

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Since the formal vote of the Assembly removing the disabilities of the Bourbons, nothing further in the way of re-establishing a monarchical form of government has been done. The desire to but up with any form of Government—even that of M. Thiers and his visionary Republic—until such time as the commerce and industry of the country will be re-established upon something of its old footing, seems to be gaining ground, notwithstanding that 81 Republican deputies have signed an address condemnatory of the late proceedings of the Monarchists. There is no doubt that tranquillity is the most absolute need of France at present. Her national debt has been increased in consequence of the expenses of the war and the Prussian indemnity by £350,000,000. There is also a deficit in the treasury, owing to the stoppage of business and consequent non-payment of taxes during the war. To meet this, a loan of £400,000,000 has been proposed, and additional taxes to the amount of £18,000,000 are to be levied annually, to pay the interest upon the loan. Enormous as is this additional burthen upon the people, there can be little doubt that it will be borne cheerfully provided no civil discord or political intrigues interfere to check the progress of commerce and industry. The remains of the murdered Archbishop have been interred with great pomp and demonstrations of public sympathy; and the trials of the captured Communist leaders are proceeding.

THE SPIRIT OF MARTYRDOM.—Another touching incident is recorded by the Journal des Debats. M. Guerrin, a member of the College of Foreign Missions, was confined in cell No. 22, the next cell, No. 21, being occupied by a layman, married and the father of a family. During the night following the murder of the Archbishop, the Abbe Guerrin observed to his neighbour that it was improbable that any pains would be taken to establish the identity of the prisoners about to be executed, and that as he himself was in the dress of a layman and had let his beard grow, it would be very possible for him to take the place of the other, if the name of the latter should be called for execution. His own life, he urged, was comparatively unimportant, and his death would be merely an anticipation of the martyrdom to which he looked forward in the future, and which he had already sought in China, whereas the life of his neighbour was most important to his wife and children. It is almost needless to say that the offer was not accepted, though repeatedly and perseveringly pressed with the most perfect simplicity, as though there were nothing but what was most natural and ordinary in the sacrifice proposed. It was fortunately not called for, for they were delivered after the flight of the Commune, and M. Guerrin will carry back to the Hotel des Missions Etrangeres a fresh illustration of the spirit which brings forth the fruit of martyrdom.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—As soon as the French Legislature is able to settle down to its work, perhaps the most vital question which must occupy it is that of primary education. It is, therefore, only natural that the Catholic journals should reproduce at length the joint Pastoral recently issued by the English Bishops. We have seen, written in blood and flame, the last word of a civilization nurtured on Secularist principles—of a populace from whose education, if education it can be called, God and religious sanctions have been banished. It will be for the France of the future to decide whether the Christian education of the lower classes is to be encouraged or hampered. The whole law on public instruction, but at first principally the clauses bearing on higher education are to be reported on by a special commission, and among the names of its members are those of the Duc de Broglie, M. Paul Besson, and M. de Corcelles.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—The Assembly at Versailles is beginning seriously to take in hand the work of reconstruction. It has already decided on compulsory service for the army without the system of substitutes, although M. Thiers was strongly for retaining the latter. Apropos of the suppression of the National Guard, public attention has been directed to an opinion of Mirabeau's very unfavourable to such an institution, as being a danger to the State. The committee appointed to consider the conduct of the Government of National Defence has reported in favour of a full enquiry, which General Trochu claims; asserting that, if he and his colleagues have failed, they have a right to a verdict of "extenuating circumstances," an admission against which M. Arago strongly protests.

PARIS COMMUNISTS.—M. Alphonse Daudet publishes some sketches in the Soir of the principal Paris Communists as they used to appear at the Cafe de Madrid before the present revolution gave them a European celebrity. This cafe, he says, was the head-quarters of the literary and artistic Bohemians of the city. The appearance of a new journal or novel, the opening of the salon, a quarrel between two poets, a petit duel in the island of St. Owen avec effusion de piquette—such were the great events of the place. As for politics, they were but little talked of, although the celebrities of the Commune were among the most assiduous frequenters of the cafe; but those young men looked like anything but dictators, and they seemed themselves to have no aspirations in that direction. Valles, sipping his absinthe, chatted, laughed, and looked about for typos for his book Les Refractives. He had talent, but his mind wanted elasticity and imagination, and his vocabulary was very limited, the words "flag, rags, and bayonets" coming up at every moment to give a false sparkle to his phrases. At the same time, he had "great individuality of style, a certain joyous ferocity, a wit of his own, and a sufficient knowledge of

