that lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Ga it would be impossible to effect that reduction as the & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, absolutely requisite expenditure amounted to 1,860. & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Davidson 000 000 reals. A telegram received from Havannah appounces that that city is tranquil

The Duke de Montpensier has soot a communica tion to the Government, in which, as a citizen of Spain and a Captain-General of the Army, he declares that he acknowledges and promises to respect itself equal to the march of public opinion. In order the democratic Constitution as voted by the Constituent Corter.

LIBERAL SPAIN .- The Editor of the Verdad 1a1

commendations of the Committee. The ceb be continued to-morrow.

PRUSSIA

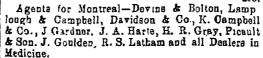
Berlin, June 9 - In to-day's sitting of the Parliament the Commercial and Customa with Switzerland and the Commercial Tre Japan were passed. The King will start on to Hanover and Bremen on the 13th inst.

An auctioneer at Oovington, Ind. on last, murdered his landlady, shot and wor girl 13 years old, and tried to shoot two me be met on the street. He had been drinking cess.

REMITTENT FEVERS .- No medicine that operate specifically upon the liver is of any in bilious remittent fevers. The old practic give large doses of calomel; but a safer an remedy has been discovered. Podophyllin a tindrin, two botanical substances, effect the object with greater certainty than mercu leave no sting behind These two medicin ings are combined in the ex-ct proportion ne to produce the most salutary effect possible, tol'a Sugar coated Pills. Wherever remittent any febrile disease arising from malaria preve should be kept on hand as a family medici resorted to when the first symptoms of bil rangement appear. J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General ag

Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co. K bell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picaul J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers cine :

There are many varieties of Sarsaparilla as much inferior to the genuine Honduras ro in the manufacture of Bristol's Sameparille meanest quadruped of a tribe is to its gener detergent known; and the concentrated ex of its jaices, intermixed with those of rare to Jure 9 .- In to-dey's sitting of the Constituent antibilions barks and berbs, in parts to external diseases born of impurities of the bl



LET THE LADIES DECIDE. - On all matters co with the graces and embellishments of the to taste of the ladies should be consulted. A gen uses perfumery, for example, not so much to his own fancy, as to render himself agreeable fair sex, and therefore he should never use a and, secondly, to make the mejority a participator in been arrested and thrown into one of the prisons in which they do not approve. Ask fifty ladies in suc-the initiation of great acts, thus causing it to stand that town for the republication of an article from the 'cession what perfame they consider the most delicate,

