THE DEFENCE OF ATHLONE.

The Williamite army rendezvoused at Mullingar in the end of May, 1600, under Generals de Ginckle, Talmash and Mackay. On the 7th of June they moved westward for Athlone; "the ranks one blaze of scarlet, and the artillery such as had never before been seen in Ireland." They were detained ten days besieging an Irish outpost, Ballymore Castle, heroically defended by Lieutenant Colonel Dick Bourke and a force of 1200 men, against Ginckle's army of 12,000 men, and that artillery described for us by Macaulay. On the 18th, Ginckle was joined by the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Prince of Hesse and the Count of Nassau, with seven thousand foreign mercenaries. On the 19th, their full force appeared before Athlone, and summoned the town to surrender.

On the previous occasion, when besieged by Douglas, the Governor (Col. Grace) relinquished as untenable the Leinster (or English) side of the town, and made his stand successfully from the Connacht (or Irish) side. The Governor on this occasion—Colonel Fitzgerald—resolved to defend both the English and Irish sides. St. Ruth having strongly recommended him to do so, and promised to reach him soon with the bulk of the Irish army from Limerick. Colonel Fitzgerald had not more than three hundred and fifty men as a garrison. Nevertheless, knowing that all depended on holding out till St. Ruth could come up, he did not wait for Ginckle to appear in sight, but sallied out with his small force and disputed with the Williamite army the approaches to the town; thus successfully retarding them for five or six hours. But Ginckle had merely to plant his artillery, and the only walls that Athlone possessed—on that side at least—were breached, and crumbled like pastry. Towards evening, on the 17th of June, the whole of the bastion at the Dublin Gate, near the river, on the north side, being levelled, the (English) town was assaulted. The storming party, as told off, were 4,000 men, headed by 300 grenadiers, under Mckay, and with profuse support besides. To meet these, Fitzgerald had barely the survivors of his 350 men, now exhausted after 48 hours' constant fighting. In the breach, when the assault was delivered, *two hundred* of the gallant band fell to rise no more.

The remainder, fiercely, fell back, inch by inch, towards the bridge, pressed by their 4,000 foes. From the Williamites shouts now arose on all sides of, "The bridge, the bridge!" and a furious rush was made to get over the bridge along with, if not before, the retreating Irish. In this event, of course, all was lost; but the brave Fitzgerald and his handfull of heroes knew the fact well. Turning to bay, at the bridge end, they opposed themselves, like an impenetrable wall, to the mass of the enemy; while above the din of battle, as the shouts of the combatants could be heard, arose sounds in the rear that to Mackay's car needed no explanation—the Irish were breaking down the arches, while yet they fought in front! *"They are destroying the bridge,"* he shouted loudly: "On! on! save the bridge!" Flinging themselves in hundreds on the few score men now resisting them, the stormers sought to clear the way by freely giving man for man, life for life—nay, four for one; but it would not do. There Fitzgerald and his companions stood like adamant; the space at the bridge-end was small; one man could keep five at bay; and a few paces behind, wielding pick and spade and crowbar, like furies, were the engineers of the Irish garrison. Soon a low, rumbling noise was heard, followed by a crash, and a shout of triumph broke from the Irish side—a yell of rage from the assailants; a portion only of two arches had fallen into the stream—the bridge was still passable! Again a wild eager shout from Mackay. "On! on! Now! now! The bridge!" But still there stood the decimated defenders, with clutched guns and clenched teeth, resolved to die, but not to yield. Suddenly a cry from the Irish rear: "Back! back, men, *for your lives!*"

The brave band turned from the front, and saw the half-broken arches behind them tottering. Most of them rushed with lightning speed over the falling mass, but the last company—it had wheeled round even at the moment to face and keep back the enemy—were too late. As they rushed for the passage, the mass of masonry heaved over with a roar into the boiling surges, leaving the devoted band on the brink in the midst of their foes. There was a moment's pause, and almost a wail burst from the Irish on the Connacht side; but just as the enemy rushed with vengeance upon the doomed group, they were seen to draw back a pace or two from the edge of the chasm, fling away their arms then dash forward and plunge into the stream. Like a clap of thunder broke a volley from a thousand guns on the Leinster side, tearing the water into foam. There was a minute of suspense on each side, and then a cheer rang out—of defiance, exultation, victory—as the brave fellows were seen to reach the other bank, pulled to the land by a hundred welcoming hands.

