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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

NO. 49.

MIRIAM'S THREE CHANCES.

CHAPTER I.—CHANCE THE FIRST.

CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

"Not so," returned Sir Gilbert, with equal haste; "but because I feel that you are the most calculated of the two to make me happy."

"But it seems strange that such very little things should have turned you from one you once—"

"Admired," interposed Sir Gilbert; "yes; but smaller—much smaller—things than these have turned many away from the object of his—"

"Affection," interposed Ada, in her turn.

"No, admiration," corrected Sir Gilbert; and rising and shaking himself like a large Newfoundland dog, he took his leave, to meet her again the next day at the altar.

CHAPTER II.—CHANCE THE SECOND.

Three years have passed since we parted with Miriam Crewe. She has gone through the regular routine of three more seasons, and still, as before, with no result. She is Miriam Crewe still, and as likely to remain so as ever. In vain had Mrs. Crewe heroically encountered every kind of fatigue in her behalf; but Miriam was incorrigible. She had refused to encourage a single eligible chance, and had drawn on three young men without a guinea amongst them to propose to her.

"Positively," exclaimed Mrs. Crewe, "she has not had a single chance worth having since Sir Gilbert Acres' affair; and I am sure, if ever a match was made in Heaven, that man ought to have been Miriam's husband."

"I am told he is not happy," said the friend to whom Mrs. Crewe was making these confidences; "and it must be his own fault, for your niece was so amiable."

"I really cannot say," returned Mrs. Crewe, who never could hear the name of Lady Acres without bitterness; "I only know that she has a very jealous disposition; and that she was as nearly as possible throwing Sir Gilbert over the evening before the wedding, because he owned to having once admired Miriam."

And Miriam was still admired. She was still beautiful, perhaps more so than ever; there was still the smile that brought worshippers to her shrine, and still the winning manners which never failed to lure on her victims and then—leave them in the lurch!

"I really see no use in staying any longer in town," said Mrs. Crewe one day; "it is very unpleasant continually meeting these men to whom you have really behaved so badly, Miriam; therefore, I do not think we can do better than go to Clarendon Park for Goodwood. It is a pleasant house, and we can go on after that to the sea side."

"With all my heart," said Miriam; "I am quite agreeable to Clarendon Park and the races, where mankind in general will have better to do than admiring me, and thereby offending you."

"You are unjust, Miriam," said her mother. "I am only offended when I see you throwing away your time—"

"And my chances," laughed Miriam. So to Clarendon Park, on a lovely day in July, did Mrs. and Miss Crewe wend their way, the well-appointed carriage of the Clarendons meeting them at Busworth Station. "There is another of the Clarendon carriages waiting for some one," said Miriam, as her mother was arranging herself.

"More of the guests, Miriam, I suppose," returned Mrs. Crewe; and at that moment a fine-looking man, with an iron-gray moustache and beard, attended by three men servants, and almost as much luggage as a lady, emerged from the station with a sort of sensation, exclaiming loudly that a tin box was missing.

"Let us get on before him," said Miriam, "and arrive whilst he is storming over his tin box."

On arriving at Clarendon Park, both Mrs. Crewe and her daughter uttered exclamations of admiration as they drove up the long avenue, through the noble trees of which glimpses of the beautiful country were at intervals perceptible.

"I should not mind such a place as this," murmured Miriam; "no man ever gave me the chance."

"How do you know?" said her mother. "Broad acres may be just as beautiful. However, what does it signify? You would have thrown him over all the same," she added; and Miriam had nothing to say.

By this time they had reached the house. Lady Grace Clarendon was sitting on the lawn. She rose, delighted to receive them, and asked them, in the same train. Mrs. Crewe explained that a gentleman was at the station, with quite a suite, but was detained by missing a tin box.

"That is Sir Rice Curry, the great Indian judge," said Lady Grace. "He always brings his own servants, for we do not get up early enough for him. He has his breakfast at four in the morning and his horses round at five. You must have heard of his reception in India?—quite as great a man as the Governor-General—a regular prince in his way; and, my

dear," she laughed, giving Miriam's hand a little squeeze, "an immense party, come here on sick leave, as he calls it, but in reality, to look for a wife. He shall take you in to dinner; so look better than usual, if possible, and don't wear white—these Indians get so tired of white."

"But I shall wear white," said Miriam to her mother, when they were alone; and it took quite one hour for Mrs. Crewe to talk her daughter into the belief that for a daylight dinner a color was much more effective.

At eight o'clock Miriam followed Mrs. Crewe into the drawing-room arrayed in a blue net, flounced and bouillonne, till she seemed to rise out of it as an angel rises from a cloud; so said the French maids who watched her over the banister in ecstasies sweeping down the stairs. Down the white shoulder hung one long sunny curl, like a piece of spun gold, and in her hair was a white lily.

No more effective guest ever took her place at a brilliant dinner-table; and so thought Sir Rice Curry, who took her in to dinner, as arranged, and gazed on her, entranced.

Before the ladies rose, Miriam had heard his whole history; his mode of life in India and a description of his various abodes.

"And I hope you found the tin box," laughed Miriam.

"Ah! you heard of my loss?" said he.—"You have no idea what that box contains, or you would not laugh at the disturbance I made about it. The idiot behind me," he continued, with a motion of his head which indicated that he was speaking of his own servant, who stood unmoved behind him, "actually overlooked it! Imagine overlooking that tin box! It contains treasures I value more than gold. I have gems in that box, historical from their antiquity—pearls, priceless from their associations. Do you admire pearls, Miss Crewe?"

"I admire jewels of every description," she replied.

"Yet you wear none," he said.

"Simply because I do not possess them," said Miriam.

Sir Rice grew very red; a sort of brick-dust. He was spreading out a hand which he seemed to be blushing over, and yet there was something on it to which he wished to draw attention, could he have done so without exhibiting its colossal proportions. So he hit upon the clever expedient of slipping a ring off his finger.

"This is one of my treasures, Miss Crewe," said he, as he placed it in Miriam's small white palm, "and it never leaves my finger. That diamond was offered me as a present for some insignificant favor I was able to grant a native of high rank; but in my position in India presents are not allowable, and I declined it, but I kept my eye on it. I said to myself, 'if money can buy it, that diamond shall be mine.' A few months afterwards that native died, and the diamond was in the market—by what means I cannot tell. At all events I bought it, and I give you my word it has not its fellow in Europe."

"I can easily believe it," replied Miriam, turning the beautiful stone to the light, "but it must have cost a fortune!"

"No—no—no," was the careless answer, in an off-hand tone; it cost nothing at all out of the way; a mere song in fact."

"Now, may I venture to ask," said Miriam, with one of her most winning smiles, "what you call a 'mere song,' Sir Rice?"

A pleased expression came over the face of the millionaire. The guests were all listening.

"Well, I gave a thousand pounds for it," he replied. "Not dear. They asked me guineas; but I said no—pounds; and the fools took it. If they had stood out for guineas they should have had them. I wanted the diamond, and I was determined to have it."

When the ladies clustered out on the lawn in the lovely summer twilight after dinner, Miriam was playfully rallied on the conquest she had made. There could be no doubt that Sir Rice was very much struck, and Miriam's perfect unconsciousness of the fact and unconcern on the subject impressed the other guests with an idea that her blindness was affectation.

"Why, he devoted himself to you all dinner time!" exclaimed the young lady of the house, with a little tinge of asperity in her tone.

Yes; and so he did after dinner too. He sat down by Miriam, told her stories of princes, stories of palaces, Indian stories and tiger stories; and finished off by sending for the tin box and exhibiting the pearl necklace.

Meanwhile Miriam leant back in the easiest of chairs, saying little, but smiling sweetly; not a shadow of flirtation or encouragement in her manner. And this was what attracted Sir Rice; this it was that kept him spell-bound. He had been accustomed to adulation, and had been flattered and followed till he positively trembled at the sight of young ladies, and turned more a coward when seized by a dowager than ever he had done when hunting a tiger and the animal had turned upon him. But Miriam merely listened to him and smiled. She never mentioned that she had a mother in the room, and he had no idea there was a Mrs. Crewe until the next day; and then the quiet

dignity of her manners, reserved and almost distant, reassured him, and he gave himself up to the fascinations of the hour.

Day after day passed, bright, beautiful weather, and the races amused the guests from morning till night, till it came to the Cup Day—for a wonder, a glorious hot morning, and not the cold, cheerless weather which generally characterizes the Thursday in Goodwood week.

By this time the whole house had noticed Sir Rice Curry's attention to Miriam, and it was considered only a question of time as to when he would make his proposal. Most of the guests were to leave Clarendon Park on the Saturday, but Lady Grace pressed Mrs. Crewe in a marked manner to prolong her stay.

"When the house is empty," she thought to herself, he will propose;" and Mrs. Crewe accepted the invitation, but without apparently noticing Lady Grace's manner. After this visit was over they were going to Ryde; so a week or two sooner or later made no difference.

There was great excitement at Clarendon Park on the morning of this Cup Day, but no one was in such a state as Sir Rice Curry and his servant, his soldier servant, whom he had brought over from India with him, the keeper of the tin box, and the man who bore more hard words from his master than any valet would ever have put up with.

The reason of this excitement was the fact, that amongst the candidates for the Goodwood Cup that day was an Arab horse of remarkable qualities, with the pedigree of which Sir Rice was intimately acquainted.

"His sire stood in my stable in India for three months," he explained. "Nothing ever beat him, and nothing will ever beat the mare that is to run to-day. I know her price. She cost three thousand guineas." Miss Crewe, he added, suddenly turning to Miriam, next to whom he was sitting at breakfast, "allow me to have a bet with you upon Lightning."

"Nay," laughed Miriam, "that is not gallant of you, Sir Rice. If you are so sure of Lightning's winning, of course I should lose, for I conclude you would bet on no other horse."

"If you like to bet upon her," returned the lover, in a low voice, "I will give way, and bet against her."

"No," she said, hastily, and turning crimson, "I should not dream of requiring so extraordinary a sacrifice of self from any living soul. I decide on betting against Lightning, Sir Rice."

"Impossible!" cried Sir Rice; "you will lose, to a dead certainty."

"Never mind," said Miriam; "I choose to bet against her. What are the stakes to be? What do you care to have, Sir Rice?—gloves?"

"Only one glove in the world and the hand it covers," was the whispered reply.

"Gloves, then," said Miriam, pretending not to hear. "And what am I to have if I win?"

"Alas, you cannot win!" replied Sir Rice; "so I am safe in saying it shall be six pair of gray gloves—eight, Miss Crewe—against this ring," and he held out the finger on which glittered the diamond which had cost a thousand pounds.

A great noise of laughing, talking and betting amongst the ladies had gone on at the table whilst this conversation, rapidly uttered, had been taking place, so that the speakers thought it had been unheard; but there happened to sit next to Miriam on the other side a quiet-looking young man, with small, delicate features, and his hair parted in the middle. His clothes had a peculiar cut about them. He wore a little red tie, and he looked rather as if he were a "gentleman rider"—Captain Pascal of the K. D. G.'s. He had heard every word.

"Do you know, Miss Crewe," said he, very calmly, "that I think you will win that Nabob's ring?"

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Miriam, laughing. "I really hope not. I should be exceedingly annoyed if I did. He said Lightning could not be beaten."

"So he did," said Captain Pascal; "but there is a vast difference between an Arab in this country and an Arab in its own. There is a vast difference between the soils. I know something of horses of every country. An Arab's fleetness is proverbial; but then the desert sand is not quite the same thing as Goodwood racecourse. They carry the feet very near the ground. Almost a pabble would bring them on their knees; and as for speed, they go like the wind for five minutes, and then they fall behind. Mark my words—you will wear that ring at dinner to-day." And Captain Pascal rose and quietly turned on his heel.

"What was he saying?" asked Sir Rice, rather savagely, for Lady Grace had been occupying his attention during the time this speech was being uttered.

"He has made me very uncomfortable," said Miriam—"I assure you honestly, he has. He says I have a chance of winning."

"Pshaw!" cried Sir Rice, contemptuously. "What does that fellow know about Arab horses? Lightning is safe to win the Goodwood Cup, or my name isn't Curry."

And, in her heart, Miriam actually did hope this might be the case, for the value of the prize she was to win against the poor half-dozen of gloves which she was to use, really frightened her. A sort of uneasy feeling took possession of her. Supposing she won, would taking the ring compromise her? "Yes," said Conscience. "No," said Vanity—"it is a fair bet." And then all the carriages came round.

There was a tremendous rush towards the ring. The Arab racer was being led up and down, and "Lightning! Lightning!" was the cry of the day.

Lady Grace Clarendon's luncheon was laid out under the trees, just above the Ladies' Lawn. At two o'clock the race for the Cup would commence. The whole party seemed silent and almost breathless with excitement. There were only two persons calm—Sir Rice, who paced up and down, like a tiger in a cage, and twirled his gray moustaches complacently, and Captain Pascal, who was lurching on salad. "to keep him cool," he said.

"Depend upon it," whispered Lady Grace, "he has heavy bets on this race. He looks more placid than usual, and I always know by that whether he is easy in his mind or not."

