

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, May 26.—The insurrection is squelched in the Quartier Moufflard of Paris, where 6,000 prisoners have been captured.

The insurgents are still confined to Belleville and Les Buttes Chaumont, whence petroleum shells are fired all over Paris.

The following leading insurgents have been shot: Valles, Amoureux, Brunel, Rigault, Dombrowski and Boursquet.

The reports of the arrest of Pyat, Delescluse, and Cluseret are unconfirmed.

It is reported that all the hostages held by the insurgents are safe.

The following public buildings have been destroyed: The Tuileries, the Ministry of Finance, the Prefecture of Police, Court of Accounts, Palais of the Legion of Honour, Barracks of the Quay Dorsay, Hotel de Ville, Mont de Pieté; and the following saved: Ministries of Marine, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, Pantheon, Ecole Militaire, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Bank of France, Credit Foncier, and the churches.

General McMahon has sent to the insurgents a last summons to surrender, in which he says that all who may hereafter be captured with arms in their hands will be shot.

The collections in the Louvre have all been saved, except the Library in which a great many valuable books were destroyed. The National Library and Grand Livre are safe.

The insurgents still hold Bercy, Place de la Bastille, Cherrit Montant, Charonne, and Belleville. Government troops have captured the Mazas prison and the Lyons and Orleans Railway Stations. The hostages held by the insurgents in Mazas had been transferred to the prison of Roquette. The insurgents have evacuated and blown up Fort d'Issy. The Government forces are now attacking the Place de la Bastille.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 26.—The emsade against the insurgent position at Belleville has been vigorously resumed.

Terrible fires are still raging inside of Paris. The Northern Railway has been repaired but entrance to the city is still refused.

The German positions have been strengthened to prevent the escape of the insurgents. The Germans permit only women and children in the burnt quarters of Paris to leave the city.

A special despatch to the World, from St. Denis, dated May 26th, says:—The troops today surprised and shot on the spot a large company of women engaged in pouring petroleum into the cellars, and afterwards throwing in lighted fuses. Fires continue to break out in many places.

A remnant of the Communists attempted to cut their way towards Pauten, but were closely pursued by the troops, who slaughtered them without mercy.

A despatch from Paris this morning says:—We have passed the most awful night Paris has ever seen. Fires raged in eleven of the arrondissements. The Communists used boxes of petroleum with most reckless disregard of life and property, setting fire to houses where men, women and children were. The firing of the Tuileries was done by the hands of Bergeret himself.

The Versaillesists show no mercy to the Communists where ever they meet in small detachments. The National Guards caught hiding were either shot or bayonnetted.

A hunt for Commune leaders has begun, and the police are searching houses, rooms and cellars. Paris is enveloped in a dense pool of smoke and is terribly damaged, the streets are smeared with blood and are littered with debris.

Crowds of repulsive looking men, destitute of uniforms, and in rags, have been taken prisoners.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—The telegrams reported correctly when they said that the Archbishop of Westminster had written to the Archbishop of Posen on the subject of Mgr. Darboy's imprisonment, and that he had suggested the interposition of Prince von Bismark's influence to obtain his release. But the reports this week are contradictory on the subject of his Grace's liberation. It is, however, stated—by the Guardian—that the Archbishop's sister has been removed from the Conciergerie to S. Lazare, a prison usually reserved for women of bad character.—Tablet.

We read in the Univers that—The Bishops of France are preparing a petition on the Roman Question, which they will present to the Assembly, praying that, in the exercise of its Sovereign Power, it will pronounce, by a Legislative Act, violence and injury done by Piedmont to the Pontiff.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 25.—Baron Douthan declared in the Chamber of Representatives today that he should not consider, or treat as political refugees the villains of the Commune who escape from Paris into Belgian territory.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, May 25.—The financial measures of the Government are still under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and are the cause of serious dissensions between the parties in that body.

THE TRANSFER.—By way of a compromise some Ministers have proposed that the Ministerial offices alone shall be transferred to Rome. Visconti-Venosta was the main supporter of this equivocal policy; but Sella declined the proposition, insisting that the law of February should be carried out to the letter. It is not, however, a question of principles at Florence so much as of possibilities; and, as we have frequently hinted in these columns, the difficulties are becoming insuperable. The feeling that will prevail in the end will be the desire not to compromise Italian reputation by promising what cannot be performed.