literature." "He had the bitter laugh and the bilious eyes of the man whose childhood was unhappy, and who bears a grudge to mankind because when he was little he wore ridiculous clothes made of his father's old coats." Next to Valles used to sit the stout painter, Courbet, "a conventional peasant puffed up with pride and beer." Vermorel, "a tall, thin youth with spectacles," walked about distributing copies of his first book. Paschal Grousset, "a curled dandy, with that deplorable gift of writing and conversation which is called facility," did novels, chroniques, and scientific articles for the Figaro, and aspired above all to make a noise in the world. Further on, in the midst of a group of admirers, might be seen Delescluze, "the Hadji of democracy," just returned from Cayenne. "Delicate and nervous like an Arabian horse, he reminded me, with his profile like a cameo, his feverish gestures, his fanatical blue eyes looking so young under their white lashes, of a chief of Abd-el-Kader's regulars whom I knew in Algeria." Finally, after Rochefort had founded the Marseillaise, the cafe was inundated by a crowd of students, improvised journalists, and Republican pedants, wearing St. Just cravats and Robespierre waistcoats. Such are the people, concludes M. Daudet, who have for the last twelvemonth attempted to lead France.—Pall Mall Gazette.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT—FLORENCE, June 29.—Archbishop Patrasco has been arrested in Rome on a charge of conspiracy. The Senate has ratified a treaty commerce with the United States, and also bills making provision for public safety and for the unification of the Pontifical debt.

The Mayor of Florence has paid a complimentary visit to the Ambassadors whose presence has honored the city while it has been the capital of Italy.

A World special from Florence, dated June 27, says the King will not go to Rome on the first of July nor will the promised transfer of the capital occur on that date, October first is now named as the earliest date of transfer. In diplomatic circles it is believed that the transfer will never be made.

REVOLUTIONARY PLOTS.—The defeat of Communism in Paris has had its effect in Italy, and it is not unlikely that the remnants of those of the party who have escaped from France will make some attempt here. One of Garibaldi's aides-de-camp has been here for the last few days, and is evidently organizing a movement. Already the order has been given to take no part in the demonstrations that are to be made on Sunday next in honor of the Statute.

FLORENCE, July 1.—Prince Humbert passed through this city to-day on his way meet to the King in Rome. Several senators, deputies, and mayors of the principal cities of Northern Italy, have also gone to Rome, to be present at the reception of the King, who will arrive there on Monday from Naples. Despatches from Rome report visitors coming in from all directions in large numbers.

ROMAN UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday last the Holy Father received the students of the Roman University, who had left rather than attend the lectures of the excommunicated Professors. The attitude of the Catholic party in the University has caused the authorities a great deal of anxiety, and there has been some idea of closing the University altogether.

ROME, June 1.—The insecurity of life and property in Rome increases every day, and even the revolutionary papers are beginning to complain of the daily acts of assault and robbery. Last Sunday a foreign gentleman was on his way to St. Peter's about the middle of the day, when he was met on the Bridge of St. Angelo by a mob, who assailed him with cries of "Down with the Zouaves!" and then attacked him with sticks, tore his clothes, and injured him very severely. He managed at last to take refuge in the guard-house of the Castle of St. Angelo. The police were passive spectators of this scene. In the evening of the same day Mgr. Angelini, Vice-Gerant of Rome, was attacked near his house by three or four men, who robbed him of his episcopal chain and cross. The Osservatore of last night gives us nine other cases of robbery; and adds, that 14 wounded people were taken into the various hospitals on Sunday and Monday last.—Tablet Cor.

The French Ambassador at Rome appears to have driven the Italian papers to the verge of madness. After threatening him with possible assassination some of them declare that his presence is a perfect insult to Italy. And why? Because he does not go to the Quirinal as well as to the Vatican. We might express more astonishment than we do, did we not know that the modern revolutionist is perhaps of all mankind the being least alive to anything like high courtesy, or even to the exigencies of diplomatic etiquette. Otherwise can one conceive an Ambassador being thus brutally attacked for not putting himself in communication with officials unrecognized by, and in a state of rupture with the Sovereign to whom he is accredited? Nevertheless it is actually reported that overtures have been made at Versailles for M. d'Harcourt's removal from his post, a step which, if it has really been taken, is not calculated to smooth the relations between France and Italy. The last report is that the visit of M. Visconti to Rome had nothing to do with the transfer, but with the assault on some French sailors at Civita Vecchia, of the political character of which M. d'Harcourt, it is said, holds the proofs. Everything at Florence is described as still in great confusion and uncertainty, the Right looking for a pretext to put off the transfer of the capital, and the extreme party striving to hasten it lest they should be too late. M. Lanza has been forced to declare that a move by the 1st July is out of the question, and met Nicotera's motion, to put off all public business except measures of immediate financial necessity till the Parliament should be

established in Rome, with a declaration that if it were carried he would resign. The Capitale threatens, if Italy is interfered with at Rome, to treat the Vatican as the Commune has treated the Tuileries. Prince Humbert is also credited with some wild talk of the same description, while the King is said to do nothing but slrug his shoulders when the transfer is alluded to. It is certain that the Government is much occupied with the question of defensive preparations, though it is not said whether or what steps have actually been taken.—Tablet.

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TIERNAN-NOGE."

(Introduction.)