And now the moment arrived. The horses, one by one, were ranged across the course.—Every eye was fixed on them. Every available corner on the Grand Stand was filled; every fair occupant of the seats on the Lawn was standing in breathless expectation—and then came the well-known cry, "They're off!" and the Arab shot, like an arrow from the bow, far ahead of her companions.

Miriam turned with a deep sigh of relief and a brilliant smile, and looked at Sir Rice.

"I knew it!" he cried exultingly. "I knew there could be no doubt; but I am sorry, Miss Crewe, that you have lost the diamond."

"Or rather the gloves," laughed Miriam.

"Don't be too sure," said Captain Pascal, very quietly; and at that moment the whole field re-appeared after the dip in the ground, and every eye and every glass was strained to catch sight of the colors. And the Arab?—Loud rose both shouts and groans. Where was the Arab? Horse after horse came tearing on. No Lightning!

Sir Rice Curry set his teeth very hard, and Miriam clasped her fingers together with a grasp which threatened destruction to her delicate gloves. The next moment Captain Pascal appeared like a spirit at Miriam's elbow, and whispered four words in her ear—"The Arab is nowhere."

There seemed a momentary struggle in Sir Rice's breast, but the next instant he recovered himself. Turning to Miriam with a gallantry which even she appreciated, he took her hand, and bowing profoundly over it, placed the diamond in the palm of it.

"Fairly and honestly won, Miss Crewe," said he; "and I rejoice that one so worthy should possess it."

Miriam could not speak. For the first time in her life she felt abashed, but she took off her glove all the same, and slipped the ring on her finger.

That evening at dinner she wore it. No one took any notice, and the indifference was so palpable, that from that moment Miriam felt that her fate was decided; no drawing back now!—she was fairly promised at last!

In the drawing room, when the ladies were laughingly counting over their gains of the day, Lady Grace Clarendon asked them to guess who had been the greatest winner in her house that day, and Miriam's cheek burnt like fire; but she need not have been alarmed.

"That quiet little Captain Pascal!" continued the hostess. "What do you suppose the creature won?"

Every one gave a guess. No one was the least near the mark.

"Twenty-seven thousand pounds!" exclaimed Lady Grace; "yet there he sat eating his dinner as if he were not possessed of a penny in the world, and perhaps by to-morrow evening he may have lost it all again!"

That night Mrs. Crewe followed her daughter into her bed-room—a very unusual thing—and Miriam saw that a crisis was approaching.

"Miriam," said her mother, in a firm, cold voice, "be so good as to tell me the meaning of that ring upon your finger?"

The words were a shock, and Miriam saw that this time her mother did not intend to be trifled with. She looked down, and twisted the diamond round and round upon her finger.

"Are you engaged to Sir Rice Curry, Miriam?"

"Oh, dear no, mamma."

"Then how came you possessed of that ring?" continued her mother.

"I won it, mamma."

"Won it?" repeated Mrs. Crewe, in a tone of almost horror; "won a jewel of that immense value, and actually wearing it, yet not engaged to the man whose property it was?—Miriam, are you in your senses?"

"Why?—what is the harm," stammered the culprit.

"None," replied her mother, "provided

you intend to accept him, Miriam; but if you do not, I have no words to express my extreme displeasure at your conduct. Now look here, Miriam. Attend to me. You have played me these games all your life, and I am getting tired of them. The day must come when your good looks will leave you, and your power of attraction will be lost. Ask yourself if you are the least likely to be a happy old maid? No, you will be wretched. You will regret the time you have wasted and the chances you have thrown away. Once again a brilliant chance is yours. I cannot believe that Sir Rice would have allowed you to win that ring without either some great encouragement on your part, or without himself having said something which you have willfully misunderstood. If you refuse me your confidence, I can only act like a blind person, and find my way in the dark; but find it I most certainly will. If you are not engaged to Sir Rice Curry before we leave this house, I shall myself return that ring to him at breakfast, before all the guests, on the morning of our departure."

With downcast eyes, crimson cheeks, and rebellious heart, Miriam saw that her mother was really in earnest at last, and within herself, though her lips were silent, she resolved upon the course she intended to pursue. Sir Rice was immensely rich, and in a position which in India would place her on a pinnacle far above her sex. Five years before, these considerations would have but little weight with her; but now—never mind, she was five years older now, and, as far as she knew, there was no one in the wide world who had ever professed such love and admiration for her as had Sir Rice Curry. Five years before, had she allowed an honest heart and truthful lips to speak out without the risk of being met by ridicule, coquetry or disdain, things might have been different. Never mind, let bygones be bygones. Nobody cared for her now except Sir Rice Curry; and on the morning of their intended departure for Ryde he was graciously permitted to propose to her, and affably referred to Mrs. Crewe for his answer.

Mrs. Crewe was highly pleased; a great weight seemed lifted off her mind. Though she knew but little of Sir Rice, she thought he was a very suitable match for her daughter, and as in his public capacity he bore the highest character, she did not see that any little private follies or failings which he might possess need prove any bar to matrimonial happiness.

Sir Rice was also in a state of the highest exultation. Business, however, obliged him to go up to town that week (during which time he meant to have all his priceless jewels set and adapted for Miriam's use), but he promised to himself the happiness and delight of joining Mrs. Crewe at Ryde the very first hour he could get away; and thus they parted.

CHAPTER III.—CHANCE THE THIRD.

In a pretty house in St. John's Park at Ryde, Mrs. and Miss Crewe located themselves whilst the preparations for the marriage went on on both sides. Mrs. Crewe was not much of a walker; one journey a day to the pier-head was as much as she could achieve, and the drive in the afternoon was infliction which Miriam very soon found insupportable. Might she not walk by herself in the morning? "Certainly not," said her mother; she was sure Sir Rice would highly disapprove it; therefore Miriam compromised the matter by taking her maid out with her; and one day in particular, whilst Mrs. Crewe was giving audience to a lace manufacturer, Miriam slipped away to enliven herself by a good constitutional.

Of course the pier was the direction she took, although that was the very resort which had been most especially forbidden by Mrs. Crewe. Even with a thick veil there was something in Miriam's air and carriage, to say nothing of the elegance of her morning costumes, which attracted general attention wherever she went. For herself she cared nothing for this. There was a sort of *fierte* about her which rendered her indifferent to common admiration.—She never condescended to appear to see it; so on she walked, the demure young maid in her wake, and betook herself to the rails over which she could lean and watch the steamers coming in. Perhaps she might see a friend or two coming over for the gaieties, the *soirees*, the band, the yachting or some such amusement, and her engagement to Sir Rice Curry was no impediment to her keeping up old friends.

Full of these pleasant thoughts, Miriam lent over the railings, her eyes fixed on the gay deck of the rapidly advancing Southsea steamer, when suddenly she saw a hat taken off by a lavender kid glove, and a beautiful set of teeth flashed delightful smiles at her. At first she was puzzled. Who could it be? Then the hasty steps came rattling up the side of the pier, and rushed to her side.

"So delighted to see you, Miss Crewe! Lost you in the London season in the most unaccountable way! Charmed to find you here, and for the season I hope."

It is very pleasant to meet an *empresse* person of the other sex. He is just as delightful as an *empresse* woman is odious. It gives you

a sort of flattered feeling, although on cool consideration you recollect such persons are just the same to everybody.

(To be Continued.)

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.] SKETCHES OF IRELAND. BY "TIERNA-N'OGE."

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY. It seems but a dream since last the writer saw the stupendous creation of fanciful nature called in Ireland "The Giant's Causeway."

"The day is dying: the eve is sighing: Our bark is flying before the wind; The sunsets splendor falls soft and tender On the green hills we leave behind."

Yes, our tears were flowing; for, as we concluded, a wail was borne by the breeze across the waters, telling Ireland how dear her exiles loved her. In the county Antrim, on the extreme northern coast of Ireland, is situated the subject of this week's sketch.

expression of importance plainly told us that she was about to relate some marvel "by flood or field." Hastily associating with the party, we were just in time to hear from her that "The great Irish joint, Fann MacCui, lived to be a middle-aged man without ever meeting his match, and so he was as proud as a peacock."

THE LAND ACT—LORD CAIRNS' AMENDMENT.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN—I have received the copy of Lord Cairns' bill which you sent me, and have considered it as carefully as it was possible for me to do within the time.

statute, that I believe that rights may be proved as existing under Ulster usages, which would be, or at least may be, endangered by the language used in the bill introduced by Lord Cairns. There can be no question that an act must be passed to set at rest all question as to the effect of the Landed Estates Court conveyance on the rights depending on the Ulster custom.

cases in which estates are sold in the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, or with respect to which declarations of titles are made in such court, any tenant of a holding on any such estate, subject to the Ulster tenant-right custom has, or ought to have, his claim or right under such custom referred to or noticed in the conveyance executed by the court, and it is unjust that the rights of such tenants should be in any manner prejudiced by such doubts.

seven o'clock there was Mass and General Communion in behalf of the Holy Father, and from Holy Mass to Benediction the Sacrament remained solemnly exposed, so as to afford an opportunity to the students to offer up their prayers for the same intention. In the evening an address was delivered in S. Patrick's Hall by the Professor of English Literature, under the title of "Half an Hour with Pope Pius IX"; after which a hymn to the Holy Father, composed for the occasion and set to music by M. Stein, Professor of Music, was sung by the College choir.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL BOARD AND THE BISHOPS.—The following resolution was adopted on Thursday, 21st of June, at a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin being in the chair.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—Mr. Gladstone, in a communication to Sir John Gray, has named the middle of July for receiving the deputation on the Education Question, leaving the day to be fixed afterwards. As the result of a consultation with several of the Irish members, Wednesday, the 24th of July, at half-past three o'clock, at Downing-street, was finally fixed time and place for receiving the deputation.

New Lord Mayor for Dublin.—Alderman John Campbell was on Wednesday the 21st ult., unanimously chosen by the Corporation of Dublin, to succeed the late Alderman Patrick Bullfin as Lord Mayor of the city. Lord Mayor Campbell fills the position until the 1st January, 1872.

Irish Constituencies and the Ballot.—In the debate in the House of Commons on Monday evening, 26th of June, on the Ballot Bill, the following remarks were made by Mr. Gathorne Hardy: With respect to Ireland, the question is whether, under the ballot, most important influence may not be brought to bear. I confess that from the examination of witnesses before the committee upon this question I am perfectly convinced that illegal influences will, in spite of the ballot be brought to bear. I do not say that it will be brought to bear through the confessional, but I say that there are plenty of means by which it can be ascertained what is going on, and which will enable them to use their influence very strongly. I should only wish that hon. members would read the evidence of the Bishop of Limerick as to the meaning of denunciation in Ireland. Voting in a particular way was sometimes treated as an act of disobedience. The bishop had laid it down that there were certain questions of such importance that every Roman Catholic who voted for a man who would act contrary to the opinion of the Church in reference to them would incur the penalties of disobedience, except under very special circumstances.

The Marquis of Hartington: Nothing has as yet occurred to show that the majority of the Irish constituencies were nationalists. The national party used great intimidation in Tipperary and Meath, and voters opposed to them no doubt would have run great risks in exercising the franchise; but it was only just and fair that they should have an opportunity of recording their votes without encountering such dangers as now (hear, hear). They would not doubt deplore the return of 65 or 70 nationalists to that house, but he said let them come (hear, hear), because they would find how strong and unalterable was the feeling in this, that come what may, the integrity of the country must be preserved (hear, hear). They would find that the feeling of this country was as strong as that of the people of America against disunion (hear, hear), and that the people of this country would be as equally determined that England, Scotland, and Ireland remain as one empire (hear, hear), whilst at the same time it would remove much of that prejudice and misconception that at present existed, that this country was not desirous of doing justice to Ireland (hear, hear). He must, however, admit that in such a case the difficulty of governing Ireland would be considerably increased (hear, hear), but it would not be so great as many hon. members appeared to anticipate. Should, however, that state of things arise, they must meet it as best they could. There was neither sense, advantage, nor prudence in crying peace when there was no peace (hear, hear); and it would be much better to give free representation to the people of Ireland than leave it in the hands of the landlords and Roman Catholic Bishops (hear, hear).

Mr. Liddell: But he (the Marquis of Hartington) seemed to base his advocacy of the bill on its perfect applicability to Ireland. We had a great deal of special legislation for Ireland—though though too much—and he was not prepared to adopt any further special legislation. It was because he believed the bill was especially inapplicable to England that he was prepared to offer his most strenuous opposition.

Dr. Bull: It is not my intention to discuss this question from an Irish point of view, or prominently or peculiarly in connection with Ireland. That is not because I do not think that in a large part of Ireland secret voting may be attended with results advantageous to the public welfare; but because I am opposed wholly and altogether to exceptional legislation in connection with Ireland, and because I believe that each new measure of exceptional legislation gives a new impulse to the theory and doctrine that Ireland and England are essentially different in the nature of the people and in the constitution of social relations in the two countries. I never shall give my vote to any great measure affecting the constitution of this country that shall only be partially applied to the one country. I further am of opinion, considering the result of the last census in the two countries, that the proportion which the part of Ireland that would be disadvantageously affected by a measure of secret voting bears to the whole kingdom, and to that vast increase of population, wealth, and power that is developed as the result of the last census in connection with England and Scotland is too small to justify the demand from the legislature of Great Britain, that if you pass a measure of secret voting for England you shall leave Ireland out, and provide for it by a different mode of taking a vote at an election. The only further remark I desire to make in reference to Ireland is, that if I am rightly informed of the tone adopted by the noble marquis, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in relation to the mischievous agitation which has commenced there, the best measure that has proceeded from her Majesty's government was his appointment to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland.