St. Ruth, at Ballinasloe, on his way from Limerick, heard next day that the English town had fallen. He instantly set out at the head of fifteen hundred horse and foot, leaving the main army to follow as quick as possible. On his arrival he encamped about two miles west of the town, and appointed Lieutenant General D'Usson Governor, instead of the gallant Fitzgerald, as being the best skilled in defending fortified places. Now came the opportunity for that splendid artillery, 'the like of which,' Macaulay has told us, "had never been seen in Ireland." For seven long days of midsummer there poured against the Irish town such a storm of iron from seven batteries of heavy siege guns and mortars, that by the 27th the place was literally a mass of ruins, amongst which, we are told, "two men could not walk abreast." On that day a hundred waggons arrived in the Williamite camp from Dublin, laden with a further supply of ammunition for siege guns. That evening, the enemy, by grenades, set on fire the fascines of the Irish breastwork at the bridge, and that night, under the cover of a tremendous bombardment, they succeeded in flinging some beams over the broken arches, and partially planking them. Next morning—it was Sunday, 28th June—the Irish saw, with consternation, that barely a few planks more would complete the bridge. Their own few cannon were now nearly all buried in the masonry, and the enemy beyond had battery on battery trained on the narrow spot—it was death to show in the line of the all but finished causeway.

Out stepped, from the ranks of Maxwell's regiment, a sergeant of dragoons, Costume by name. "Are there ten men here who will die with me for Ireland?" A hundred eager voices shouted aye. "Then," said he "we will save Athlone; the bridge must go down!"

Grasping axes and crowbars, the devoted band rushed from behind the breastwork, and dashed forward upon the newly laid beams. A peal of artillery—a fusilade of musketry—from the other side, and the place was swept with grape shot and bullets. When the smoke cleared away, the bodies of the brave Costume and his ten heroes lay on the bridge, riddled with balls. They had torn away some of the beams, but every man of the eleven had perished.

Out from the ranks of the same regiment dashed as many more volunteers. "There are eleven more who will die for Ireland!" Again across the bridge rushed the heroes. Again the spot is swept by a murderous fusilade. The smoke lifts from the scene; nine of the second band lie dead upon the bridge—two survive but the work is done. The last beam is gone—Athlone is once more saved!

An instructive return has just been made public within a few days. It sets forth the number of verdicts of murder found in England and Wales during the ten years ended in 1869, and enables us to draw some grave conclusions by recording the number of prisoners brought up for trial and the number of them convicted. Adding up the verdicts of the several years, we find that in a single decade, the verdicts of murder returned by Coroners' Juries came up to the dreadful total of two thousand four hundred and ninety-five. This gives an average of five murders every week. So much for crime. Now for its punishment. We shall see to what extent the police have been found efficient against the most atrocious class of criminals. Six hundred and eighty-six persons (that is to say, about one person for every four lives taken) were arrested and brought up for trial. What followed did not afford high testimony of the success of the police in tracing deeds of blood to their true perpetrators. The number of prisoners convicted in the whole period was no more than two hundred and fifty-three. For every ten verdicts of wilful murder returned by the primary tribunal, just one conviction was obtained in proper course of law. Nor does this proportion, inadequate as it must be deemed, give an idea of the growing incompetency of the police to grasp the wrongdoers, for while the usual proportion between murder and conviction from '61 to '67, was eight or nine to one, it became more than twelve to one in '68, and all but fifteen to one in '69, the final year of the decade. Another point to attract some curious notice, is in the fact that when convictions and acquittals are added together, we find that there is no account of a balance of ninety-eight accused persons who had been put down "for trial." What became of them?

