

repressed and extinguished by means which Providence places in our hands. The western countries of Europe were subjected, some two or three centuries ago, to periodical visitations of the plague—a malady considered purely Oriental in its character and origin. We are apt, in thinking of the plague, to confine our recollections to that one terrible autumn of which Defoe has left us a picture; but the fact is, that the malady was always about in a greater or less degree—more constantly, indeed, than cholera is now. Yet in the present day this epidemic is all but unknown to Europeans. That it is not absolutely an impossible contingency appears from the circumstance that it attacked the Russian army during that invasion of Turkey which preceded the last aggression, but it has not been reproduced, even by the congregation of Asiatics at Constantinople, and in western capitals it seems almost like a mythical calamity. At another period we used to be visited by a sickness called "the sweat"—an epidemic which, though not commonly very fatal in its attacks, is said to have seized upon an incredibly large proportion of the population, but which is now so utterly forgotten that it could hardly be defined. Leprosy, again,—a disorder of which most readers probably get their only conception through the descriptions of Scripture—was once so prevalent in England that hospitals for lepers were founded as we now endow hospitals for consumption. Even the special and as it were, visible origin of the cholera as a new disease is by no means without parallel. A more striking example is afforded by the case of the smallpox. This terrible plague, which is connected in its origin with a disorder peculiar to camels, was introduced from Arabia—the country of camels—into Europe at the time that the Saracens propagated the newly-founded religion of Mahomet with fire and sword. Long and heavy were our sufferings from this pestilence—a disease far more tenaciously malignant than cholera—until vaccination was providentially discovered, and the virus of the camel counteracted by the more innocent virus of the cow. At present it may be almost said that, if the smallpox still survives in destructive power, it is through our own indifference to those precautions with which we have been armed. Unhappily, of late years vaccination has been most culpably neglected, and the result has been that the old pestilence has been rearing its head again and committing its wonted havoc.

In all these facts, however, there is plain ground for encouragement, and a plain moral for our instruction. The history is a history not only of diseases, but of diseases surmounted; nor can there be any reason why we should not, by improved habits of living, get the better of the cholera, even if it should ever be localized, as we have already got the better of the sweating sickness, of leprosy, and of the plague. Indeed, there is this in our favor, that the cholera, inscrutable as its action is in many respects, is found to be peculiarly amenable to the general influences of sanitary science. There have been sometimes epidemics against which neither competence nor cleanliness appeared for the moment to furnish much security, but if there is a single fact clearly ascertained with regard to cholera it is that its violence is neutralized exactly in proportion as poverty, destitution, and uncleanness are superseded by comfortable and wholesome living. No proof could be more conclusive than that furnished by model lodging-houses, the inmates of which, even with infection all around them, have almost invariably escaped attack. Surely, then, the course before us is plain; and, while we are perfecting the drainage of our dwellings, securing the ventilation of our streets, and generally improving the condition of the poorer classes of the population, it must needs occur to us that we are only doing what ought undoubtedly to be done even if no sickness threatened us at all.

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.—The *Revue Française* gives the following account of a recent visit to the Catacombs of Paris. As it has been of late years almost impossible to obtain permission to descend into these subterranean excavations, we conceive the account will possess a certain interest for our readers:—"The party consisted in all of about one hundred persons, and amongst them was M. Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine, the Ottoman Ambassador, an Armenian bishop, Dr. Paul Gaimard, the traveller, a number of savans, authors, and artists, and some females. The party entered by a door in the inner court of the Octroi-office, at the Barrière d'Enfer. Each gentleman carried a long wax candle and a box of matches. After descending a long, narrow, spiral staircase to a depth of more than one hundred feet, the party placed themselves under the direction of the engineers specially attached to the Catacombs. They proceeded along a narrow gallery five or six feet high, neatly cut in the stone. From this gallery others branch off in different directions. The names of the different quarters of Paris and the suburbs, beneath which the main gallery runs, are inscribed on the walls, and on the roof is a black line to indicate the road to be taken; but as this line is interrupted in several places by the branches, any visitor who should trust to it alone, and attempt to proceed unaccompanied, by a guide, would be very likely to lose himself. Here and there water penetrates through the roof and sides of the gallery, but not in sufficient quantities to render it impracticable. After about half-an-hour's walk the visitors arrived at a sort of large edifice in the stone, the entrance to which is by a door kept constantly locked. Above the door are inscribed in large letters the words *Memoria Majorum*, and on both sides of it are funeral inscriptions in Latin and French. The door being opened, the visitors entered the Catacombs, properly so called. The galleries there are wider and the roof higher. The air is sharper, but impregnated with the odor of the dead, and this odor soon becomes fixed on the clothes, and even the hands and faces of visitors. It is known that all the remains of the dead in the different cemeteries of Paris were at one time conveyed to the Catacombs. These remains, which are more or less intact, more or less dark or brown, damp or mouldy, are arranged somewhat like books in a library. The arrangement is effected with a deal of symmetry. The bones, according to their dimensions, are placed one on the other in the form of a cross or lozenge, of two or three feet high, and each cross or lozenge is surmounted by a row of skulls, which serve as a basis for a new structure. Here and there a larger cross has been formed of skulls which present any singularity of form. At intervals there are stones which divide the bones into categories; and on these stones are inscribed the cemetery from which, and the date of which, the bones were removed. Some categories consist of the remains of entire communities of monks