Mr. Maguire: A strong misapprehension appeared to prevail in that house as to the course Catholic members should take on this subject, and he had been asked whether he did not intend to vote against the ballot in deference to the opinion of Roman Catholic bishops and priests. His reply was that he should vote for it, because he believed it to be necessary for the protection of the humble, and that it would not degrade England or Ireland. The people of Ireland were consistent advocates of the ballot. They had seen the mischief and misery of the present system, which had entailed more misery and caused more sacrifices to be endured than tongue could speak, or pen record (hear, hear). At the general election they had repeated all the evils of corruption and intimidation, yet it was said they would insult and degrade the humble man by giving him the ballot, but the people had clamored for the protection of it, and they were ready to endure the insult (hear, hear).

The noble marquis the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the right hon. gentleman who had just spoken had referred to the possibility of 60, 70, or 90, members being returned for Ireland pledged to the national doctrine. He was himself a nationalist, but he trusted he was also a loyal subject of the Queen, and one who desired to see this empire strong and flourishing (hear, hear). It had been said that the people of England would resent any attempt at disruption as the Americans had, and he commended them for it; but in the United States there were 40 states, each of which did its own local business and sent members to what he might call the Imperial Legislature sitting at Washington, and by that federal principle the whole of that vast continent was much stronger and more powerful and more united. Let it, therefore, be distinctly understood that, with ballot or no ballot, the result would be that at the next general election Ireland would send to the united parliament 50 men, at least, pledged to home rule—that was Ireland governing herself for home objects on Federal principles, the same as had been in work in the United States for nearly 100 years—which was working with advantage in our colonies—which they were asked to extend to Australia, and which they were about to give to the Leeward Islands (hear, hear).

The letter which we publish to-day from Mr. Butt to Sir John Gray, on Lord Cairns' explanatory Bill to Amend the Land Act, raises some most important questions. Mr. Butt believes that the Bill, if it passed in its present shape, would, while purporting to protect, in reality seriously impair the

rights of the Ulster tenants. The learned gentleman takes the most important exceptions to the wording of the single clause of which the Act is composed. He holds that the use of the future tense in the first lines excludes, or might be held to exclude by implication, the tenants on those estates which had been transferred through the medium of the Landed Estates Court prior to the passing of the Act of last year. He holds that the use of the words "occupying tenant or occupying tenants" excludes those tenants who have sublet their lands. He holds that the words "incident to the tenancy" totally misdescribes the essential principle of the Ulster custom, which is not an incident to a tenancy, but a right under a local law. Mr. Butt's arguments are too important to be dismissed in the limited space at our disposal to-day. Suffice it to say, that they appear to us entitled to great weight, and that the very fact of doubts having suggested themselves to such an able lawyer, and one so conversant with the Land Act, is sufficient reason for having them set at rest. We print to-day the Bill of Lord Cairns, and also one which had been drawn by Mr. Butt and forwarded to Sir John Gray before the former was proposed. We should be sorry to accuse Lord Cairns of a desire to undermine the rights of the Ulster tenants while bringing in a Bill which purported to protect them; but if Mr. Butt's estimate be correct, and if Lord Cairns, who is one of the most eminent lawyers in England, comprehended the significance of his own Bill, no more insidious, and we must add, discreditable attempt to deceive Parliament and the country has ever been perpetrated. When Lord Cairns, with wonderful and, some persons might say, suspicious promptitude, introduced his Bill, we gave him and his party credit for an unwonted generosity. The best proof they can give that we are in our confidence, did not mistake subtle dishonesty for manly integrity, is by facilitating the passing of such a Bill as will confirm the Ulster tenants in their rights under the Land Act, whatever those rights may be—neither increased nor diminished.—Weekly Freeman, June 24th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pope's Jubilee.—Friday, the 16th of June, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the spiritual reign of Pius IX., was celebrated by special services at the London Catholic churches and chapels. The term of a quarter of a century has been completed by only one of the 256 predecessors of the present occupant of the Papal chair, and even that solitary case has been questioned. St. Peter, who, according to tradition, was the first bishop of Rome, and was crucified head downward in the year 66, is said by Catholics to have reigned 25 years 2 months and 7 days. If Pope Pius IX. should live beyond the 24th of next August he will have reigned longer than any other Pontiff since the exclusive title was assumed by Gregory VII., or before that period in the history of the Church of Rome. Only nine Popes have reigned over twenty years; and these were—St. Silvester, who occupied the chair 23 years 10 months and 27 days; St. Leo the Great, first of that name, who was Pope for 21 years 1 month 13 days; Adrian I., who reigned 23 years 10 months 27 days; St. Leo III., 20 years 5 months 16 days; Alexander III., 21 years 11 months 22 days; Urban VIII., 20 years 11 months 21 days; Clement XI., 20 years 3 months 25 days; Pius VI., 24 years 8 months 14 days; and Pius VII., 23 years 5 months 6 days. Archbishop Manning preached at High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. The altar was decorated and brilliantly lighted, and the rich vestments worn by the numerous priests presented a very striking appearance. At the first Gospel Archbishop Manning ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon, in which he said the Pontificate of Pius the Ninth was exceptional, and came at a momentous time, in the history of revolution, when anti-social and anti-Christian principles had reached their most menacing point. Having traced the growth of infidelity and immorality in Italy, which he brought down from the spread of the poison of Voltairism in the Peninsula after it had been overthrown by the French army of invasion. Archbishop Manning proceeded to expatiate on the events which have made this Pontificate luminous and significant before all others for Catholics—to wit, the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the canonisation of a host of martyrs, the celebration of the 18th centenary of St. Peter, the declaration of Papal Infallibility, and the promulgation of the Syllabus. The councils and assemblies of bishops held under Pius Nono were no mere pageants, but moral fairs; and St. Peter's presented, in its consistories of 500 bishops, the noblest senate the world ever saw. This Pope had extinguished four or five national religions, such as Gallicanism was. These were the offspring of a proud spirit of nationality; Judaism was the first of them, but Judaism became a heresy as soon as the message was given, "Go ye and teach all nations." He rejoiced that in England they had no national religion, but they had a national Christianity of many forms, which the English people cherished as their life's blood. The Syllabus the Archbishop defined as the condemnation of atheism, of the abuse of reason, of anarchy, of revolutionary principles, of schismatical and theoretical errors, and of these violations of morality which afflict domestic life. Its promulgation raised a tempest which might be paralleled by another which raged in England twenty years ago. Even Catholics objected to it; "Liberal Catholics" they called themselves, but they might as well write themselves down Pelagians. Liberalism was the elder brother of Communism, and they should be aware of Liberalism and the creeping cancer of revolution that followed in its train. But that the subject would be wounding, he might dwell on the manifestation of a Divine scourge in a neighboring city—the very city where the Syllabus was promulgated. Referring to the distinctive features of Pius Nono's reign, the Archbishop characterised him as the Pontiff of justice, inflexibility, and charity. He was deserted, left without a semblance of power, but the time was coming when the people would do by the Church what the princes had failed in doing.—God's promises were with her, and they would be fulfilled. He compared the guarantees offered by Victor Emmanuel to the Pope to the crown of thorns, the reed sceptre, and the purple robe of our Saviour. He said that among all the Popes not one had ever bound the heart of the whole Christian world more closely to himself than Pius IX. He referred to the alacrity with which several hundreds of prelates had three times come from all parts of the world at the invitation of the Holy Father.—Catholics in every land were now celebrating the jubilee of the Pope, in whom they recognised the successor of St. Peter. The Pope would ultimately triumph over the world, for he was the servant and witness of Him of whom it was said, "Sit thou on my right hand till I make thine enemies thy footstool." At the Italian Church, near Hanton-garden, there was a grand celebration the same evening.—A large congregation assembled. The church was hung round with appropriate inscriptions, and the altar shone with a vast number of lights. Large banners with the Pontifical arms were placed over the sanctuary Archbishop Manning preached the sermon, in which he glanced at the chief events in the history of Pope Pius IX., who had now ruled the Church as long as St. Peter. In the latter part of the sermon he spoke of the special kindness with which the Pope treated English visitors, and of his ardent desire for the return of England to the Church. A solemn Te Deum was sung after the sermon, the Archbishop and all the clergy joining in it.

LEAGUE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.—The following members of the Council of the League went to offer their

congratulations to the Holy Father.—Count E. de la Poer, M. P., Philip O'Flynn, Esq., M. P., Captain D. B. Coppinger, Joseph S. Hanson, Esq., and W. Winchester, Esq. All members of the League are warned against holding any communication with a Signor Mazarin, one of the Pontifical army, now supposed to be in Scotland. This warning has been received through the Association de Pie IX. of Belgium.

The census for 1871 discloses the following results.—The population in the United Kingdom was in 1861, 28,915,031, and in 1871, 31,465,486; increase in 10 years, 2,550,449. Of this England had, in 1861, 19,949,930, and in 1871, 20,704,000; increase in 10 years, 754,070. Ireland, in 1861, 5,792,055, and in 1871, 5,402,759; decrease in 10 years, 389,296. Scotland, in 1861, 3,061,231, and in 1871, 3,358,000; increase in 10 years, 296,740. Ireland is thus the exception to the general increase in the population of the United Kingdom.

DECLARATION OF THE DOLLINGER PARTY.—We (Dollinger) learn with very great pleasure that the statement which we quoted last week from the Pall Mall Gazette, to the effect that Lord Acton's signature was appended to the "Declaration of German Catholics," is entirely devoid of foundation. The following letter from Sir Rowland Blennerhassett appeared in the Times of Monday, and confirms the information which we have received from other sources:—

"Sir.—Several newspapers give among the signatures to the Declaration of the German Catholics who lately met at Munich the names of 'Lord Acton-Dallberg,' and 'Sir Blennerhassett.' It is needless to say that these are not authentic signatures; but it may be necessary to add, that what purports to be my name has been affixed on mere conjecture, and that authority to fix it was neither asked for nor given.

ROWLAND BLENNERHASSETT.

JUNE 18.

THE NORTH LONDON CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL.—The Marquis of Bute presided at the annual festival of this charity at Willis's Rooms, on which occasion there was a large attendance. The chairman was loudly cheered when (after the customary toasts) he made a most impressive appeal for the hospital. He pointed out that the report showed that since it was established in 1860 more than 40,000 persons had been admitted to its advantages. The lease of the premises at Hampstead would soon expire, and every effort was being made to erect a new building without delay. The chairman referred (amidst much applause) to the fact that the Queen had that day opened the new St. Thomas's Hospital, thereby giving the example of kindly care for the sick and poor. The collection amounted to nearly £800, including the sum of £300 subscribed by the chairman, whose health was received by the company in the most enthusiastic manner. There was some excellent singing during the evening.

In the House of Commons, the irrepressible Mr. Whalley (who was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House) asked Mr. Gladstone to inform the members of the terms of the congratulatory message sent by her Majesty to the Pope on his jubilee. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, disclaimed any political meaning for the message in question, which was simply one of congratulation such as is usual between friendly sovereigns. Mr. Newdegate was anxious to know under what Act of George IV. this message had been sent, information which it was not in the power of the Premier to give him. Later in the evening, during a discussion on the Organisation of the Artillery, the unconquered Whalley interrupted the debate by an assertion that a question overriding all military matters was a declaration by the Pope of Rome; but here Mr. Whalley was called to order by the Speaker, and laughed to scorn by the hon. members. Still later the indomitable Whalley again referred to the message on the Pope's jubilee, and was got rid of by an ignominious count-out. Two facts are evident. The Queen has been civil to the Pope, and the House of Commons extremely uncivil to Mr. Whalley. In the hon. member's eyes it was clearly a question of artillery, though the illogical Commons failed to discover the affinity between artillery and the Pope. The House wished to talk of big guns, Mr. Whalley would volley and thunder out of the Pope; and the heroic member for Protestant Peterborough triumphed so far as the talking went. His terrified opponents fled, and left the victor sporting to solitude. Unlike Messrs. Whalley and Newdegate, Catholics will not fail to interpret rightly this act of graceful courtesy on the part of the Queen towards their Head.—Catholic Opinion, July 1st.

The trade unionists of Sheffield are again at work. This week we have news of an attempt to blow up a row of houses with petroleum. We have not heard that the Government are about to extend the benefits of the Westmeath Coercion Bill "for the protection of life and property" in England.—Ibid.