A late number of the Government *Messenger*, of St. Petersburgh, gives the official Russian account of the settlement of the Black Sea question. It says, after alluding to Russia's strict compliance with the onerous terms of the treaty of Paris, till it became impossible longer to submit, and the circular of October 10th was issued: "Notwithstanding the violent and biassed declarations of many organs of the European press, the Great Powers which had signed the treaty of Paris did not look upon our circular as a provocation addressed to Europe, nor as an indication of secret plans against her peace, but as a frank and moderate notification." It recounts Russia's hearty co-operation in the London Conference, and the abolition by it of the limitations to the rights of Russia and Turkey on the Black Sea, and adds: "while securing the dignity of Russia, the labors of the Conference were greatly impeded and delayed by the contemporary political events; but, from the very beginning all the Powers expressed a readiness to solve the questions in a spirit of peace and justice. There can be no doubt that not only all Russians, but all friends of peace and justice, will heartily rejoice at this work of European diplomacy. It limits no one's rights, it does not demand any sacrifice, while it has restored rights which had been violated, removed a symbol of international distrust, and strengthened the intimate relations of the European States. It is pre-eminently a work of peace and justice."

Major McCafferty, the well-known Irish lawyer at Worcester, recently made a speech at a temperance meeting, which is thus reported:

He said no man should be a moderate drinker for two reasons: first, on account of the expense; secondly, on account of the liability to become a drunkard. It was every man's duty to acquire property sufficient to leave his children well off, but this could not be done if they spent it for drink. By saving every day only what a man who calls himself a moderate drinker spends for ale or other liquor, a young man of twenty could in thirty years of active life, easily lay up $20,000. It was this amount which every moderate drinker should consider he was foolishly wasting, if he expected to reach the age of fifty years. The speaker presented a vast array of other figures and arguments, conclusive to the point, to show the benefits of total abstinence, and the evils of indulgence in liquor. The ladies were called upon as more responsible parties than the men in this cause, to exert their influence by signing the pledge, and otherwise.

Honest industry is, after all, man's only safe dependence for the double blessing of a contented mind and a comfortable livelihood.

Mercantile Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

FOR

Spring & Summer,

AT THE

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE!

15 CASES

LONDON GOODS

NOW OPEN

FOR INSPECTION.

Other Goods

DAILY EXPECTED.

MASON & HENDERSON.

April 26, 1871.

SPRING GOODS.

APRIL, 1871.

FOR GENTLEMEN!!

Superfine Black and Blue

BROAD CLOTHS,

Extra good finish, 8s. 6d. to 35s. per yd

New and Desirable Patterns, in

Silk Mixed Coatings,

Fine Black Doeskins,

VERY CHEAP!

Fancy Tweeds and Troweringes!

GOOD STYLES!

Silk and Worsted Vestings,

In Stylish Patterns—for Spring wear.

☞ Suits or single Garments made to order, by first-class Cutters, &c.

Also, in Stock, a prime lot of

JACKETS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., &c.

Silk Umbrellas,

Men's and Boy's Hats and Caps, Collars, Ties and Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Kid Gloves, Dress Shirts, &c., &c

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street.

April 5, 1871. city papers. Other adv't out.

Lottery!

A FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE, in excellent working order, will be lottered on

Thursday, the 6th July next,

at Mr. Angus McCormack's, Souris Line Road.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each. Can be obtained at the "HERALD" Office, Prince Street, Charlottetown, and at the store of Mr. Patrick Foley, Queen Street; at Messrs. P. J. Ryan's and Simon Bulger's, Head St. Peter's Bay; MacDougall Bros., Rollo Bay; John Carey's, St. Andrew's; and at Souris.

All names of buyers of tickets to be sent in to Angus McCormack, Souris East Post Office, on or before Friday, the 31st March.

Feb. 8, 1871.

Tenders for Sailing Packets

Between Charlottetown and St. Peter's; and also between Shediac and the West Point of this Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th April, 1871.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 18th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from any person or persons being willing to furnish

The Government with Two Fast-Sailing Staunch Substantial Vessels,

from 30 to 50 tons burden, N. M., having good cabin accommodations for passengers, and being sufficiently manned and fully and properly equipped and appareled, and subject in all things to the approval of the Government. One of the said vessels being required to run once a fortnight between the ports of Charlottetown and St. Peter's, in this Island; and the other of the said vessels to run once a week between the Port of Shediac and the West Point of this Island.