"La Nazione" has published two letters,

which have made a sensation at Florence. The author considers that the transfer of the capital to Rome, previous to the consolidation of the Italian Kingdom, would be unwise haste. He confesses that Rome is par excellence, the cosmopolitan city; but he adds, that the repugnance of the Romans to have their city Italianized is accounted for by the fact that they do not wish their "monuments" reduced to the average level of those of Florence or Milan. The Romans object, not unreasonably, "to cut the skirts of their togas, and to reduce them to modern frock-coats." Hideous fatality—that 2000 years of universal history should be effaced in one single day! The Romans—continues the correspondent—may have "good-will" enough; but it is unfair to expect them to throw open their gates to receive some 40,000 strangers, who, under pretext of helping them to govern, will, in truth, become their tyrants. These letters have created a profound impression in Florence; for the Government is persuaded that La Nazione could not have been so bold as to publish them, if it had not been backed by members of Parliament; who are perceiving that Europe, engaged as it is, can find time to discuss The Transfer. A correspondent affirms that the Florentine Government is much disquieted by the five very powerful Protests which Austria, France, Belgium, Prussia, and Bavaria are preparing to launch on this subject. No doubt the excitement is slightly exaggerated, for the Protests are still but expected. Two only are sure: the rest may perhaps follow. Still, there is a sign that Europe is unwilling to receive its last orders from Florence; that it fully appreciates the importance of the question; and that though the rescue may be long in coming there is hope of its coming at last.—Tablet.

ROME—Events at Paris are being closely watched by the Florence Ministry, who are quite in a dilemma as to what course it is best for them to pursue. They fear that the triumph of the Versailles Government will be the signal for war between France and Italy, on account of the unprincipled invasion of Rome; whilst they are equally apprehensive that the success of the Commune would give such an impetus to Socialist Republicanism as would almost certainly overthrow the Italian Monarchy, and put a Red Republic in its place.

SUSPECTED ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LORD DENBIGH.—Referring to the stay of Lord Denbigh in Rome, which he visited as one of the English Catholic Deputation, the correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says:—On one of the last days of his stay, as he was driving along the Corso with Mr. Bodenham, and passing a house which can be identified, as the affair was witnessed by several persons, a heavy slate was dropped upon them into the carriage with a precision of aim which leaves little room for the charitable supposition that it could have been by accident: it only missed its object by a hair's-breadth." The supposition that the missile was thrown with malicious intent is not entirely groundless, as the noble lord is well known for his faithful devotion to the Holy See, and for his labours in the cause of the Papal Zouaves, each of which is a sufficient reason for the disciples of Mazzini to wish him out of the way once and for ever.

DR. DOLLINGER AND PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—A paragraph has gone the round of the daily journals, stating that the Professors of the University of Rome had signed an address to Dr. Dollinger, complimenting him on his opposition to the decrees of the Vatican Council, and denouncing the whole Italian episcopacy. It was a suspicious circumstance that, although the address was quoted, not a single signatory's name was given. The suspicion has been amply justified, as a protest against the false report has been issued by some of the principal professors in the university. Amongst them are Rudel, professor of human anatomy; Diorio, professor of zoology; Tancioni, professor of pathology; Scapaticci, professor of Syro-Chaldeic; Pecci, professor of higher philosophy; De Angelio, professor of canon law; Bolig, professor of Arabic and Sanscrit; Vincenzi, professor of Hebrew; Tortolini, professor of mathematics; Dionisi, professor of penal laws.

In the Pall Mall Budget of March 31st appeared a statement from which the following sentences are extracted:—

1. "A party of English have given their testimony about the Gesu riot, in a protest which might have emanated from the Jesuit General, and indeed is said to have been thus inspired.

2. "Some of these persons call themselves Protestants, but it is for this occasion only, when the protest is in support of the most bigoted community in the Roman Church."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Emperor of Russia will arrive in Berlin on 9th June. He will witness the triumphal entry of the troops, which is appointed for the 11th of June.

In the German Parliament to-day, on debate on the bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire, Count Bismarck said the task he undertook when he became minister, to establish the Empire, was nearly accomplished. His health was bad, and his physicians wished him to retire from active duty. He remained only as an advocate for the complete restoration of the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to the Fatherland. He complained of the lack of confidence shown by Parliament. Unless the amendments it had made to the bill now before it were expunged, he would withdraw the measure, and let the Emperor appoint a responsible minister in his place. A vote was taken, and the bill was sent back to the committee for revision.

BERLIN, May 26.—Bismarck has agreed to a compromise upon the Alsace question, making the Government of the conquered territory a dictatorship until 1873. The sanction of the

Reichstag is, however, to be required for the raising of loans in Alsace.