sanction	l lad	that he has made an assignment of his estate and
ere fairly		enecis under the above Act. to me, the undersigned
the rc- ate will	Assignee	i affiguee, and they are required to farnish me within
ate with	And the said William Patrick McGuirk,	two months from this date, with their claims, speci-
	Petitioner for discharge.	fying the security they hold, if epy, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under
	NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has	oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.
Customs	fyled in the office of this Court, a deed of composi- tion and discharge executed by his creditors, and the	T. SAUVAGEAU,
Treaties	Creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday the	Official Assignee.
sty with	I twenty fifth day of Jane next at ten o'clock fore	
his visit	noon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, he will	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
	apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the	In the matter of THEOD DESJARDINS, Trader, of
	discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.	Montreal,
Saturday	WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK.	
unded a	By his attorneys ad litem,	An Insolvent.
en whom g to ex-	PELKINS & RAMSAY.	THE Creditors of the incolvent are hereby notified
B 10 (1-	Montreal 14th April 1869. 2m37.	that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned
		actigate, and they are required to farnish me within
•	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.	wo months from this date, with their claims anect-
does not real use		I sing the security they hold, if any, and the value of
e was to	FROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.	i it, it houe, stating the fact, the whole attested under
d surer		oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU,
nd Lep-	In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman, Insolvent.	Ufficial Assignee.
a desired	NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will	St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.
ary, and al bless	on the nineteenth day of Juce next, at ten of the	
ecessary	Clock, A M, or as soon after as Counsel can be heard	WILLIAM H. HODSON,
in Bris	apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments	-
fever or	thereto.	ARCHITECT.
aile,they ine, and	STEPPEN J. LYMAN.	Ro. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.
liary de	By his Attorneys ad litem,	
456	A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869.	Plaus of Buildings prenared and Superintendence
entefor	2m37	at moderate charges.
E Bolton Camp-		Messurements and Valuations promptly attended to
It & Son	. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.	Hoptresl, May 28, 1863. 12m
in Medi	In the matter of EDOUARD GRENIER, Trader of	
	Montreal,	J. G. PARKS.
	An Insolvent.	PHOTOGRAPHER,
tbat are	A first dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to	
ot used	objection until the fifth day of July next.	NEW ROOMS, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
i, as the tic king.	T. SAUVAGEAU,	FIRST PRIZE 1868.
t perfect	Official Assignee. Montreal, June 9th 1869. 2w45.	Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic and Card Views,
stract of	Montteal, 5416 511 1005. 2445.	Frames, &c., at low prices.
onic and		
Bristol's	Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT.	NO CHARGE FOR SITTING OVER.
and all	District of Stobilest.)	Photographs taken six days in the week, rain or
bus boo	NOTICE is bereby given that DAME ANNE MER-	shine; but remember to bring the Babies early in
	OIL, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted	the day.
405. Lamp	against the said Louis Richard, her bushand, an ac-	Don't forget the place, 84 Great St. James Street,
ampbell	tion for separation as to property, returable on the	
Picault	Fifth day of July next, before the said Court.	Montreal.
alers in	Montreal, 31st May, 1869. L. O. TAILLON.	<u> </u>
[
1		SITUATION WANTED
1	Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m45.	SITUATION WANTED.
nnected	Attorney for Plaintiff.	A TEAOHER who has had several years experience i.
oilet the	Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m45.	A TEAOHER who has had several years experience it in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diplo- ma; will be open for an engagement on the first of
oilet the ntleman	Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m45. WRIGHT & BROGAN,	A TEACHER who has had several years experience is in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diplo- ma; will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be aming to add, that the
oilet the ntleman o please	Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m45.	A TEAOHER who has had several years experience it in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diplo- ma; will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be amiss to add, that the applicant teaches Book Keeping by double entry in
oilet the	Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m45. WRIGHT & BROGAN,	A TEACHER who has had several years experience is in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diplo- ma; will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be aming to add, that the

MONTREAL,

St. Sophia, County of Terrehonne, C.E., stating salary. June 1, 1869.