The School Board officers have commenced work among these little difficulties of the age, the street Arabs. The following pitiful story was told at the Mansion House by one of these miserable outcasts. Replying to Sir E. Carden, he said, "he had never been at school, that he had not been at home for about a week, and had slept in the streets at night; that he picked up a copper now and then, and bought 'grab' with it; that he had two sisters, one of whom minded the baby at home and the other assisted her mother, who was a tailoress. He and about two dozen more boys slept under a tarpaulin at night, in Billingsgate, among empty boxes, and a policeman sometimes woke them up by jumping on them, or hitting them, and then sent them away." Sir Robert Carden rejoiced at being the magistrate who had to adjudicate upon the first case. What he had been longing to see nearly all his life was the State taking these poor, wretched, half-starved children off the streets and teaching them a trade by which they might earn an honest living. The public would now, of course, have to pay for the education of such children; but the money so spent would be more than made up to them by the saving in police and prison expenditure and in various other ways. Addressing the boy, Sir Robert said he would understand he was not about to be sent to a place of punishment, but to one where he would be educated, and taught a trade by which he would earn his own living.—Catholic Opinion.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.—Her Majesty's Ministers at last see their way, says the Tablet, to repeal the famous statute which was enacted nearly 20 years ago for the suppression of the authority of the Pope, but in vain. The Pontifical Act which was the occasion or cause of the statute still subsists, and the statute must be repealed. It is to the credit of the nation, on the whole, that it has recovered its common sense, and it is to be wished it may not have another fit of madness. No doubt, to us Catholics, the statute has done no harm; we have never been disturbed by it, even in our dreams, and we have lived with marvellous ease, if not with dignity. Some Protestants have felt the folly of it more than we did, and they certainly have been more ashamed of it than we have been. It was an evil for them, because it was the contradiction of their avowed principles, and a confession of the power and right of the Pope whose authority they ostentatiously reject. By the discarded statute it was unlawful for a Catholic Bishop to say who he was; he could not use his real and true name. Any and every man, not a Bishop, may call himself by any name he likes, and change his name whenever he likes without leave asked or license had; but a Catholic Bishop may not use his own name without incurring punishment. But then we are living in a free country, and under a Liberal government. Now it is the pleasure of Her Majesty's Ministers to allow the Catholic Bishops that liberty which is the possession of other people, not because the

Bishops in question have a right to that liberty, but because certain persons in Ireland, professing Protestant opinions and hating the Pope, have been thrown down from their high estate, and have become thereby, in the most unexpected and undeserved way, subject to those very penalties which a Liberal government decreed against Catholic Bishops. Verily, the irony of events wounds more deeply than the satire of human wit. The Bishops are released from punishment; so far well; but they are told that they are criminals nevertheless, because they accept titles from places within the realm without her Majesty's authority or favour. But before the Ministers of her Majesty had asserted this principle which is new, it would have been better if they had always observed it. If only the Queen can confer "titles of office" when those titles "are connected with the name of some town or place within the realm," then the Pope is still under censure, and we have gained nothing. It were desirable that the "Sovereign" of the realm had clean hands, and that the Crown never gave titles drawn from places not "within the realm." It is not long ago that we had a baronet of Kurs, and a baron of Magdala created; both places not within the realm, nor at present likely to be so.

It may help some people to pass the Act, perhaps, if they were to be told, as we tell them now, that the preamble of it recites almost in the same terms, the 20th Proposition of the Syllabus of condemned doctrines:—"The Ecclesiastical power should not exercise its authority without permission and assent of the civil power." But whether it passes or not, is of no great moment to us, though it is important for us to declare that we have nothing to do with it, and that it is almost—in one sense wholly—as disagreeable as the Act it repeals.

UNITED STATES.

REMARKABLE CONFIDENCE.—At the Pope's jubilee lately held in this city, the Hon. M. P. O'Connor, in closing his address, said: "We will treasure the recollection of this event and the signal brilliancy of its celebration and carry it in our memories down the vale of life; but deeper than the memory of these things is the reflection that there is still left within us that *anima vera de non*—faith, which surpasseth all these triumphs, and with a holy tie binds us in pacific, contented allegiance to the throne of Peter." Immediately there flashed out upon the walls of the rained cathedral, a vision, a colossal figure of Faith—a female in brilliant robes of white, having her hands clasped, and her soft eyes raised and fixed intently upon a large white cross planted upon a rock before her. The effect upon the crowd which gathered around the visionary picture was electric, and for some time not a sound was heard; all were looking in amazement. The magnificent scene was produced by means of grand bioptric lanterns, in the skillful hands of science; and was a most wonderful and appropriate contribution to the occasion. The figure of Faith was represented on the canvas, twenty-one feet in height, with a form and face truly angelic. The cross was twenty-three feet, and appeared as if frosted with crystals; the illuminated disc was forty-eight feet in diameter, and produced by the Drummond light. The professor and his assistant in charge of the lanterns did not hear Mr. O'Connor's address, the distance preventing; and it is very certain the speaker never anticipated such a remarkable and most beautiful illustration at the close of his address.—Charleston Courier, June 21.

The bill to protect the rights of married men, which has passed the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, provides that marriage shall not hereafter render the husband liable for the debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage, and that no marriage shall hereafter discharge the wife from liability to pay the debts contracted by her before such marriage. She and all property which she may hold in her own right are to be held liable for the payment of all debts contracted before marriage in the same manner as if she continued to be sole and unmarried.

CHURCH GOSSIP.—One of the most revolting cases of free love, and murder arising out of it, which has come before the public since the McFarland-Richardson scandal, transpired on Sunday, the 2nd inst., in Newark. General Halsted, a married man of mature age, was shot down by an Englishman, named Bots, a man married and divorced from his wife, in the presence of the divorced woman, also married and divorced, for whose favor murder and murder were rivals. Never was the anti-Catholic doctrine of divorce, the terrible cause of modern infamy which we know as "free-love," and the most Jewish discovery of human life, brought out into deeper or darker relief. When we consider the surroundings of this case, and the horror of the tragedy which so culminated an accumulation of crime that would be unworthy of legend, we had supposed that, to say the least, the sacred veil of silence would have been drawn over this fearful revelation, leaving to the arm of the law the duty of swift, sure retribution on the survivors. We would have thought the friends and relatives of a man cut off reeking with his outrageous sin, would have buried the poor remains, in silence and privacy, into the fitting obscurity of the grave. But, instead, our diaries of ghastly events, were out with lengthened, sympathetic accounts of obsequies, made as public as could be, and invested with every concomitant of the funeral rites paid to men whose last lives have been violated, and whose sleep is in the Lord. Wife, and children, brothers and near relatives, and friends, eminent men in their way, took good care to evince, by their presence, the appalling indifference with which they regarded, and with which too large a portion of non-Catholic society regards sins which send a shudder through the frame even of somewhat careless Catholics. Charity goes a great way, but that is not charity which endues with every attribute of affection and honor the death and funeral of one whose sins have cried, not alone to Heaven, but to society, for vengeance. It is, we say it unhesitatingly, a crying shame, that friends and nearest relatives, and the Press, have united in laying their memorial tribute at the dead feet of one whose life was darkened by the shadow of his sins, and whose death in the midst of those sins we look upon as an awful, significant lesson.—N. J. Tablet.

Following out the principle which they have adopted in licensing houses of prostitution, the City Council of St. Louis are now discussing an ordinance, which it is proposed to pass, licensing gambling houses. A tax of \$100 per month is to be imposed on each house; the proprietors to give bonds of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for a rigid adherence to the rules and regulations laid down for them. A policeman is to be in charge at all times, to be paid by the gambling houses, and appointed by the Police Commissioners.

A New York paper says that a woman and her two daughters were poisoned by drinking buttermilk, which had lain for some time in a patent composition pressed pan, which is manufactured in Buffalo, and has been very generally adopted by people throughout that country. The pan is a composition of tin, lead and zinc, the improvement claimed for it being that it has no joints, being pressed from a single sheet of this composition. The physician in attendance upon this case declares that his patients were poisoned by the buttermilk drank from one of these pans, the action of sour milk upon which creates a deadly poison, although sweet milk may be placed in them with safety.

Arkansas is fearfully excited over a large hole.—A tract of about 100 acres of Clinton Mountain has sunk, carrying big trees entirely out of sight, and the hole continues to enlarge its borders.

In Iowa the planting of trees is encouraged by law. Every acre of forest trees planted releases taxation for ten years on one hundred dollars valuation, and for each acre of fruit trees planted tax is exempted on fifty dollars valuation for five years; and the same for shade trees and hedges along the highways. There are now maple forests in several counties from which sugar is made, where fifteen years since was nothing but wild prairie grass and hazel shrubs.

The report of the Department of Agriculture, in reference to the present condition of the cotton crop of 1871, is in consonance with the more recent outgivings of that bureau. It has been generally supposed that the yield would be as large as that of last year, at least; but the Agricultural Bureau, while declining to make any prediction as to the final result, gives an array of figures to prove that there is likely to be a falling off in the amount.

From Watertown, Wisconsin, a correspondent writes to the Cincinnati Volksfreund that, with the exception of a place here and there, the whole of south-eastern Wisconsin is now almost entirely German, and that in the other portions of the State the native American element is regularly and rapidly retreating. He says that the especially German districts are already too much over-peopled for agricultural operations in the American method, and a strong tide of emigration has already set in for Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa.

The Chicago Republican says.—The left-handed benefits of the Fourth of July will probably foot up at about a million dollars' worth of property burned, two or three hundred lives lost, twice as many fingers blown off, and a couple of thousand persons more or less injured in other ways. The sum of pain and misery which attends the celebration of what in patriotic cant is called our nation's birthday, would, if seen all at once, be appalling. The anniversary is almost as destructive as a battle, without the offset of even an imaginary compensation.

DAYTON, July 9.—A furious storm of wind, accompanied by a heavy rain, took place in this vicinity this afternoon. A number of trees in and around Dayton were uprooted. The German Lutheran Church was demolished, and four persons killed and twenty injured. The bridge over Miami river was destroyed, and two boys killed and one injured. The Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum was unroofed, and two female patients wounded. The school-house of the Church of the United Brethren was blown down. St. Mary's Catholic Church and the Miami Railroad Depot were unroofed, and about fifty other houses otherwise damaged. Loss over \$50,000.

One of the richest veins of lead ore in the United States has been discovered on the property of the Rose Clay Mining Company, Rose Clay, Hamilton county, Illinois. The vein is fourteen feet wide, and runs through the property to the extent of a mile. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, and the mineral increases in richness with a large percentage of silver.

Women are going into the harvest fields in this country. The Dundont (N. Y.) Freeman says:—"The farmers are drawing largely on the village for harvest hands. They find the larger part of their help among the German women, a few Irish women also going into the fields. Many of the farmers send their waggons in for them in the early morning, but many of them march out to the near-by fields returning in the evening."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—The most violent storm known here for years passed over this city at two o'clock this afternoon, followed by another an hour after. The wind was so violent that it blew down numerous large trees from one to two feet in diameter. One new building was blown down and the high school in Geddes and several barns were unroofed. The lightning struck in every part of the city, including the houses of Senator Kennedy, Alderman Howlett, and the Birmingham Railway engine house, doing considerable damage. It set fire to two private dwellings six miles west of this place, and struck Eugene Harris, a carpenter, killing him instantly, stripping the clothes entirely off his body. During the storm hailstones as large as walnuts fell, doing great damage to crops in the surrounding towns.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just promulgated instructions of some importance to those engaged in lake commerce. It is ruled that vessels of the United States enrolled for the foreign coasting trade on the lakes of the northern frontier, and clearing from one port to another in the United States, are not required to pay tonnage tax, although during such voyage they may touch at intermediate foreign ports and receive on board dutiable cargoes and import the same into the United States. Lumber imported in several barges, towed by one steamer, may be included in one invoice and one entry. Cedar logs and cedar posts, round, are exempt from duty. The Secretary also decides that all boats or vessels of five tons burthen or upwards, engaged in the transportation of merchandise between the different places in the same district, whether in the same State or otherwise, of less than twenty tons burthen, are required to be licensed according to the provisions of the Act of February 18th, 1793.

A good story comes from Cambridge. It is said that when the Greek Archbishop of Syros and Tenos attended recently in the Senate House, for the purpose of receiving his degree of LL. D. he dropped his pocket-handkerchief, and on stooping down to recover it, one of the graduates in the gallery exclaimed, "Hurray for the Grecian bond!" The effect was, of course, so intensely ludicrous that the whole assemblage was convulsed with laughter.

VERY MUCH CONCERNED.—A man painting the cornice of a house in Hartford, fell from the ladder, and it was supposed that he was badly hurt. Immediately after the fall, a young man ran to the store to inform the painter of the misfortune that had overtaken his workman. The "boss" listened to the telling description of the fall, and with the ruling passion still strong in him, asked anxiously, "Did he spill his paint?"

SOME one asked a clerical friend how it was Mrs. Parson was never seen at church. "Well, you see" said he, in confidence, "she helps me with my sermons on the Saturday, and she says she can't be bothered listening to them twice."

Trust him little who smilingly praises all alike; trust him less who sneeringly censures all alike; trust him least who is coldly indifferent to all alike.

A female lecturer says the only decent thing about a man was a rib, and that went to make something better.