The Spencer Gazette announces that the triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin will take place on the 16th June, and that the 18th of the same month will be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the Empire.

A GREAT RASCAL GONE TO SING SING.—The demon EVANS has received a sentence of three years and six months in the State Prison for his attempt at manslaughter in committing an abortion upon the person of Ann O'Neill. The old rascal gets off very cheaply; but it must be remembered he is only a subordinate in the great army of similar demons in this city, although even he at the beginning of his trial was able to give one hundred and fifty thousand dollars bail for his appearance. The higher and grander representatives of the abortion business—the millionaires in the infantile line—live further up town, charge higher prices and have more imposing fronts to their houses.—New York Herald.

PAYMENT OF SMALL BILLS.—The prompt payment of small bills is a matter of much more importance than is generally attached to it. There are not a few who, in times when business has been a little depressed, and the prospects for the future seem more than usually unsettled, will hold on to their cash in hand, and tell all the collectors who wait upon them with overdue bills to "call again," while the payment would not give them any serious inconvenience, and would accommodate a large and deserving class of creditors. Indeed, we know of nothing that in a quiet way would go so far to give animation to the markets throughout the country as the universal fulfilment of these obligations at the first convenient opportunity. If all the little debts, for the discharge of which the debtors now have the cash actually in hand, were promptly paid at once, the wheels of business would be lubricated, and a "general jollity" soon prevail throughout the land. The first serious effect on trade of any public excitement comes from the sudden check of these little streams. It is true that large transactions are arrested, but if everybody went on paying these little debts the check would be momentary, as business would be forced along by the current thus continually renewed. Let every one whose eye falls upon these lines pay at once his ready money for bills he knows to be due, and stop not till his pocket is emptied. Probably before this is realized the return current will reach his pocket, too, and he be able to fulfil all his obligations. There is as much money as ever; as much currency as ever. Who stops his flow? Let it move on for a prompt payment of bills now due, and new business will catch the inspiration and start off upon a fresh gallop.

KEEP COOL.—There is always good policy in keeping one's temper. As often as temper is lost, a degree of influence is lost with it; and while the former may be recovered, it will be found much more difficult to recover the latter. The politician who allows himself to get angry in his capacity—what ever may be the provocation—does his cause an injury which his soundest argument will hardly repair. Just so with men of all professions. If they would be able to exert a sway in their sphere, they must keep cool. Who ever listened to a discussion in which one party went raving mad, while the other maintained his composure, without having his sympathies enlisted with the latter, even though in the beginning his prejudices might have been in favor of the former? It is commonly taken for granted, and with a good show of reason, that he who has the best side of an argument, will exhibit the most coolness.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped 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 Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and range in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—Merrill (Pa.) Whip.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion. 14

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly, when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, opening like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PENNINS," on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the

public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market, 12m.

June 14th, 1870.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR!

GRAND-BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES,

IN THE

LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO,

ON

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

28th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871,

To raise funds for liquidating the debt incurred in the purchase of the Building formerly known as the Bank of Upper Canada, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, for an Academy—BROTHER ARNOLD, DIRECTOR.

Being urged by their good Archbishop, and the many friends of their Institute, to purchase this magnificent structure, for the Glory of God, and the advancement of Education, the Brothers feel confident that as this is their first appeal to the public since their arrival in America, it will be kindly responded to.

The following is taken from the TRUE WITNESS of February 10, 1871:—

MONTREAL, FEAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—In the present age of the world when Christian education is more than ever necessary to qualify and prepare the rising generation for the mighty struggle that is going on in the whole world over between the Church and the World, God and the Devil, the deepest and holiest sympathies of the Catholic heart are with those heroic orders of men and women who are devoting their lives to the great work of education. Amongst these the Brothers of the Christian Schools hold, as every one knows, a place second to none. For nigh fully two hundred years have they labored heart and soul in carrying out the benign intention of their saintly founder, the Venerable De La Salle in forming the minds and hearts of children according to the teachings of the Gospel. There is scarce a country in the civilized world wherein they are not to be found pursuing their heavenly task; in silence and humility they journey on through the world, shedding light and peace all around them, and casting broadcast on the earth the beneficent seeds of Gospel truth and its sublime morality.