	THE TRUE WITNES	S AND CATHOLIC CHRONI	ICLE JULY 2, 1869	7
CANADA HOTEL,	F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S.	C. F. FRASER,	BURNS & MARKUM,	STOVE8.
(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,)	OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET.	Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor	(Successors to Kearney & Bro)	COLE & BROTHER,
SHEBBROOKE O. E.	MONTREAL:	in Chancery,	PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTERS,	HAVE opened with a splendid lot of GOAT.
D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.	October, 1868. 12m10	NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W.	TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,	WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$600 up, warrante rom the best makers in Canada,
	A. M. D. G.	Denada.	NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury.)	COME AND SEE THEM.
First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the bove Hotel.	SM MADING COTTENCE MANAGE	RIVERWARE_Wesses Kitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal	MONTREAL.	All kind of Tinsmiths' Worz, Tin and Japanno Wares, Bird Cages, Wonden Wares, Brooms, &c.
Conveyances, with or without driff re furnished to	ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL	M. P. Ryan, Esg., " James O'Brien, Esq., '	JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTEDED TO.	OHILDRENS' OARRIAGES very chesp.
S. Jerbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m	PROSPECTUS.		F, GREENE,	Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an cheapest in the city.
	THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the		-	No. 1, ST. PATRIOK'S HALL,
JOHN LILLY,	Society of Jesns. Opered on the 20th of September, 1848, it was	W.J. HAMILTON,	No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54,	15 Victoria Square.
AUCTIONEER,	incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course o Law to its teaching	PROPRIETOR.	PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &C.	COLE & BROTERR
S. BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN,	department.	Annandi, n. s.	Public and private buildings heated by hot we'er on	NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITION
	The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the	ESTABLISHED 1859.	the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger.	Branch D Little Die Children
(OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL),	Olassical and the Commercial Courses.	PLysicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and		MURPHY & CO.
QUEBEC.	The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.	Disciple of Breesletiens pressed with Acapta	VARENNES MINERAL WATERS	PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
ALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, awelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandiso, &c.,	In the latter. French and English are the only	and Dispatch.		182, Baltimore Strest, Baltimore. Just Poblished, in a neat 180. vol, cl., 75 cts.; o
C.	Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for	Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city.		Rut dr. op -
Remittances to Consignees promptly made day fter Sale.	Besides, the Students of either section learn, each	All the new remedies kept in Stoc.k	1 Ist Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Oanada 1868.	ther flossignoli S J Republished mut the
Commission 71 per cent. Nov. 13. 4w14	one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of	Dispensing and Family Chec. 1.	Price, arennes sellzer, 3s per doz. (empty bot-	I VALIO'L VI LOB MORE KAV. A Pot highon Stalling ML
NUT:	Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.	Constant Physicians appublied chase for CASH	tles to be re'urned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 21. 6d per dcz (en.pty bottles to be returned;) 50a for four	B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth
SARSFIELD B. NAGLE,	Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents ; they form extra charges.	Hospitals and Chavitable Institutions appalled on	gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present	
ADVOCATE, &C.,	There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.		with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. Jumes strict, and Phillips Square.	I CDBING OF ICHIN WHO feel the great means and
No. 50 Little St. James Street.	TERMS.	GLASGOW DRUG HALL,		Life, this New and Improved Edition has been income
Montreal, September 6, 1867.	For Day Scholars \$ 3.00 per month. For Half Boarders 7.00 "	396 NOTRE DAME STREEF.	COMOTHERS	in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.
	For Boarders	Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and	CAUE WOHD CHILDDEN!	Such a smay feel an interact in discontract
DANIEL SEXTON,	Books and Stationary. Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges	make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concen- trated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers		who may desire to use a good and appropriate T
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,		throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits.	NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS,	mum Book, will have the kindness to order at one
57 ST. JOHN STREET 57,	RICHELIEU COM-ANY.	Price, 25c. per tin PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC OUREThe extraor-	NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.	Just published, in a nest and attractive vol.suitat for Premiums, sq 160. cl. 60; cl. gt. 80 cts
otween Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets	CENTRO CENTROL	dinary curative effects attending the use of this valua- ble medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor	The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to	FATHER LAVAL ; or, the Jesuit Missionany
MON TREAL.	A DOMENT	in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that		McSherry, Eso.
JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.		di tressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid dissppoint- ment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Oure, which is the		Recently Published, in a usat 120 vol. cl. \$1.2 cl. gt. \$1.75 -
	DATE V DOVAT MALL FINT OF STRANDS	only genuine article Price, \$1 per bottle		THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FORREST : or
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•	The Steamer QUEBEC, Cantain J B Labelle, will laave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,	Glasgow Drug Hall 35 Notre Dame Mo treal, March 19th, 1869		trials of this description."
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	,	inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely	vis. Vermont Central	
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the Pullic the Advantages Afforded in this branch:		he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves Crapes, &c.	land Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hya- } 10.10 P.M. cinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sher-) White-information former whitefore, or the first of $W^{\mu\nu}$
1st. Security anguestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-		HEARSES for Hire or Sale. M. Cusson flatters himself that be will	brooke, Waterville, and Coaticock	ray & Lanman's Florida water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty of existing
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Bremption of the Assured from Liability of Partner- abin.		CHOTOGRAPH	BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.	basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ludies of Cubs and South America were the first to
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4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th: Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal	OF THE		Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arrivin at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. and	d y use, they have decided that it is only fragran; the distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exqusite-
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H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.	JARIOUS DIOCESES		CF All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.	The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems
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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA	IN THE	Variable Scillion Vair Danower	Pembroke, ac, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and	As there are counterterry, always assured the
IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by tho-		Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer	West. H. ABBOTT,	For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.
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paration ; it is the kind which all medical men es- teem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsa-		humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon	PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.	These Pills have justly acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe
parAla consists of this concentrated extract, the re- mainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,	bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutri-	Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrock, Bethany, Omemee and	and had suffed, and which had been fired up by the
able substances. It does not contain anything that is dangeroue, or injurious to health, and in this, as in	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,	tive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes	Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35	Physicians as beyond help-such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their
mearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold u.der the name of Sarsa-		the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest	p.m. for Omemee, Bethavy, Millbrock and Port Hope	wonderful curstive powers in jifficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the
pa la.	AND A LIST	preparation ever offered to the pub- lic, as one bottle will accomplish	A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.	every-day diseases of life, such as Oos iveness, for which they are a perfect spacific; Headache, relieved
		more and last longer than three bottles of any other prenaration.		and cured by one dose; Indigestion always removed by them, and the stomach toned and strengthned
		It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.	Ayer's	as to prevent a return. Bad Breath cannot exist when the stomach is cleaneed by.
	OF THE	The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture pre-	Hair Vigor,	BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
		parations for the Hair, under va- rious names; and, in order to in-	•	
THE THE THE	ARCHBISHOPS	duce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they	For restoring Gray Hair to	
By having our own egents at the places where the		have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former part- ners, or had some connection with	its natural Vitality and Color.	
varions roots. drugs, herbs and plants. composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant cars in selection which insures uni-		our Mr. Hall, and their prepara- tion was similar to ours. Do not	A dressing which is at once agreeable,	
formity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to secure the best-and only the best-of	BISHOPS,	be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been	healthy, and effectual for preserving the	
overy article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the		equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail.	hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored	
sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Barsanzrills you have a remedy more reliable than		See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.	to its original color with the gloss and	GOOSCOD
any before offered you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of	A ND	R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's. Nashua, N. H.	freshness of youth.	•
Falt Rheum, Titler, Scald Head, Syphilis, or Venereal Disease,		Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.	ened, falling hair checked, and bald-	PURELY VEGETABLE
Nervous and General Debility,	PRIESTS,		ness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the	For Less of Appetite they are the only sure remedy as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomech and destroy the
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumore, Abscesses, Boils, Fruptions,	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 ,	MR. A. KEEGAN'S	hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed.	besliby natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heariburn, Flatulency, and all Deragements of the
Scrofula, or King'a Evil, Femalo Derangementa,		ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL	But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead	Digestive and Excretory Organs, are promptly re- ieved and cured by them. The public should al-
Wilte Swellings, Feverand Ague,	IN	DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, 54, St. Henry Street. opposite the American	of fouling the hair with a pasty sedi-	ways bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of
Chills and Fever, And Damb Agae.		House, Mon reat.	Its occasional use will prevent the hair	POLOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,
As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mer-	RELAND	PARFNTS that favor Mr. K-egan with the care of the reshidren may rest assured there will be no op- por unity omitted to promote both the literary and	consequently prevent baldness. Free	the only regetable substances yet discovered that are really
cury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Saraaparilla will be found excellent, and can be administered with		mo +) education of his pu; i's. School hours from 9 till 12 s m., and from 1 til 4 p m. Private lessons	make some preparations dangerous and	ANTIBILIOUS, to the presence of which invaluable resincids the ex-
safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors in the Spring and early Summer.		at half-prst four each evening. TERMS MODERATE.	injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted.	traordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure he ascribed. It is necessary, however, that
it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above	PRICE 75 CENTS.	WES7 TROY BELL FOUNDRY.	merely for a	the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,
discases the use of the Barsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature-such as		[Established in 1826.]	HAIR DRESSING,	BRISTUL'S SARSAPARILIA, bat best of blood purifiers, should be used with the
hereditary or constitutional in their nature-such as a Sorofula; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great		THE Subscribers manufacture and nave constantly for sale at their old	Containing neither oil nor dye, it does	Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in barmony together. When this is done faith- fully we have notheritation in series that speet re-
majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a	SENT FREE BY MAIL.	established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac- tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-	long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy	fully, we have no besitation in saying that great re- lief, and in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.
oure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in moderate doses, in connection		tations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with	lustre and a grateful perfume.	For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper, and each phial of Pills; but as different
with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in thesystem	D. & J. SADLIER & CO	improved Moantings, and warranted in every parti-	Prepared by Ur. J. C. Ayer & Co.,	constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertaic, by
y the Sarssparilla, and in this way facilitate the re arn of normal functional operations. For sale at ell the principal Drug Stores		cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send fors circu-	FRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISIS,	trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.
April 16, 1969.	Montres	lar Address E A. & C. R. MENERLY. West Troy, N. Y	PRICE \$1.00,	For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. April 30, 3m.
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parAla consists of this concentrated extract, the re-	
mainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts	
from other powerful, cleansing and healing veget.	
able substances. It does not contain anything that is	
dangerous, or injurious to health, and in this, as in	
nearly every other respect, is entirely different from	
all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsa-	
pa la.	



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