"Husband, I hope you have no objection to my being weighed?" "Certainly not my dear; but why do you ask the question?" "Only to see, love, if you would let me have my weight once."

In a Wyoming tavern, a mountain rough, venomously drunk, was practicing with his revolver at various objects in the bar-room. An ox-teamster entered, called for a drink, and a ball from the rough's pistol shattered the glass at his lips. Without a word, the bull-whacker but his hand behind his back, produced his pistol, leveled it at the ruffian's head, and then remarked as the body dropped to the floor: "That scoundrel would have been hitting some one pretty soon." He then filled another glass and drank the contents, strode out as deliberately as he had come in, and, with a "Who-haw, there," started his oxen up the road.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription from that date.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. REWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1871.

Friday, 21—St. Praxedes, V. Saturday, 22—St. Mary Magdalene. Sunday, 23—Eighth after Pentecost. Monday, 24—Vigil of St. James. Tuesday, 25—St. James, Apost. Wednesday, 26—St. Anne, V. Thursday, 27—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The record of events in Europe during the past week, presents little of interest. The situation of France remains virtually unchanged, save that rumor declares, that the Duke de Broglie will replace M. Favre in the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and that Jules Simon will cease to be Minister of Public Instruction. It outraged the sentiment of Catholic France, to have an avowed enemy of Christianity, the governmental regulator of Instruction; and it is a consolation to be informed, that the creature must resign a position, the occupancy of which was so unsuitable to him and so disgraceful to the nation.

The Official Gazette of Berlin, says that regular diplomatic representation between France and Prussia is postponed, until after the complete evacuation of French territory by Prussian troops. His Lordship, Dr. Guilbert, of Tours, succeeds the Ven. Mgr. Darbois, as Archbishop of Paris.

The Holy Father is still a prisoner in his own City, receiving insults and contumely from the excommunicated King of Piedmont, and the revolutionists and infidels. That such a state of things can last for a much longer period is a moral and physical impossibility. With the Nuncio at Vienna, the Catholic world believes that "the triumph is near." With him also we say, "Let us redouble our prayers that the hour of the last tribulation may be shortened."

The horrid principles of Communism, in the form, and under the style of Republican Clubs, are being propagated in England to an alarming extent. By the miscreants God is openly reviled; the Holy Scriptures blasphemed and compared with the Arabian Nights. Such a state of affairs is awful to contemplate; and while a return to the bosom of the Church can alone effectually save England, it becomes the political necessity of all to work out the principles of Conservatism, which mean now the protection of life, obedience to the law, and the preservation of order.

We are very sorry to see that a Mr. Muraire, a Protestant proselytizer, has been assaulted at the Camp at Point Levi. From the story as told in the Witness we gather that the said Mr. Muraire visited the camp on the 10th inst. for the purpose of distributing his wares amongst the French Canadian Catholics therein mustered; that some of the men threw stones, beef bones, and potatoes at him; and that he was thus driven away, receiving, so he pretends, some severe injuries, from the effects of which he is by his own statement in a letter of the 15th rapidly recovering.

We deeply regret the violence offered to the man, and, as Catholics, condemn his assailants. At the same time, as a military camp should not be made the field of the operations of the agents of the F. C. M. Society, and as military discipline cannot be maintained, if religious polemics are rife amongst the men, we contend that it was quite right, and proper to turn all proselytizers like this Mr. Muraire out of the Camp. It is to the manner in which this eviction was effected that we object. It should have been done quietly, but firmly, and without any resource to more physical force than was absolutely necessary to accomplish the purpose. The stone throwing, and other acts of violence were unnecessary and, if truly reported in the Witness, unbecoming Catholics.

THE 12TH OF JULY.—True to the instincts of their order; ever regardless of the feelings of others; reeking not the shedding of blood which is their annual attendant, the Orangemen of New York have paraded the streets of the Capital of the Empire State, and half a hundred dead, and over a hundred wounded, are the results of their action. The misguided individuals who conformed not to the wishes of their pastors, are alone the sufferers; for the American papers tell us that not an Orangeman was killed, nor were there any Orangemen wounded. With flaunting banners, with inscriptions of Civil and Religious liberty—flaunting lies in their mouths—they marched, protected by the troops of a power whose orators are ever shrieking equality, and whose Constitution is a standing condemnation of its protection to the Orange miscreants. Even as the sectaries who are separated from the Church of God agree in nothing save in waging war against her, so the press of New York, vulgar in most affairs, and scarcely brilliant in any, have, with significant unanimity, espoused the Orange cause, and the mildest term they apply to those whose feelings overcame their judgment and duty is the opprobrious epithet of "ruffians." We are not defending the action of the men who sought, by illegal means, to obstruct the Orange demonstration. Had they hearkened to the voice of their beloved prelate, Dr. McCloskey, their enemies could not to-day sing peans of triumph over their bloody corpses; to the legitimate authorities the right of Orangemen to parade should be left to decide; but we protest against the insults heaped upon the Catholic community at large by a venal bigotted press whose action, in this instance, ought to open the eyes of the credulous Irish, and thereby show to them the real value of the political hacks who use them when occasion requires, and who spew their foul venom upon them whenever they can do so with impunity.—The comparisons attempted to be drawn between the celebration of the 17th of March, and the victory of the Boyne, are as odious as illogical. The yearly commemoration of the introduction of Christian truth into Ireland, bears no resemblance—and God forbid that it should—to the parades and feasting of men pledged in secret oath-bound hostility to their Catholic neighbors, and whose annual display is a monument of religious strife. In the celebration of the 17th of March, all classes and creeds can share, even the enemies of the Church for they have often made frantic efforts to prove that St. Patrick was a Protestant, and surely unless they abjure Christianity they can with perfect propriety honor the day which honors its introduction into Ireland. The celebration of the 12th of July is commemorative of the ascent of a party whose very instincts are those of hate, and whose triumph afforded them a literal gratification of their resolve to wade knee deep in popish blood. In a word the celebrations are in no degree comparative because one is national: the other is not, and never can be. Because one honors a holy Apostle; the other labors to honor the murderer of Gloucester and the paramour of Elizabeth Villiers. Because one is the symbol of love and union and the other is emblematic of hate and discord.

Here in this city of course the Witness enters the foul ring, and in language black and bitter pours its hostility in copious streams on the heads of the victims. Calumnies stale yet often repeated and as often refuted it gives to its readers. It charges the priesthood with inventing Communism and rioting, although it is forced to acknowledge that the Clergy labored to prevent the dreadful collision. And does not common sense teach the merest observer that only for the Catholic clergy the events of the 12th would have been dreadful indeed. Had the priests of New York advised resistance or even acted passively would the tale be told to-day that all the Orange miscreants escaped. No, the Archbishop of New York and his worthy priests are the public saviours of the scoundrels; for, despite Hoffman and his proclamation, Fisk and his Ninth, and all the rest of the Know-Nothings, the Orangemen of New York to-day would be filling the hungry maws of rapacious fish outside the harbor, if the entire Irish Catholic population had determined to repel force with force or prevent the uprising in the vaunted free republic of a gang of illiberal persecutors. We trust that the worst is now over, and yet we fear that it is not. Illegal and bloodthirsty ebullitions of Know-nothingism, viz. Orangeism are periodical to the South of us. Father Bupst was tarred and feathered in Maine, Catholic Churches were wrecked in Pennsylvania, and Mount Benedict tells the story of Massachusetts's disgrace, and New York must pay the penalty for having such a large Catholic population; such magnificent Churches and Educational establishments, but by and by the American supporters of Orangeism will regret having supported that thing which in the language of Phillips "has no head and cannot think; she has no heart and cannot feel; when she moves it is in wrath; when she pauses it is amid ruins;

her prayers are curses; her communion is death; her vengeance is eternity; her decalogue is written in the blood of victims; if she stoops for a moment from her infernal flight it is upon some kindred rock to whet her fangs for keener rapine, and replume her wing for a more sanguinary desperation." Such is the bigotry of which Orangeism is the incarnate son. TIERNAN-O'EGE.

Our subscribers will take notice that the present volume of the TRUE WITNESS is approaching its completion. We trust that all our friends, will forward their subscriptions therefore, in due time. Apart from other considerations there is one that ought to influence a subscriber. It is that his next door neighbor can, by looking at the paper, see the amount owed to us—Thus—"Hiram Smith may get John Jones' paper and thereon see, that Mr. Jones has paid to July, 1870, and consequently is indebted to us one year's subscription. It being a notorious truth that the newspaper depends upon its subscribers, then delinquency in payment for value received becomes a great moral wrong. We have had no great cause of complaint with the mass of our friends, but there are a few, whose worldly sense of honor, at least, ought to impel them to forward the amounts due to us without delay. To our subscribers at large we return our thanks for their support in the past; and we believe we merit its hearty continuance. Twenty-one years ago, we entered the field of journalism, invoking the blessings of God's Holy Mother, and in no case since then, have we deviated one iota from the platform presented by us to the Catholic community. We have tried to do our duty, and a want of zeal can never be said to have marred our effort. Let our subscribers then be on the look out for marked papers, and by sending us without more ado their subscriptions, it will save us a deal of useless trouble.

ABSENTEEISM.—One of the evils which the advocates of Home Rule for Ireland declare to have sprung from the Act of Union passed in 1800 is absenteeism. That is the exodus of the nobility and moneyed men from Ireland; spending in other countries the money values created in Ireland. The Irish people, it appears, are not the only sufferers from this evil. The New York journals are lamenting the flight of wealthy Americans to Europe. It is said that upwards of forty thousand first-class passengers—citizens of the United States—leave by the steamers during the year. Each of these spends on the lowest calculation \$3000 in gold, or an entire of \$120,000,000 annually. We are not surprised that the charms of Europe attract our republican neighbours; and if they visit Ireland, as one of the countries that yearly adds to their stock of brain and power, we believe a portion of the gold carried by them to Europe, will not have been expended worthlessly.

THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PIC-NIC.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that the pic-nic for the benefit of the parentless ones under the protection of St. Patrick was a success, reflecting credit upon the managers, and proving that our people, take a deep interest in the welfare of the Asylum. Mr. Jas. Howley gave his beautiful grounds for the occasion, free of charge, and Mr. B. Tansy generously presented the proceeds of the refreshment department, amounting to \$100, to the institution. His Worship the Mayor attended in the afternoon. "Suffer little children to come unto me," said our Divine Lord; and assuredly He will bless those who are kind to the little orphans.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Director and Trustees of the Saint Patrick's Orphan Asylum beg to offer their cordial thanks to the gentlemen of the Committee, who devoted themselves with so much zeal to carry out successfully the Orphans Pic-Nic, held on the 13th inst.; and to Mr. Howley, who most kindly and generously gave the use of his beautiful grounds gratis. They desire to thank our good Mayor for his generous donation; and all the numerous kind friends who on this, as on all similar occasions, patronized the St. Patrick's Orphan Pic-Nic.

TRENTON, ONTARIO, July 15th, 1871.

PROFESSOR DARWIN INTERVIEWED—THE RESULT.

DEAR EDITOR,—Having interviewed Professor Darwin we hasten to give the result. We give the conversation verbatim.

Cor.—Well! Professor! so we are to understand you to say that Man has descended or rather he should say, has ascended from the Ape. Is that your theory?

Prof. Dar.—Precisely. By the aid of "natural selection"—"the battle for life" and "a geological term of years," Man has evolved himself from the Ape.

Cor.—Man is then exactly nothing else but a well-bred monkey—in fact a civilized Gorilla. Prof. D.—Precisely so.

Cor.—A very ingenious theory! But Professor! I have a difficulty. Pardon me, if I put it. Your theory pushed to its legitimate conclusion would assert that the future Man having become every day more perfect, will eventuate in Angeldom—will in time become an Angel.

Prof. D.—Certainly. Man is fast becoming one. Daily he is becoming more enlightened—in fact more perfect.

Cor.—Well Professor I like your theory amazingly. It is quite evident. Women are angels already. Men will soon become so. But a little incident that happened in our village a short time ago, puzzles me. A poor sick hired girl was thrown upon the hands of our Priest to be nursed and cared for. The poor girl had inflammatory rheumatism, and could not stir hand or foot; so her master—a Protestant—went to the Priest saying that he could keep her no longer. The Priest believing in your theory of the perfectibility of mankind in general, and of Councilor kind in particular, supposed that at their next sitting the Council would provide for the poor girl. Accordingly he found her lodgings, and a nurse, and guaranteed the payment of all expenses. When the Council met, one of the Councilors refused to vote the expenses because the girl was a Catholic; and because the Council did vote the expenses in spite of this opposition, our village Editor and vendor of sewing machines has had chronic colic ever since. Now Professor unless bigotry is a step towards Angeldom, how do you account for this deterioration?

Prof. D.—Nothing easier. Your good Editor is "breeding back." In every generation—in every litter of pups there are always some that "breed back" towards the original stock. Your Editor is evidently only breeding "back," and his case cannot possibly affect the general argument.

Cor.—Thank you Professor. I am to understand then that bigots are the "breeders back" towards apedom.

Prof. D.—Precisely so.