These remarks have been suggested to us by news that has reached us from Toronto, viz:—that the Christian Brothers there have purchased the large building known as the Bank of Upper Canada, which, from its size, will enable them to receive a much more greater number of pupils in that city, hitherto all but exclusively Protestant, but having now a considerable, and still-increasing population. In order to pay at least a portion of the purchase money, Brother Arnold, the active and energetic Director of the De La Salle Institute of Toronto, has inaugurated a Grand Bazaar to be held on the three last days of June and the 1st of July next, the drawing of prizes to be made on the same principle as those of the Art Union. Many friends of Christian education have donated valuable objects for prizes, among which may be enumerated the following:—

- 1st Prize—Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto.
- 2nd—Presented by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G.
- 3rd—Presented by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G.
- 4th—Presented by Rev. J. M. Laurent, P. P., St. Patrick's Church.
- 5th—A magnificent Painting of the Virgin and Child, from the original of Carlo Dolce—value \$100.
- 6th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Patrick, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, U.S.
- 7th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Hosen, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, Canada.
- 8th—Munich Statue of the Blessed Virgin, presented by Rev. Bro. Camillian, Director of the Christian Brothers, Baltimore, U.S.
- 9th—Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ—valued at \$20—presented by the Students of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of the Christian Brothers.
- 10th—Presented by Rev. Bro. T'Jlow, Director of the Catholic Protector, New York.
- 11th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by Messrs. D. & J. Sulliver, New York.
- 12th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$20—presented by P. Donohoe, Esq., Boston.
- 13th—Fine Guitar—valued at \$20—presented by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto.
- 14th—Pearl Cross, silver case—valued at \$25—presented by J. A. Sadlier, Esq., Montreal.
- 15th—Presented by the Young Irishman's Catholic Benevolent Association.
- 16th—Evee Homo, an Oil Painting, presented by the Artist.
- 17th—An Oil Painting of the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch.
- 18th—Picture of St. Patrick, worked in wool, presented by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto.
- 19th—An Oil Painting, presented by the Rev. Ladies of Loretto, Toronto.
- 20th—Rich Irish Poplin Dress.
- 21st—Richly-mounted Chair—valued at \$60—gift of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Toronto.
- 22nd—An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of St. Paul's School, Toronto.
- 23rd—A Beautiful Clock, in glass case—valued at \$70.
- 24th—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils of St. Patrick's School, Toronto.
- 25th—A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pupils of St. Michael's School, Toronto.
- 26th—Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rose-wood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of St. Mary's School, Toronto.
- 27th—An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothic back.
- 28th—Valuable Prize, the gift of Bro. Rogation, Quebec.
- 29th—Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford Frames.
- 30th—A nice selection of Religious Pictures.
- 31st—Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.
- 32nd—A Silver Goblet.
- 33rd—Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians.
- 34th—Six Fine Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs.
- 35th—A Doll, magnificently dressed.
- 36th—A Silver Pencil-case with Gold Pen.
- 37th—A Handsome Album.
- 38th—A beautifully furnished Inkstand.
- 39th—Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20.
- 40th—Lives of the Popes, 2 vols., richly bound.
- 41st—Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate Conception.
- 42nd—Life of the Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Oraini.
- 43rd—Japanese Tea-tray.
- 44th—A beautiful Chromo—the Ruins of Elgin Cathedral.

- 45th—Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18.
- 46th—A Collection of Medallions, set in hand some cases, valued at \$15.
- 47th—Portrait of Marshal McMahon.
- 48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box.
- 49th—A Silver Crucifix Stand.
- 50th—A Lady's Work Box, valued at \$20.
- 51st—A Valuable Silk Dress.
- 52nd—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick.
- 53rd—A Pair of Branch Candlesticks.
- 54th—A Writing-desk.
- 55th—A Pair of Statues—St. Patrick and St. Bridget.
- 56th—A collection of Irish Views.
- 57th—A handsome Inkstand.
- 58th—A handsome Door Mat.
- 59th—A General History of the Church.
- 60th—A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket.
- 61st—A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of Rev. Bro. Aprantes, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec.
- 62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by Abbe Durras—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen, Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston.
- 63rd—A Bible—valued at \$15—the gift of the same.
- 64th—A magnificent Prayer-book—same donor.
- 65th—A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro. Cassian, Quebec.
- 66th—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.
- 67th—Pair of Drawings, in frames (Idols of the Kings) by Gustave Dore.
- 68th—Magnificent piece of Needle-work, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.
- 69th—Magnificent Missal, bound in velvet—valued at \$7.
- 70th—Lady's Cabinet—valued at \$20.
- 71st—A beautiful Holy-water Font.
- 72nd—Japanese Bamboo Work-box.
- 73rd—Lady's Work-box.
- 74th—Silver Goblet.
- 75th—A fancy Egg-stand, with glasses.
- 76th—A large Oil-Painting of St. Vincent! de Paul, the gift of St. Patrick's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Toronto.
- 77th—A Lady's Jewell-case.
- 78th—A set of Vases—valued at \$6.
- 79th—A Silver Goblet.
- 80th—A French Prayer-book, bound in velvet—valued \$5.
- 81st—A magnificent copy of Moore's Melodies, bound in green and gold.
- 82nd—A rich Holy-water Font and Statue of M. B. V.
- 83rd—Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols.
- 84th—Two magnificent Pictures—Jesus and Mary.
- 85th—A Set of Vases, marked "Mary"—valued at \$6.
- 86th—A Gentleman's Toilet-box, valued at \$20.
- 87th—A Lady's Toilet-box.
- 88th—A beautiful Harmonium.
- 89th—A collection of Japanese Puzzles. To any person opening the entire collection, a prize of \$10 will be given.
- 90th—A Pearl Cross—valued at \$8.
- 91st—A Tea Caddy.
- 92nd—A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion.
- 93rd—A magnificent Piano from the Ware-Rooms of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued at \$300.
- 94th—Ten large volumes, in library binding, containing all the numbers of "The Catholic World" from its commencement to the present time—the gift of Rev. Bro. Paulian, President of Manhattan College, New York.