Reader,—We would go with you to Ireland. You may get tired of us, for our habits are eccentric, and we are much given to dreaming. But then our dreams are ever of Ireland, and it is so beautiful to dream in Ireland, that if, like us, you are Irish, we feel assured that, ramble as we may, we will not part except as friends; and if other lands be dearer to you, and other skies than Ireland's claim your homage, still there is so much to interest all in the dear old home of Catholicity that we know you will regret the hour when we must steer our course towards political disquisitions, nor will we add our voices to the swelling wail which tells of Ireland's peculiar lot; but we will roam through her ancient Abbeys and olden Castles, hold communion with the sainted dead, whose bones moulder beneath mossy tombs, and then, perhaps we may meet with some guide whose garrulity, while taxing our patience, will excite our astonishment. Thus with some "owre true tale," or legend wierd, the hours shall speed on while we are happy in the consciousness of innocently, at least, and instructively perhaps, entertaining each other. We are dropping down the river. The sun is low; but his last rays are fringing with golden beauties the far-away West. The waters of the St. Lawrence are placid, save the foaming track which stretches behind us like a snowy train. Little by little we lose sight of the streets and terraces of our "Queen City." We can still see the cross-crowned spires "cleaving the air and pointing to those heavens to which the Crucified had ascended," and now we hear the Angelus tolling in the lofty turrets of Notre Dame.—But on and on we go, and fainter and fainter comes the soothing sounds of the Vesper-bell, until, at last, it dies away in such a sweet cadence that almost involuntarily we think of Mary, and wish to return that we may kneel before her shrine, and there lovingly make our orisons. Across the Atlantic in a decade of days, and now we are in Ireland. How dear to the whitom dweller in strange lands is the happy moment when, with beating heart and tear-dimmed eyes, he stands once more upon his natal sod. 'Tis then that one can fully appreciate the lines of the immortal Scott:—

"Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said— 'This is my own, my native land!'"

All the memories of home come rushing in a mighty flood upon our soul. A father is remembered then, and mother. Oh! cold to frigidly, utterly unworthy of name is he whose pulses beat not swiftly when standing within the earthly area wherein is enclosed all that is mortal of his mother. God forbid, dear reader, that we should meet during our rambles with such a creature. Well, we're in Ireland; the land that has troubled the philosophic brains of statesmen and writers; the land wherein dwell a people as changeful as their skies; grave and gay, merry and sad, resentful and forgiving; proud, yet humble; cheerful and desponding; but ever keeping bright as when Patrick, the commissioned of Celestine, the infallible representative of the infallible God, gave unto them the jewel of Faith. We are standing upon Irish soil, we are breathing Irish air, we are listening to the surges of the ocean as they dash against Irish cliffs, we are receiving the welcomes of a hospitable people, and we are glad. But our stay must be limited, for what some call circumstance, and others chance, and others fate, but what we call the Divine Providence regulating and allowing all mundane things, decrees that while we will have full time to visit some of Ireland's most remarkable places, still we must not live therein forever; and so, kind companion of our rambles, we will, after a few days rest, commence our tour, and next week, through the columns of THE TRUE WITNESS, we will tell our friends what we have seen, and what we have heard in good old Ireland.

Abernethy, the celebrated surgeon, finding a large pile of stones opposite his door, on his return home one afternoon in his carriage, swore hastily at the pavier, and desired him to remove them. "Where shall I take them to?" asked the Hibernian. Anywhere—to hell!" cried the choleric surgeon. Paddy leant upon his rammer, and then, looking up into the doctor's face, said with an arch smile, "Hadh't I better take them to the other place—sure they'd be more out of your honor's way there?"

Proper-minded headle to forward young man—"Come, young gent, you're not wanted in here; there's a wedding a-coming off." Forward young man to proper-minded headle—"Well, I don't know that either, if you don't let me in, for I'm the bridegroom!" [Collapse of P. M. B.]

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

The microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become unclogged, this pigment falls. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent, but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it; even restores the hair sometimes; always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible; softness, freshness, and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—Tribune, Springfield, N.Y.

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. Now 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, operating 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 & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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 Archimandrite, 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 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. F. J. F. Mooney, V.G.
3rd—Presented by Very Rev. F. P. Mooney, 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. Canadain, Director of the Christian Brothers, Baltimore, U.S.
9th—Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ—valued at \$30—presented by the Students of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of the Christian Brothers.
10th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Tellow, Director of the Catholic Protector, New York.
11th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by Messrs. D. & J. Sadler, New York.
12th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by P. Donohue, Esq., Boston.
13th—A Fine Guitar—valued at \$20—presented by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto.
14th—Pearl Cross, silver case—valued at \$25—presented by J. A. Sullter, Esq., Montreal.
15th—Presented by the Young Irishman's Catholic Benevolent Association.
16th—Euse 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 Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orsini.
43rd—Japanese Fan-tray.
44th—A beautiful Chromo—the Ruins of Elgin Cathedral.
45th—Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18.
46th—A Collection of Medallions, set in handsome cases, valued at \$15.
47th—Portrait of Marshal McMahon.
48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box.
49th—A Silver Cruet 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 Candelsticks.
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 Daras—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 67Kings) 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 fine 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 Jewel-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 G'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. Pawlan, 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. Hynes, 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. McCrosson, Esq.; Thos. Walls, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; J. Coffee, Esq.; F. Rooney, Esq.; J. Malvey, 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. Sadler, Montreal.