Cor.—Thank you. Good night.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—The readers of the journals of this city have been burthened lately by the complaint of certain correspondents who with imperative urgency demand the incieny of the "Bleury Street Extension," in order to effect a more direct route to the sacred abode of the dead in Mount Royal Cemetery. As an old inhabitant of the city, I would respectfully remark, and I presume I can be sustained in the opinion by far the greater portion of the citizens, that there is no urgent necessity, till some future time, calling for the large expenditure that would be required to complete that Extension. Afterwards would follow the annual incidental repairs which our severe climate necessitate to all the roads.

It cannot be alleged that any material benefit would be derived from its completion, save by those living west of Bleury Street, the distance thence to St. Lawrence St. being inconsiderable, ought not to be weighed as of much consequence by the inhabitants, west of the former street, who from affinity, friendship, or respect, may find themselves called upon to escort the dead to their last resting place.

The outlay required for the above named undertaking could be appropriated with more laudable and beneficial results in draining and other street improvements in localities inhabited by the living poor of the city.

I am, Sir, yours,

PARCUS.

Montreal, 17th July, 1871.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ORILLIA, July 10.

Yesterday the corner stone of the new Catholic church of St. Patrick's was laid, with impressive ceremony, by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto. His Grace was assisted by the Rev. K. A. Campbell, the esteemed Pastor, and Rev. Messrs. Dean O'Connor, of Barrie, Father Briare, of Brook, and Messrs. Egan and Gabney, Ecclesiastical students of St. Michael's College. The box placed under the stone contained the coins of the Dominion, the names of our gracious Queen, the Governor-General and the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario; also the names of the architect, Mr. H. Langley, of Toronto; the superintendent of the building, Mr. A. G. Robinson; the contractors, Messrs. Jackson & Smith, Oliver & Sutherland, and G. Tate; and copies of the TRUE WITNESS, Globe, Leader, Freeman, Irish Canadian, the Orillia Northern Light, Barrie Advance, and Examiner, and Whitty Chronicle; the names of the building committee—the Rev. K. A. Campbell, and Messrs. W. J. Macaulay, C. Moore, J. Coleman, J. Regan and M. Regan. The Venerable Prelate, after the ceremony was over, addressed a large and respectable assemblage of all denominations. He spoke eloquently for upwards of an hour and a-half and was listened

throughout with the most profound attention. An impromptu collection, which amounted to over \$100, was taken up by the pastor of St. Columkill's church. The new church is situated on the corner of Penetanguishene and West streets. The site chosen is a fine one, overlooking the romantic and picturesque lake Couchiching, and in close proximity to the village proper. The size of the church, which is to be of brick, is seventy by thirty-eight feet; the spire will be 125 feet in height. The probable cost will be eight or nine thousand dollars. When completed it will be one of the handsomest churches north of Toronto and a decided ornament to Orillia. A promenade concert and bazaar is to be given here in aid of the building fund of the church. Some leading Toronto amateurs are expected to assist at the concert.—Com.

KINGSTON, July 11th, 1871.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

MR. EDITOR,—Aware of the zeal you have always manifested in the cause of Education, I know you will kindly insert the following account of a grand Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, held in the city of Kingston, on last Thursday evening, under the auspices of the ladies of Notre Dame Convent. It surpassed in brilliancy and effect anything of the kind that has ever been held in the good old city. Such was the invariable opinion of all those who had the pleasure of assisting thereat. As on all such occasions, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity; and the frequent bursts of applause that accompanied the programme throughout, gave ample evidence of the satisfaction felt by all. How consoling it must be to Kingstonians to see in their midst an Institution so deserving of commendation. Indeed the Institution is second to none in the Dominion in point of Educational advantages. Year after year we behold fresh proofs of the zeal and capacity of our good Nuns. And during the scholastic year which has just passed away, we are proud to be able to state that a more brilliant staff of teachers could not be found in the Dominion. Under their able direction the Institution has attained its most high and its palmy state.

Having premised these few remarks we shall now give a brief sketch of the Entertainment. The Very Rev. the Vicar General presided in the absence of our beloved and revered Bishop. He entered the Hall at 8 P.M., accompanied by several of the Rev. Clergy of the Diocese. The hall was tastefully decorated; the wreath and the rose mingling with the laurel and evergreen. The young ladies dressed in the most elegant manner, occupied a stage erected for that purpose; while on every side were to be seen evidences of their industry and application. The fancy work as well as the plain sewing was very much admired, and connoisseurs were heard to say that each was of a very superior kind.

The musical part of the programme was all that could be desired—was rich and rare—was as perfect as could be expected from veteran performers. The selection was admirable, and comprised the finest and choicest pieces from the far-famed and world-renowned composers, Faust, Rossini, and others. A grand Fantasia from Rossini was rendered in excellent style by Miss Cicolari of Kingston. It was considered the grandest strain ever produced by the golden tongue of music. We must not forget moreover a choice selection from Moore's Irish melodies rendered also in splendid style by Miss Smith, also of Kingston. In the musical department, vocal and instrumental, it would be unfair to omit mentioning the name of Miss Brown, daughter of our old townsman Alexander Brown, Esq., who left the city lately for Red River Settlement, greatly to the regret of all his old acquaintances. The vocal music was admirable—and in particular, I would mention the song of "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," by Miss Bowes, and "Call me not back from the Echoless Shore," sung by Miss Comerford. These two songs were really soul inspiring, and drew tears to the eyes of several present.

Another very interesting portion of the entertainment was the "Crowning of the Queen Virtue." The young lady chosen to this high position of Queen, and universally hailed as such by her companions, and to whom the gold medal of Excellence was awarded happened to be another young lady of Kingston, Miss Brophy. We also wish to pay a tribute to Miss Kennedy, of New York, whose musical talents are of a high order.

In the dramatic department the young ladies of Notre Dame Institution were eminently successful. The play was as usual most appropriate; as usual something to amuse, and something to inculcate sound principles of virtue. The play was entitled "Evelina, or the Unknown Wanderer," showing the chequered life and fortunes of a disobedient child, who wandered far away from the parental roof. After many struggles and combats against misery and application she finds herself in presence of her

loving sister whom she had not seen during years of trouble and melancholy. The denouement: The Wanderer is a servant-maid in the household of her sister, long since a matron of acknowledged merit and position.

The virtuous sister—the lady of consideration was played by Miss Brown of New York. She did full justice to the character, and every one present was charmed with her pleasing manner, and exquisite style of performance.

Another character greatly admired was that of Granny full of kindness and hospitality—whose door was ever open to the forlorn and dejected. Miss Burns of Syracuse played the part of Granny admirably.

Miss Lulu Brown also distinguished herself in the character of Miss Howard, a young lady from the city full of strange airs and fancies, who would sooner behold the sun rising in the theatres of London, than displaying its splendors in the Eastern skies.

But the character that pleased all present so much and called forth such outbursts of laughter was the character of *Jemima*—little Jemima, full of fun, full of frolic, full of merriment—always skipping, ever hopping, never at rest. *Jemima* was played by Miss Katie Brophy, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this talented young lady.

But I have already trespassed too far upon your columns. I will conclude by wishing a hearty God-speed to the good work being done in our midst by the learned and accomplished religious of Notre Dame. May their Institution flourish more and more. In a word may that beneficent light which first rose upon the Isle of Montreal shed one day its genial lustre over every town and hamlet of the Dominion.

Yours respectfully,

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE LORETTO CONVENT, MOUNT ST. MARY'S, HAMILTON.

This interesting Seminary for young ladies, with its charming pleasure-grounds, is located on an eminence, extremely delightful and healthy, commanding a prominent view of the city and its beautiful rural scenery. The citizens of Hamilton, on Tuesday, 4th inst., had the rare pleasure of an intellectual treat at the annual distribution of prizes awarded to the young lady students of this institution. During some days previous to this entertainment, the fair students passed a strict examination. They acquitted themselves in a laudable manner. The high degree of talent displayed by the pupils in general, crowned the energies of their genuine instructors, whose lives are dedicated to the service of God and the instruction of youth. The grand entertainment at the annual distribution was attended by his Lordship Bishop Farrell, Very Rev. E. J. Heenan, V.G.; Rev. Thomas Dowling, Paris; Rev. J. J. Schmitz, Formosa; Rev. F. X. Frachen, Toronto; Rev. John O'Rielly, Dundas; Hon. Mr. Alexander; C. Magill, Esq., M.P., &c., &c., with a large appreciative audience of gentlemen and ladies. The entertainment commenced by a "Grand Overture" for eight hands; followed by "Crowning of the Medallists;" Trio; French Dialogue; Vocal Duet, (Italian); Instrumental Duet for eight hands; English Dialogue; Italian Dialogue; Simultaneous Recitation by about thirty little girls, who elicited great and prolonged applause for the style of their delivery. Vocal Solo and chorus; Grand Trio; French Dialogue; Military Duet; Vocal Solo, &c. Next followed an Address and presentation to His Lordship of an elegant photograph representation of the Convent and grounds, embodying a photograph of the Sisters and pupils. The following is the Address:—

My Lord,—The labors of our scholastic year have drawn to a close; and with the unfeeling kindness and untiring interest, which your Lordship has ever manifested in our progress, you have presided over the exercises of to-day—an honor, which we highly appreciate, and which we may say is doubly precious on this occasion, as your absence in Rome last year obliged us to bid farewell to school and its duties, without the approving and cheering words which we have so long been accustomed to hear from our beloved and venerated Bishop, causing a void, which the kindness of the late venerable and Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Father Gordon, and that of his worthy and esteemed successor greatly helped to fill.

We have read that "Gratitude is the aroma of thanksgiving; a delicious draught for the benighted; the flower which raises its head, and exhales its sweets after the rain; a warm glow of the soul, which influences the countenance and the conduct; the music of the heart, when its chords are swept by the breeze of kindness; a crystal spring in a sandy desert, the more highly prized because so rarely found." We would wish to prove to your Lordship that the truth as well as the poetry of this charming virtue is understood by your children of Mount St. Mary's.—Pardon the insufficiency of our words to thank your Lordship. We know they bear as little comparison to our obligation as does the babbling of the brook to the anthem of its source—the mighty ocean.—But our debt is due to a father, and this thought gives us confidence; for we will not be rejected. Therefore, before taking our leave (some forever) of your Lordship, and those kind friends who have so often assisted at our distributions; it has been our ardent wish to present your Lordship with some little souvenir of gratitude from those who have spent so many happy days in this institution, the welfare and success of which have been so fostered and promoted by your interest and zeal.

We trust that our selection of a gift will please your lordship. In fact, the choice was prompted by the feeling that you would value no thing more than a picture of our Convent home, and its happy inmates: something which will remain, when that joyous group will be scattered far and wide; something which may sometimes serve to remind you of your Lordship to pray for us, that not one of us may be missing from the right hand on the Great Accounting Day.

Thanking Your Lordship again for all your kindness and interest, the Reverend Gentlemen, and all our friends for the patience and attention shown towards us to-day.

We will say to all a reluctant good-bye. LORETTO MR. ST. MARY'S, } HAMILTON, July 4, 1871. } The Bishop made a brief and suitable reply.—Com.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—The names of Miss MacDougall, of Goderich, Ont., and Miss Scanlan, of Halifax, N.S., were accidentally omitted in the notice of the distribution of premiums at the Convent of Notre Dame de Williamstown. Each of these young ladies received the Silver Medal.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) DEAR SIR,—You will much oblige me and I am certain the numerous friends of the Rev. M. Lalor by publishing the enclosed Address, which was presented to him, on the eve of his departure from Picton, by the worthy and respected members of other denominations of that town, to whom the Catholics of Prince Edward county owe a deep debt of gratitude for the kind and friendly sentiments expressed for their late revered Pastor, who after a laborious and faithful service of upwards of forty years in Canada, as a zealous Pastor, has now resigned his trust to end his days in his loved Green Isle. May God grant him the enjoyment of many happy years there, and reward him hereafter as being His good and faithful servant, is the sincere prayer and wish of his numerous friends.

Yours truly, J. O'B. S.

To the Rev. M. Lalor, Parish Priest, Picton.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—In God's good Providence, after a long life spent in His service, it has pleased Him to accomplish the days when His faithful Shepherd shall reap the reward in his declining years of his constancy and faith in administering the Holy ordinances of his vocation, by permitting him to enjoy, we hope, a peaceful and calm retirement in his native Ireland—whither we learn it has been the wish of your heart for the past year to end your days; and while we as Christian friends and neighbours sincerely regret your departure from our midst, we rejoice to know it is of your own seeking; and that in taking this step failing health and an enfeebled constitution plead a change of climate and absence from labor, where the scenes of your youthful days and old and engaging associations which time and distance have mellowed with the ripeness of maturer years, afford that solace and comfort so very desirable in your present position, and which in God's good mercy may bring with it a renewal of health and strength.

Although, Rev. Sir, not of your flock, we know full well that no man has worked more laboriously or more faithfully, for upwards of thirty years, in the mission field of your labors; and the unaffected and unpretending manner in which you have all along so quietly yet so devotedly applied yourself to the spiritual charge of those whose souls have been in your keeping, have been the general theme of admiration of all denominations of good men; and by your humble walk in life, your unbounded charity, your care for the sick and needy and the poor of your Parish, have endeared yourself to all who have the pleasure of your acquaintance.