Many of the most valuable prizes were presented to Brother Arnold by the pupils of the Christian Schools in Canada and the United States. Altogether the Bazaar will be one of the most important in its results, and interesting in its associations that can be imagined. Every Catholic who can, ought to make it a duty to second this praiseworthy effort, to provide a noble educational establishment for the Catholic boys of Toronto. The Catholic population there is not wealthy, yet from its numbers it requires large schools, and it ought to be the pride and pleasure of Catholics every where to contribute to so admirable an undertaking as that of the good Brothers of Toronto.

I am, Mr. Editor, very respectfully,
A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

The Prizes will be on Exhibition, at the De La Salle Institute, a week previous to the opening of the Bazaar.

On the 1st July there will be a Pic-Nic on the grounds attached to the Institute, and in the Evening a Grand Concert, when Four Brass Bands will be in attendance.

As a guarantee that the Drawing of Prizes will be properly and impartially conducted, so as to assure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following gentlemen will superintend the Drawing and form the

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

- Hon. F. Smith, Senator; J. Stock, Esq.; P. Hayes, Esq.; J. P. J. Shea, Esq.; J. P. J. O'Donohue, Esq.; Barrister; W. J. MacDonell, Esq.; French Consul; C. Robertson, Esq.; E. O'Keefe, Esq.; P. Hughes, Esq.; J. D. Merrick, Esq.; T. McCrossan, Esq.; Thos. Walls, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; L. Coffee, Esq.; F. Rooney, Esq.; J. Mulvey, Esq.; P. Burns, Esq.; B. B. Hughes, Esq.
- After the Drawing the winning numbers will be published in the papers, and Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Persons residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express station, if required. Parties wishing to act as Agents for the disposal of Tickets, can obtain them singly or in books, on application.
- To every one who takes or disposes of a Book of Ten Tickets a Special (Free) Ticket is presented.

The Tickets consists of two parts, the larger of which should be retained by the purchaser, until after the Drawing and produced on the delivery of the Prize, if it should win one; the smaller part called the duplicate should be returned to Bro. Arnold on or before the 29th June, with the purchaser's name and address legibly written thereon. It is particularly requested that the Duplicates be returned as early as possible, before the great pressure of the drawing begins. Agents are requested to account and remit the balance in their hands every two or three weeks.

Parties receiving Tickets will confer a favor by kindly making an effort to dispose of them, or transfer them to others in a better position to do so, and by returning Tickets not disposed of.

TICKETS FOR THE DRAWING ONE DOLLAR EACH.

All communications, remittances, and demands for Tickets, to be sent (postage paid) to BRO. ARNOLD, DIRECTOR OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all Drafts and Post Office orders are to be made payable.

Tickets are also for sale in Toronto by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, King street East; A. S. Irving, King-st. West; T. O'Connor, King-st.; P. Doyle, Arcade; C. A. Backus, Toronto-st.; J. Birmingham, Ottawa; M. Fahy, Kingston; Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

JOHN DONOVAN, Agent for the sale of Dr. J. BALL & CO'S NEW PATENT IMPROVED IVORY EYE-CUPS for restoring the sight, for the Countess of Lotbiniere and Megantic; Leeds, P.Q., May 12th, 1871.