and nuns. In a corner are those of the prisoners massacred in September, 1792, but these bones have not yet become so worn by time as to enable them to be classified. On a table are exposed such skeletons or bones as present any peculiarity either in conformation, or from the effect which time has had on them, some having become hardened, others mouldy. In some places are heaps of bones which have not yet been arranged. At intervals also are wells five or six feet deep, filled with water so clear and pure that the visitor would be tempted to drink it, were it not that he sees at the bottom some human remains which have fallen in. Inscribed everywhere on the walls are sentences from the Bible, from the ancient Greek or Latin authors, or from the principle writers of France, Italy, and other countries. It is calculated that the Catacombs altogether contain the remains of not fewer than from eight to ten millions of human beings; and they are so divided into streets and squares as to form a complete subterranean town. The streets or galleries run, on the whole, to the length of several leagues. The whole visit occupied about an hour and a-half. The effect produced on the visitor by the spectacle of the multitude of skulls and bones is solemn in the extreme; it makes him, if not a wiser, at least a sadder man."

SHORT LECTURE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Have a good piano, or none. Be sure to have a dreadful cold when requested to "favour the company." Cry at a wedding. Scream at a spider. Never leave your curl-papers in the drawing-room. Drop your handkerchief when you are going to faint. Mind you are engaged if you don't like your partner. Abjure ringlets on a wet day. It's vulgar to know what there is for dinner. Nuts are bad if you are going to sing. Never see a black coat as long as there is a red one, and always give the preference to the elder brother. Get married at St. George's if you can—at all events, get married.—*Punch.*

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. McLane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon the system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioners, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of its wonderful curative effects—the East and West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.
WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 44

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2nd of July, at EIGHT o'clock.
A full attendance of Members is requested.
By Order,
T. C. COLLINS,
Recording Secretary.



THE regular monthly MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of July, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church.
A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be submitted.
By Order,
P. J. FOGARTY,
Asst. Secretary.

NOTICE.
WANTED, a duly qualified Second Class Teacher of Common School, in School Section, Number Four, at Downville, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Canada West, to whom a liberal Salary and steady employment will be given. Testimonials of moral conduct, and habits of sobriety will be required. A Roman Catholic would be preferred.
(Signed) M. SEHANE,
E. FIQUOTT,
A. BEATON, Trustees.
June 2nd, 1866.