Many of your early friends remember that when you came here to fulfil your mission, the prospect was very barren; but by your indefatigable zeal and energy you set about the good work, and made a fruitful vineyard to spring up in its place. The little frame Church was supplanted by a strong and substantial stone building; the little tinkling bell was removed, and in its place a sonorous and beautifully-toned one placed in the tower; the School House was enlarged, and for the few straggling children that then attended its teachings now its numbers have increased to one hundred; and to make every part complete, a handsome and expensive iron fence has lately been erected, entirely under your own supervision. And now, having done all things well, like a faithful Steward of the mysteries of Christ, you calmly and modestly resign your trust, when age and growing infirmities can do no more, to seek that quiet rest in the land of your fathers, where a good conscience void of offence will sustain you in cheerfulness until the day when your earthly career will cease to be felt. And may God's blessing go with you—a prosperous voyage and health and happiness attend you—is the sincere prayer of all.

(Signed by W. Ross, M.P., G. Striker, M. P. P., Judge Fairfield, Capt. Downes, P. Low, Q. C., Mayor Owens, and over one hundred citizens, including the Ministers of all denominations, in Picton.)

The Rev. gentleman's characteristic modesty has always impelled him to decline every species of address, except the present. Even to this, which has evidently moved him deeply, he did not write any formal reply, and the answer which we print was embodied in his farewell sermon, and accurately reported by a member of his congregation.

On Sunday morning, 2nd inst., before leaving the Altar, the Rev. Gentleman said:

"I must say, in reply to a document placed in my hands yesterday, by my Protestant friends and well wishers, that I was more than surprised at the many expressions of kindness and regret at my departure. My feelings were quite overcome when the address so feelingly written and so numerously and respectfully signed was presented to me. I can assure you my friends that it will always be a source of great pleasure to me to have those old and young familiar names to look over and to think over, in my lonely hours when I arrive in the land of my birth. The persons whose names are signed to that address will always be before me—though so far apart that my eyes cannot see them—in a spiritual sense I shall never lose sight of them. And now that I am about to leave you for ever, there is, one favor I ask of you, my Catholic friends, and that is that you always love and respect the names of every man on that address and teach your children to love and respect them, for the great kindness and respect they have shown for your old Priest, who is going home to die. I can only say in conclusion that the blessing of God, both spiritual and temporal, may remain with them and their families for all time to come."

Le Canadian says the Hon. Mr. McGreevy will shortly be named a Senator in place of the late Mr. Elzear Duchesnay.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION:

TO THE REVEREND JAMES C. LYNCH, P.P.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—We, your dutiful Parishioners of the Parish of St. Alphonse, Allumettes Island, take this opportunity of expressing to you our feelings of cordial respect. To say we esteem and reverence you, the anointed of God, who, for the past twenty-six years, has so assiduously ministered to our spiritual wants, would convey but a faint idea of our sentiments. In you, Rev. Sir, we have found one who is, indeed, worthy to be called Father. Your soothing consolations at the bedside of the sick and dying as well as your good and kindly counsels have been alike the solace and salvation of many a weary breast.

We pray God that you may live long and remain with us to guide us by your wise admonitions and precepts; and should it be our lot to sojourn in other lands, away from you, be assured, Reverend Sir, you shall not be forgotten; but will always be remembered with gratitude and affection, while our prayers and good wishes shall always be with you.

Accept, Rev. Sir, the Carriage which we present you with this, as a token of our sincere esteem and regard; not so much, indeed, for its value as for the spirit in which it is given.

In conclusion, Rev. and Dear Sir, allow us to renew our expression of love and gratitude; and to wish you every happiness in this world and the crown of glory in the world to come.

Signed in behalf of the Congregation, WM. L. GRAY, TERENCE DUFF, JOHN FITZPATRICK, N. KENNEDY, St. Alphonse, Allumettes Island, } 9th July, 1871.

REPLY.

MY DEAR PARISHIONERS.—I receive your flattering Address with many thanks. You address me with your esteem and gratitude for me as your Pastor. That is superfluous. I have experienced both as well as any priest in the British Provinces. I have, as you say, been your pastor for over a quarter of a century. I have administered the soothing consolations of our holy Religion in the administration of the Sacraments to your aged and deceased parents and cherished friends. I have asked the blessing of Heaven on you at the Altar of God at your nuptials; I have annually broken the Bread of Life to your good and pious offspring; and should it be the will of Divine Providence to spare my health, and the will of those who are appointed over me, to leave me amongst you, it will be my future solicitude to watch over your spiritual wants, and of the now rising generation of this large and extensive mission.

It is true I had many inconveniences to suffer during my sojourn amongst you. But it had been lightened by your docility and the good fruits that are now manifested by your sobriety and your filial obedience to the admonitions of your pastor.

I accept, dear Parishioners, the Carriage you present me with; and I receive it in the spirit of the words of your Address. I beg herewith to return my sincere thanks, at the same time, to John Coghlan, Esq., J.P., for a rich and costly set of Harness as his private gift.

I have also to thank my dearly beloved parishioners of St. Bridget's, Sheen, for their generous and munificent donation of (\$80) Eighty Dollars. All those marks of esteem, love, and regard for a poor priest for only complying with the incumbent duty imposed upon him for fulfilling the sacred functions of his holy ministry, shall never be obliterated from his heart. That God may always keep you in His holy keeping shall ever be the prayer of your devoted pastor in Jesus Christ. J. C. LYNCH, P.P.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY GUIDE.—

We have received the International Railway Guide for July. It is published by C. R. Chisholm & Co., and contains time-tables of all the lines of Canadian and American Railways corrected to date. It contains also a fund of information on general railway matters, besides traffic returns and light reading. We need scarcely say that it is one of the most useful publications now regularly issued from the press, and is almost indispensable to tourists and travellers of all kinds.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers, St. Patrick's School, took place last evening at their rooms, Glacis street. There was a very large attendance, composed principally of the parents and other relatives of the pupils, as well as a number of clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church in this city, and amongst whom we recognized the Very Rev. Vicar General Cozzani, Rev. Mr. Maguire, Rev. Mr. Bonneau, Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. Abbe Doherty, &c. Previous to the distribution of the premiums the Rev. Father, under the able direction of the Rev. Brother Archelus, gave a theatrical representation of two pieces—"The Harvest Storm," and "Cherry Bounce." In both plays the characters, although not exactly held up to the mirror of nature were very well played, and reflect considerable credit upon the gentleman under whose direction they were framed. The parts were well committed to memory, and delivered without hesitation or the assistance of the prompter. The music, principally of a national character, was also very good, and met from the audience frequent and warm applause. Above the stage certain folds of green cloth were tastefully arranged, and decorated at regular places with Shamrocks of gold. The words "God Save the Pope" was inscribed also in letters of gold on the stationary green curtain. At the back of the stage the wall was neatly covered with flags of the French tricolor pattern. Immediately before the distribution of prizes, the boys sang with good effect the soul stirring song and chorus, "God Save Ireland." The prizes were delivered to the lads by the Rev. Vicar General, who, previous to taking his leave, expressed his great satisfaction at the advanced state of the pupils of this popular academy.—Quebec Chronicle, July 14th.

The picnic of the "Young Irishmen's Association," held yesterday, was a complete success, and the arrangements were properly carried out by the Com-

mittee of Management. A large number attended; the weather was all that could be desired, and everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all who were present.—Ibid.

PERPETRATOR OF GAULT OUTRAGE CAPTURED.—The public will be pleased to learn that the lad Vian, the perpetrator of the Gault outrage, was re-captured this forenoon by the Police, and that he has been identified by A. F. Gault, Esq., as the one who fired the pistol and shot him through the cheek in his house in McGill College Avenue, early in June last.

The prisoner Louis Vian, alias Janveau, alias Peterow, aged 15 years, who escaped a week ago from the Central Station, is the criminal. The detectives arrested a cousin of his on a charge of robbery, and he implicated Vian, who, he stated, was about to quit his hiding in the city and clear for the States. This morning about ten o'clock Detectives Murphy and Cullen were watching the wharves, when Murphy espied Vian on board the S.S. "Lapatrie" and took steps for his capture, but Vian saw the detective before the latter got to the steamer. In the meantime Murphy, who was alone, sent word to the Central Station, and two or three constables with Cullen came down, as if Murphy went on board Vian would most likely be "impaled on the wharf and get off." Sub-constable Allair, was sent up to Joe Vincent's for a boat, and others watched the wharf while the two detectives went on board and searched the steamer, but no Vian could be found. Detectives Murphy, however, in looking over the stern of the steamer, saw Vian clinging to the rudder chains, and immediately after Murphy was over the rail, and sliding down caught Vian, who was then safely put in a boat and taken to the Central Station. Mr. Gault was sent for and on seeing Vian, at once recognized him as the lad who shot at him.—Witness, 17th inst.

THE MONTREAL DIRECTORY.—The Montreal Directory for 1871 is now published, and if the previous ones have been found worthy of commendation, much more so is the one now before us. The difference between a good and a bad directory is that, while the former is indispensable, the latter is worthless. The fact that the Montreal Directory has become a *shop* in the city is, therefore, the best commendation that can be bestowed upon it. The proof that it is indispensable is felt and acknowledged by everybody engaged in any business or occupation which involves dealings with their fellow-men. And not only has the book itself become indispensable, but, from the manner in which the publisher has ever contrived to introduce some improvement into the work in aiming at perfection, the public have come to as confidently expect that each year will present them with something new in connection with the work. And up to the present they have not been disappointed. This year several new features have been introduced, which will be found of great usefulness. At the cost of considerable time and no little expense, all the names in the Directory have been corrected the last thing before going to press, by a personal canvass of all the houses in the city. This is it scarcely necessary to say, will render the work infallible for the object for which it is intended. The name of every household, and in many cases, the occupants of boarding houses, hotels, &c., have been taken down. In the miscellaneous information department, a great deal has been added of the most useful character. But the principal addition has been the names of the inhabitants of the outside municipalities. Many of these municipalities will, in all probability, be shortly annexed to the city, and will form part of Montreal proper. Mr. Lovell has anticipated this event, and has given to each of these places a separate and distinct compilation. Any one at a glance can see the situation, extent and population of Hochelaga, St. Jean Baptiste Village, Coteau St. Augustin, Coteau St. Louis, Coteau St. Pierre, Cote des Neiges, Cote St. Antoine, Cote St. Catherine, Cote St. Louis, Cote St. Paul, Longue Point, Lower Laclaire Road, Mount Royal Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Petite Cote, and Tanneries West, all in addition to the city itself. For all this extra work, labor and information, nothing is added to the price of the book, but the publisher confidently expects that its increased usefulness will amply compensate him for the outlay. In conclusion, we may add that the work is well printed and bound, and is altogether most creditably turned out.—Daily News.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning one of the constables of the Water Police, while on duty at the King's Basin, observed floating in the water the body of a male child. The constable immediately brought it ashore and placed it in the dead-house. The deceased appeared to be about ten years of age, and was poorly clad. The body had evidently been some time in the water. There was nothing to indicate who he was, or how he came to be drowned. An inquest was held by Coroner Jones, and a verdict returned of "found drowned." The Coroner gave orders that the body should be placed in the Roman Catholic Cemetery vault for identification.—Gazette, 17th inst.

THE MARCHES OF LOUISE AND PRINCESS LOUISE.—It is confirmed that the Marchioness of Lorne and the Princess Louise will arrive in Canada about the commencement of autumn, and will visit the United States. Official notice of the visit is about to be sent to Washington, and it is said that the Prince Alexis of Russia will arrive at the same time.

Mr. Eddy, the successful candidate for Ottawa County, has done a very graceful act in presenting the widow of the late Mr. Macaulay with \$2,000. Mr. Macaulay lost his life in working for Mr. Eddy's election.

The potato bug commissioners have reported to the Ontario Government. They think that Paris green, mixed with flour, is the best remedy for the pest.

A case of a child being put to death by a cat is related by the London Free Press. An infant child of Mr. Geo. Walker, of Westminster, died under the following melancholy circumstances. Mrs. Walker left it in bed and asleep. On her return she found a large cat crouched upon its breast and "sucking its breath," as the term is understood to be. Upon driving the cat away, she discovered, to her great horror, that her babe was dead. This is the first case of the kind heard of in that neighborhood.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.—The new Cathedral of St. Peter's, on Cemetery street, now shows its walls above the high fence round the lot, and the whole building seems to be going on tolerably satisfactorily. The hay crop around Mount Forest is generally light, in some places clover and timothy being less than half a crop. Farmers fear fodder will be scarce next winter.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bury, T. Murray, \$3; Richibucto, N.B., Mrs. C. McDermott, \$2; Joliette, W. B. Trumble, \$2.50; Carden, J. Shaver, \$1; Mimosa, J. McMahon, \$2; Grass Pond, Rev. Az. Desnoyers, \$1; L'Anvers, Rev. N. Ouellette, \$2; Peterborough, Rev. Mr. Lynch, \$2. Per P. Mungovin, — Trenton, J. T. Forest, \$2; Norwood, P. C. Foley, \$4; W. McCarthy, \$2; J. McCarthy, \$2; Clifton, Rev. J. Michel, \$2. Per Rev. H. McDonald, Picton, N.S.—Merigonish Island, J. McGregor, \$5.

Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where it has been introduced, and it is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is "a combination and a form indeed" for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and

allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind. 20

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRAVEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills!" Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London

OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal, meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St. Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omais. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge, cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has constantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the Depot, which can be reached in ten minutes; and it presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-seeker can desire.

The microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become encrusted, 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 is 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, Sp. Register, N.Y.

Died.

In New York, on the 5th July, Gertrude Genevieve Fetterman, beloved wife of James A. McMaster, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the New York Freeman's Journal.—Requiescat in pace

In New York, on the 29th ultimo, of Chronic Rheumatism, Augustus Joseph, second surviving son of the late Henry Jones, Esq., of Brockville, Ontario.—R.I.P.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

Table with columns: Montreal, July 17, 1871. Items include Haulk Spanish Sole, No. 1, No. 2, Slaughter, Waxed Upper, Grained do, Splits, Kips, Canada, Sheep-Skin, Bull-Cow, Emannelled Cow do, Patent Cow do, English Kips.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with columns: July 17. Items include Flour #100 lbs., Middlings, Fine, Superior, Fancy.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns: July 14, 1871. Items include Flour #100 lbs., Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat #56 lbs., Barley, Pease, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Items include Potatoes, Turnips, Hares, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Butter, Cheese, Onions, Maple Sugar, Honey, Lard, Eggs, Haddock, Apples, Hay, Straw.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. GREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET. Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam-Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally attended to.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE CHAPTER OF PARIS.—The Cathedral Chapter of the Diocese of Paris has forwarded a touching Address to the Holy Father in which, in the midst of their own deep affliction, they congratulate His Holiness on the attainment of the 25th anniversary of his election.

M. THIERS ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.—Recently, M. Thiers made an important expose of the financial situation of France. His statement was clear enough, and, on the whole, encouraging.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The Constitutionnel asserts that, out of 55,000 inscribed members of the Paris branch of the Internationale, 8,000 were killed during the recent insurrection, and nearly 20,000 are now prisoners.

THE FRANCO-HANOVERIAN LEGION.—It will be remembered that after the close of the war between Prussia and Austria a number of Hanoverian soldiers who declined to transfer their allegiance to the victorious Sovereign were formed into a legion in the French service.

Boyer to Bismarck to ascertain his demands. In the course of the general conversation Bismarck said: "I cannot say what will befall France, nor what is the future that awaits her; but I do know this, that it will redound to her shame, to her eternal shame in all time, in all ages, and in all tongues, to have abandoned her Emperor as she did after Sedan."

The city of Lyons is bankrupt, and has suspended payment. France, with every appearance of success, has appealed to her sister nations for a loan.

There are sixty thousand workmen engaged in removing the debris and in rebuilding the place laid waste in Paris by the incendiaries of the Commune. To repair all the damages resulting to the city and its immediate vicinity from its two sieges September last, one hundred thousand men will probably be required for five years, and this will be something to the unfortunate Parisians.

PARIS, July 13.—The Government has despatched a representative to England to endeavor to induce the British Government to consent to a modification of the Treaty of Commerce between France and England, bearing date January 23rd, 1860.

General L'Admirault, Military Commander of Paris, has officially notified the managers of theatres, cafes, and other place of public resort that they will close at midnight, as was formerly the case.

Deputies to the Assembly from the provinces occupied by the German troops are earnestly pressing upon President Thiers the policy of anticipating future payment of the German indemnity. It is said Thiers encourages the idea, and that negotiations with Germany upon the subject have already been entered upon.

The Orleans Princess are about to pay a visit to Guizot. The Tuileries gardens will shortly be opened to the public.

Baron Haussman is a candidate for office at the Municipal Elections. It is rumored that the Duke de Broglie will succeed Favre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that Aueal will take charge of the portfolio now held by Larey.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.—Of all eminent French personages, perhaps the least known is the one who, as the half of Europe believes, is about to be called to ascend the throne of France.

Count de Chambord has led a life of consistent retirement, broken only by visits from a few adherents, by occasional travel, and by the publication of a few letters provoked by the incidents of the hour. Unhated, unfeared, and unwatched, he has slipped out of observation, until his very appearance is to the mass of European society absolutely unknown.

Count de Chambord, it is clear, has thought out the ends he desires, but has avoided through life the trouble of thinking out the means through which he expects that they may be secured. This is not the temper of a despot, or of a man eager for personal rule; but rather of a constitutional King, whose notion of his own prerogative is that it gives him, above all men, the right to take as well as to demand advice, whose function will be mainly to decide whether the men he selects do succeed or fail in realizing his objects.

ous Democrat. "Save France, for it is mine," was his thought; and to him Gambetta, while saving France, was no more obnoxious than a clever counsel is to the client who personally dislikes his opinions. His pledge to pardon all, to employ all, to have no party, is not a pledge of policy, but the expression of an instinct, of a sense of inherent superiority, of a feeling that any one born a Frenchman who enters his service is returning repentantly to his duty, that he has a right to command all, so inalienable that no question of party has in his presence any meaning.

A King whose mind was thus penetrated with the spirit of Royalism would, in most instances, be a despot; but in the case of the Count de Chambord the effect of his creed has been to tranquillise, rather than to intensify, the kingly thirst for power. He has waited for the throne for thirty years as an heir to a great property waits, quite sure of its arrival, but quite incapable of intriguing to accelerate it.

The Count de Chambord, it is clear, has thought out the ends he desires, but has avoided through life the trouble of thinking out the means through which he expects that they may be secured. This is not the temper of a despot, or of a man eager for personal rule; but rather of a constitutional King, whose notion of his own prerogative is that it gives him, above all men, the right to take as well as to demand advice, whose function will be mainly to decide whether the men he selects do succeed or fail in realizing his objects.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman.—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began to think well of."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. "For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS.

- "Contain no opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. "An elegant combination for coughs." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. "I recommend their use to public Speakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

The Drawing of Prizes at De La Salle Institute, Toronto, has been postponed until the 25th inst.: BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR!

GRAND BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES, IN THE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO.

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.

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.

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.

- 1st Prize—Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lysen, 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 Dolci—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—Marble Statue of the Blessed Virgin, presented by Rev. Bro. Candian, 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.

- 41st—Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate Conception. 42nd—Life of Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orain. 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. 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. Aphramis, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec. 62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by Abbe Darras—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—A 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 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 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 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 \$200. 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.

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. 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.; P. Rooney, Esq.; J. Mulvey, Esq.; P. Burns, Esq.; B. L. 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.

TICKETS FOR THE DRAWING ONE DOLLAR EACH. 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.

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'Conno, King-st; P. Doyle, Arcade; C. A. Backus, Toronto-st.; J. Birmingham, Ottawa; M. Fahey, Kingston; Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

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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 late 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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRY 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. June 14th, 1870.

GRAND BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING TO COME OFF AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL ORILLIA,

ON THE 25th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1871 For the purpose of raising funds to Build a New Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250.
2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Child \$50.00.
3. A Satin Dress worth \$30.00.
4. A set of real Angola Furs, \$20.00.
5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.
6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00.
7. A first-class Ottoman.
8. A valuable Picture.
9. 1 set of Furs.
10. An Embroidered Sofa Cushion.
11. A Violin and Case.
12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15.00.
13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00.
14. A splendid bound Bible.
15. A Silver Cane Stand.
16. A German Raised Cushion.
17. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame.
18. A Shawl.
19. A Boy's Cloth Coat.
20. A Child's Dress embroidered.
21. A Ladies' Work-Box highly finished.
22. A pair of Seal Sowed Boots.
23. A valuable Sofa Cushion.
24. 1 Concertina.
25. A pair of Men's Boots.
26. A Violin.
27. A Winey Dress.
28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers.
29. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the German Army.
30. A History of Ireland.
31. A large Doll beautifully dressed.
32. A fat Sheep.
33. 1 pair of Vases.
34. A breakfast Shawl.
35. A splendid Parlour Lamp.
36. 1 large Album.
37. A Ladies' Satchel.
38. 1 Knitted Bodice.
39. 1 Child's Minerva.
40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs of the Army.
41. 1 pair of Vases.
42. 1 handsome gilt Lamp.
43. 1 Concertina.
44. A valuable work of English Literature.
45. 1 pair of gilt Vases.
46. 1 dozen linen Collars.
47. 1 pair of Children's Boots.
48. 1 pair of Corsets.
49. 1 large Doll.
50. A pair of fancy vases.

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts. Each.

A Complimentary Ticket presented to each person disposing of a Book of Ten Tickets. All communications and remittances to be addressed to Rev. E. A. CAMPBELL, Atherly, Ont. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the papers.

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

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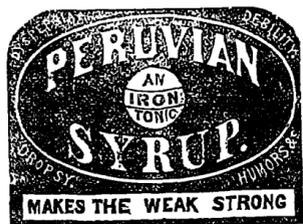
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Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up. For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course. For Whooping Coughs, give small doses three or four times a day. For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome. No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it. So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

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Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:—

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Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using Spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or the eyes become dim; one or both cheeks; the pupils dilate; an lid; the nose runs along the lower eye-lid; the nostrils are irritated, swells, and sometimes bleed; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of TOBACCO, CIGARS, MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR-ROOT PIPES. Please give him a call.

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, PRACTICAL HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 221 M'GILL STREET, (NEAR NOTRE DAME), WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their friends and the public to their Stock, which has been Selected with the GREATEST Care from the BEST Houses in the Trade, and will be found COMPLETE in all its details. Montreal, May 10th, 1871.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on THURSDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes. MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax. 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping. 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2ND SECTION. 3rd year.—Business Class. This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c. N.B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS. 1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Calligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions); 8th Insurance; 9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3RD AND LAST SECTION. 4th year.—Class of Polite Literature. MATTERS. 1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy.

5th year.—Class of Science. MATTERS. 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law. 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada. 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction. \$100.00 per annum. Half Boarders. 20.00. Day-Scholars. 10.00. Bed and Bedding. 6.00. Washing and Mending of Linen. 6.00. Use of Library. 1.00.

LONGMOORE & WILSON, PRINTERS, 42 St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

SELLING OFF. NOTICE. IMPORTANT SALE, BY J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

The public are informed that we have determined to dispose of the whole of our extensive Spring and Summer Stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HABERDASHERY, etc., at a VERY CONSIDERABLE SACRIFICE. The advantages which we offer during this sale, (which has commenced), are—that the entire stock of Clothing will be sold off at a positive reduction of fully ONE-THIRD. We have strictly decided, that during the sale, there will be BUT ONE PRICE MADE.

The character of the Stock—the present reduced prices of it—and the principle of insisting on ONE PRICE as the rule of the sale are facts, (when circulated through the entire City) that must induce any thinking person to spare half an hour for an inspection of the goods. During the first two weeks, the best of the Stock may probably be bought up by traders in the same business; so that those who can spare a little ready cash, will do wisely by making their call as early as possible.

MEN'S PANTS DEPARTMENT. Lot 20—150 Black Doe Pants, \$4.25 for \$2.75. Lot 21—150 Black Doe Pants, \$5.50 for \$4. Lot 22—120 Extra Fine do \$6.50 for \$4.40. Of those and Fine Cassimere Pants, there is a very large assortment. Lot 23—200 Mens' Working Pants, \$2.50 for \$1.50. Lot 24—200 Mens' Tweed Pants, \$3 for \$2. Lot 25—180 Mens' Tweed Pants, \$4.25 for \$2.75. Lot 26—160 Mens' Fine Pants, \$5.50 for \$3.75. Lot 27—150 Mens' Extra Fine \$6.50 for \$4.25. The Mechanics of the City are invited to an inspection of our large stock of Pants in which Goods there will be found to be a very considerable saving. The same fair proportion of Reduction will be made throughout ALL the Departments. Full catalogues of Sale to be had at our Store. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

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GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 400 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homoeopaths, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains Their obedient servant, J. A. HARTÉ, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, May, 1870.

A. M. D. G. ST MARY'S COLLEGE MONTREAL. PROSPECTUS. THIS College conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits. Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars. \$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders. 7.00 " For Boarders. 15.00 " Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, MAY be consulted personally or by letter at his Office, 503 Craig Street, near corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Streets, Montreal, P.Q. The Doctor is an adept in the more serious diseases of women and children, his experience being very extensive. Office Hours—From 7 to 10 a.m.; and from 4 to 10 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate stations at 8.00 a.m. Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Bramford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 P. M. Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and intermediate stations at 6 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate Stations at 4:00 P.M. Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., 12 Noon, 2:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M. The 2:00 P.M. Train runs through to Province line. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 6:45 A.M. Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9:00 A.M. Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Central at 3:45 P. M. Express for Island Pond at 2:00 P.M. Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, at 10:10 P.M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

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