Each Tender is required to name the age, tonnage, rig, and accommodations of each vessel tendered; and also the sum for which the Tenderer will engage to perform the whole term of service, and furnish the names of two persons of known responsibility, who will become bound for the due performance of the service. All freight and passage money to be the property of the owner of each vessel.

Each Tender is required to express on its cover "Tender for Charlottetown and Saint Peter's Packet Service," or "Tender for Shediac and West Point Packet Service," according to circumstances. The Government is not bound to accept the lowest Tender.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

Mess Pork.

200 Bbls. Mess PORK, for sale, low.

A. B. SMITH

Ch'town, May 3, 1871.

Business Notices.

BUTCHER'S

Furniture! Furniture!

STEAM

CABINET FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has, in Stock, and is constantly manufacturing, Book-Cases, Escretoirs, Side-boards vita cellarets, Wardrobes, Bureaux, Whatnots, Music Chairs and Stools, Canterburies, Davenports, Cheffoniers, Cheval Glasses, Bed-room Glasses, Sofas, Couches, Lounges, Ottomans, Settees, with either stationary or reversible back; School Chairs, School Desks, (single and double;) English, French, Grecian, Easy, Rocking, Swivel, Office, Childrens, Parlor, Dining, and Drawing-Room Chairs, Tables of every description, Children's Cribs, Swinging Cots, Bedsteads, &c., in every late style;

Bed-Room Setts, in Variety;

Window Cornices, Poles, Rings, Curtain Tassels, Rollers, Bands, Drawing-Room Setts, in coverings of Rep, Hair-Cloth, &c.; Dining-Room do., do.

Every size and quality of Matrasses, in Straw, Excelsior, Flock, Fibre, Hair, &c.

☞ All the Wool Stock is thoroughly seasoned, previously to being worked, in a

Steam Heated Drying Room.

Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Patent Linen Blinds and Fixings, Gilt and Dark Moulding, of every size and pattern, for Picture Frames, &c.

Washing Machines,

requiring little labor, washing the clothes thoroughly without any "after" hand rubbing, not injuring the finest Fabrics, and using only one-half the quantity of soap required for ordinary hand washing.—WARRANTED superior to any offered elsewhere to the public of P. E. I. Many certificates are at my disposal, but I prefer the Machine to advertize itself.

ALSO.—Every size and description of Plugs, for shipbuilding, constantly on hand.

The First Prizes were awarded to me at the Provincial Exhibition of 1870, for Drawing and Dining-Room Furniture.

MARK BUTCHER.

April 5, 1871.—6in

GOODS!

1870.

MACKINNON & MACDONALD

Have just received, per Steamers "Dorian," "City of Baltimore," Brig "Argos," Barque "Inverness" and others

Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS,

IN

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscows, Pilots, Whitneys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies' wloth and Velveteen Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting.

Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Sontags, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back Bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

M'KINNON & McDONALD.

Dodd & Roger's Brick Building, Queen Square, Nov. 9, 1870.

JOHN CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS!

Kent Street, Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large Stock of Marble and Freestone, and is prepared, at any time, to execute orders of every description, such as

Monuments, Tombs Headstones, and Tablets; also Chimney Pieces and Shelves, With Brackets.

In point of Workmanship, Design, and Lettering, he feels confident that the work executed at his Establishment heretofore, will compare favorably with that from any similar Establishment in the Island.

The Subscriber has, for sale, a large quantity of Shelling Stones, for Mills, all sizes. Also, Agent for Holmes & Blanchard's French Burr Millstones, price varying from $140 to $325, according to size. Also, Dutch "Anker" Bolting Cloths, and Mill Gearing of all descriptions.

☞ Also, on hand, Registered Grates and Grindstones.

Remember the Old Stand.

JOHN CAIRNS.

March 15, 1871.—pat

Gold and Silver WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other GOLD RINGS.

Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,

Always on hand.

Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.