NOTICE!!!
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,
HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises,
288 Notre Dame Street,
WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31,
And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire
ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!
Comprising the choicest variety of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
AS OUR NEW GOODS
Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very
SMALL PROFIT,
In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that
GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.
M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be
Sold by Private Sale,
and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock.
All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no SECOND PRIZE need be offered.
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,
288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.)
Montreal, June 23, 1865.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED,
By the Subscribers.
CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III. of the Popular Library) containing the following:—The Legend of Blessed Sadoe and the Forty-nine Martyrs; The Church of St. Sabina; The Vision of the Scholar; The Legend of Blessed Egeidius; Our Lady of Chartres; The Legend of Blessed Bernard and his two Novices; The Lake of the Apostles; The Child of the Jew; Our Lady of Galloro; The Children of Justinian; The Deliverance of Antwerp; Our Lady of Good Counsel; The Three Knights of St. John; The Convent of St. Cecily; The Knight of Champlaffrey; Qulima, the Moorish Maiden; Legend of the Abbey of Einsiedeln; The Madonna della Grotta at Naples; the Monks of Lerins; Ensebia of Marcellus; The Legend of Placidus; The Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Thorns; The Miracle of Typasus; The Demon Preacher; Catherine of Rome; The Legend of the Hermit Nicholas; The Martyr of Roux; The Legend of St. Cedmon; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St. Hubert; The Shepherdness of Nanterre. 12mo., muslin, 2s 6d.
NOW COMPLETE, the most elegant Work published this year—
A MONUMENT TO THE GLORY OF MARY. New and illustrated Work. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York.
"LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD,"
with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which is added the Meditations on the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin.—By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.
"This magnificent work of the Abbe Orsini was recommended to me by those whose judgment carries weight in such matters, as the fullest and most compendious Life of the Mother of God, seeing that it does not break off, as most others do, at the close of her mortal life, but follows the course of the universal devotion wherewith the Church has honored, and does still honor, this Queen of angels and of men. It shows how from age to age that devotion has grown and prospered coequal with Catholicity, and records the shrines and churches erected in every land under her invocation. It embodies the Eastern traditions concerning her, with the conclusive testimony of the Fathers; the little which is related of Her in Scripture being but a faint sketch of Her life."—*Extract from Translator's Preface.*
We select the following as a specimen of the Notices of the Press:—"We intended this week a lengthy notice of the first number of this work, but in consequence of a pressure of news not to be omitted, we must delay for a future occasion. We shall only say now that the original is a work of the very highest reputation; that it includes everything in record, or in tradition, about our gracious and Blessed Lady, and that Mrs. Sadlier is the translator of that original. Her name is praise enough. As to the typography and paper, the Sadliers seem to have considered this their test work; and to have spared no expense in making it what it is, the most perfect of its kind. The Life of Our Blessed Lady, so produced, will surely have a place in every Catholic household in the New World."—*American Celt.*
"This very able and much needed book is not the mere biography of her Blessed Lady, enlarged from the slight sketch of her life furnished by Holy Scripture, but contains all the traditions of the East, the writings of the Fathers, and the private history of the Jews. The corrupted traditions of a promised and virgin-born Messiah preserved by Pagan nations, and all the sacred prophecies have been laboriously sought out and skillfully arranged; and when what is known by revelation and tradition has been set down, the author proceeds to give a history of the devotion to Mary, with its rise and progress in the Church. Of course it is a book which no Catholic should be without. The present translation, neatly and elegantly done, is admirably printed, upon fine imperial octavo paper, reflecting great honor upon its publishers."—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*
"The original work, from the pen of Abbe Orsini, and elegantly translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, is published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.—The style of the translation is vigorous and chaste, and gives the best and most comprehensive history of the Life of the Most Blessed Mother that we have ever met. The illustration to the present number is well chosen by the artists, who select for it the moment of the annunciation, to the Virgin, of the high destiny reserved for her. The paper and typography are of a very superior description. We earnestly recommend the work to the attention of all who reverence the Virgin conceived without sin, whom God vouchsafed to honor in such an unequalled degree."—*Philadelphia Catholic Instructor.*
This superb work is now complete, and is offered to the public at one-third the price of the French edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with 16 steel engravings.—740 pages, Imperial 8vo.

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In order to render the work more complete, we have given the Latin extracts from the Fathers, in foot notes.
We have also appended to the work—
A DISCOURSE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. By St. Alphonsus Marie de Liguori. New translation from the Italian. The Apostolical Letter of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Wiseman's Pastoral on the Declaration of the Dogma at Rome; and other accounts from the *Giornale di Roma, Univers, &c.* 12mo., printed on very fine paper with an engraving. Price only, in cloth, 2s 6d.
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D. & J. SADIlier & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets,
Montreal, March 23, 1865.

INFORMATION WANTED,
OF MARY ANNE SHERIDAN, about 60 years of age, low size, red hair, with a brown shawl over her; last her residence, No. 15, ST. NICHOLAS TOLENTINE STREET, Quebec Suburb, on WEDNESDAY last, the 13th instant. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received at the above place, or at this office.
Montreal, 20th June, 1865.

OF WILLIAM AND JOHN DEVEREUX, who left Wexford, Ireland, about 36 years ago. They were reported to be either in Montreal or Quebec. Any information respecting them will be most gratefully received by their nephew, Michl. Carty. A letter will reach him, care of J. B. Danforth, jun., Esq., Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.; or, if addressed to D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, they will forward it.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years he has been in business; and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He also begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his former Residence, St. Paul Street, to
No. 47, M'GILL STREET,
Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO,
A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.
EDWARD FEGAN,
No. 47, M'Gill Street.
Montreal, 9th May, 1865.

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Hay-market Square and Craig Street,
HAVING recently enlarged his premises, and much extended his facilities for business, has always on hand a choice assortment of articles in his line.
He will also promptly attend to all orders; and will furnish every article necessary for
FUNERALS,
Having added to his Establishment a Splendid
FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, A SECOND-CLASS HEARSE AND A CHILD'S HEARSE,
and keeping constantly on hand a large variety of COFFINS, CRAWFS, &c., he will provide all that is requisite, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, on application made to him, without any trouble on the part of the friends of deceased persons. Liberal discount to the Trade.

He begs leave further to announce that he has become Agent of the Patent for the Sale of LADD'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES; the City Depot for the Sale of which has been opened upon his Premises.
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DOCTOR M'TUCKER
Has Removed from Notre Dame Street, to
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