ROBERT SNEESTON,

North Side Queen Square, Feb. 16, 1871. } Jeweler, &c. 1y

Business Notices.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

Royal Mail Line between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

The Iron side-wheel Steamship *Secret*, Capt. Davison.

The Iron side-screw Steamship *Georgia*, Capt Connell.

The Iron side-screw Steamship *Gaspe*, Capt. Baquet,

and two new Steamships to be purchased.

THE above powerful and commodious First-class Steamships are intended to sail, as under, for PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe.

from QUEBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and TUESDAY, the 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY after, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac.

Steamship Secret,

from QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at same hour, touching at same ports.

Steamship Georgia.

from MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 4th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate THURSDAY; and from QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., calling at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will leave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports. The Steamers will connect at Shediac with Railway for St. Johns, N. B.; thence by Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Portland, and Boston, and at Pictou with Railway for Halifax, N. S. In addition to the above, a large First-class Steamer will be put on the route between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEWFOUNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of call, and other particulars in a future advertisement.

CARVELL BROS., Agents

Ch'town, March 22, 1871.

A. HERMANS,

BELL-HANGER, GAS FITTER, GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(Next to Old Reading Room Building.)

BEGS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.

A lot of First-class **Water Coolers** on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1869. ex

PATRICK REILLY,

Tailor & Furnisher!

KENT STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand, and offers for Sale, cheap,

Superior West of England

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Fancy Coatings.

ALSO:

Canadian Tweeds,

In Variety.

The above Goods, having been purchased in the best markets, for cash, can be recommended as of superior quality.

Gentlemen in want of Spring and Summer Garments, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He can supply them cheaper and better than anyone else in the trade in Charlottetown.

PATRICK REILLY.

March 28, 1871.—2m

New Boots. New Boots.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steamer "St. Lawrence"—

3 Cases Ladies' & Gent's Prunella Boots, 1 do. Ladies', Gent's & Children's Leather do.,

IN CONGRESS, BALMORAL, &c.,

which will be sold cheap.

J. B. McDONALD.

Queen Street.

One door above Hon. D. Brenan's, April 19, 1871.—3in

BOSTON STEAMERS.

"Alhambra" & "Commerce."

ONE of the above Steamers will leave Boston every SATURDAY, for this Port, via Halifax and Canso, commencing on the 8th inst., and will continue, until further notice. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, April 12, 1871.—tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

MR. WM. HENRY AITKEN has, this day, been admitted a partner in our Firm.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, March 1, 1871.—1sl pd4l. [pp19

STANDRAD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. *The Edinburgh Review.*

This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Stanhope, its original founders and first contributors.

2. *The London Quarterly Review,*

which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. *The Westminster Review*

has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. *The North British Review,*

now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,*

was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a world-wide reputation for its narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

Terms for 1870.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00	per an.
For any two of the Reviews	6.00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10.00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12.00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10.00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00	"
For Blackwood and four of the Reviews	15.00	"

Single Numbers of a Review, $1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents.

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

Clubs.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to our address.

Postage.

The postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is two cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870, will be entitled to receive one of the Four Reviews for 1869. New Subscribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

Back Numbers.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January, 1866, to December, 1869, at half the current subscription price.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, $7. By mail, post-paid, $8.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIECNE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER:

We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicuity, acquired even among teose who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as *failure*, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.

Postage, thirty-six cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the magazine is received.

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent.

The Catholic Publication Society, No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. O. Box 5,396.

Nov. 1, 1870.

CHEAP PRINTING

AT THE

HERALD OFFICE,

Prince Street, (near the Athenæum.)

Notice!

The fast-sailing Schooner "A. R. McDonald," will sail, as Packet, between Souris and Charlottetown, for the Season, on the opening of the Navigation.

Agents:

HON. W. W. LORD, Ch'town,

NEIL MCDONALD, Souris.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master

Souris, March 15, 1871.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN FOR 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

THIS splendid Weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing

New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions or Trades, will find the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of great value and interest.

Important discoveries will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop and Factory, in the land, besides affording a continual source of Valuable Instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European Writers, and having access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the *Scientific American* are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

An Official List of all the Patents issued is published weekly

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