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# The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871.

NO. 42.

MONA THE VESTAL.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF ST. PATRICK.

BY MRS. ANNA H. DORSEY.

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

"Lady, we are at the portals of Innistore; throw back thy veil a little way," said Lena, knocking at the wicket. "I am sorry to disturb thee, Dathy, at so early an hour," said Lena, when the porter opened it; "but I have come on a business errand to my sister, and also to bring a small present to thyself."

"Good Lena, thou art welcome. Wait until I take down the bars. Thou must not be kept standing after so long a trudge," said Dathy, who disappeared; and after a rattling of chains and the lumbering sounds of displaced bars, one side of the portal, iron-ribbed and grim, was thrown open, and the two women entered the lodge, where there was no want of substantial comfort.

"Say, good Lena, is this thy daughter?—If she is, she looks more like an Egyptian than thou dost."

"No, Dathy; she is not my child, except by adoption. She is a poor orphan who has been confided to my care. Sit here, navourneeu, and rest a moment while I get out the hose which I knit for my friend Dathy—may they fit thee as well as the good wishes that made them!" said Lena, turning out the contents of her basket, to direct the man's attention from Mona. "Aha! there they are—the brightest scarlet and purest white in Munster. Our monarch himself does not wear a finer or softer fleece."

"My good and excellent Lena!" cried Dathy, in an ecstasy of delight, "who of the good people set thee on this? The very thing I wanted! Now, Dathy! do *choroide quoniam* in such hose thou wilt be invincible! We'll see if that jilting hussy Maia will turn up her pert nose at the wearer of scarlet and white. A thousand thanks, Lena! Here are wine and wheaten bread for thyself and daughter."

"I thank thee," said Lena, accepting the offered refreshment. "I have brought this young maiden to my sister, who wants an assistant in the nursery. I know that she is faithful and even tempered, and thought none would better suit the place. But I must hurry back, to be in time to pack up our produce for the fair," said Lena, in her quiet way.

"True," said Dathy, surveying his large, well-turned limbs and the brilliant hose with equal complacency; "she sent word down last night that she expected thee. Even-tempered didst thou say is the *Collen duu*? It is well for her. I'd rather be pitched naked into a thornbush than have to serve under Aileen,—saving thy presence, Lena. I expect she's in a glorious snarl now! Old Panthea's been crippled these three weeks; and, in addition to the uproar caused by that,—for Aileen, never sick herself, thinks it is treason for any one to complain, however ill they may be,—we were all set wild last night by the arrival of a troop of guests, who brought such wonderful tidings from Tara that I have not slept a wink since letting them in. Hast heard aught extraordinary, good Lena?"

"Nothing," replied Lena. "Well, I might as well be the first to tell thee: for it has brought great sorrow to Innistore, and a black woe to the house of Munster! Thou hast doubtless heard of certain wretches called Christians? Yes, Well, they are enchanters. I hear they can turn a lamb to a wolf, or a cuckoo to an eagle, by a look of their eye; and it is said there are many of them in these parts. Anyhow, one of them, named Patricius, was at Tara; and they say he stood on a hillock at *Firte-Fir-Tee*, on the banks of the Boyne, the day the Baal-fire was kindled on the plains of Mugh-Breagh, three miles off, and put it out by shutting his eyes and blowing his breath toward it. Only think! Then the people fled in confusion, pursued by a dragon, which devoured men, women, and children in their flight. The next day the idol appeared before the Parliament at Tara, and under the very nose of the Druids enchanted the monarch Lagaire, the Arch-Poet Dubtach, two Druids, a young noble from Gaul, and, worst of all, the pride of Munster, our bard, our prince, the beautiful and noble Abaris." Here Dathy wiped off a genuine tear, but continued:—"After which he chained them all, and changed them into beasts and birds, and carried them off in iron cages to a bleak island, called Lough Derg, where he has locked them up in a cavern of fire."

"And they all became Christians?" asked Lena, scarcely able to keep down the exultation of her soul.—"all?"

"Every one. And they say that the Arch-Druid Semo has never spoken a word since,—that the curse of Patricius is upon him. Didst thou ever hear anything so absurd as their belief? They declare that the King of the Jews—the Jews are a foreign and detestable race—is God, and He and they are trying to subvert our free and glorious land to his dominions! That is their religion. That is the reason they are threatening our free institutions with disaster and ruin."

"It is terrible, if true," said Lena, with a quiet smile. "But, good Dathy, send me one with us now to the castle: the people are stirring, and it is passed sunrise, I have to hasten back."

Lena was anxious to get back, to dispatch a messenger to the saintly Finian with the news she had heard, that he might be on his guard, and use more than usual caution in coming to and fro.

"True, I had forgotten. Come hither, Malchy," he cried to a man-at-arms who was washing his face at the court fountain. "Sit here, my friend, until I go with this dame and her daughter to the castle. Here is wine; there hangs a rasher. Make thyself at home: when I return, we will breakfast together."

The man-at-arms, nothing loath to the enjoyment of an easy chair and good fare, came with a broad grin on his coarse features in obedience to the summons, and, as he passed Mona, gave her a tap with his great hirsute hand on her cheek. Almost fainting with terror, she clung to Lena, nor lifted her veil again until they were seated in the apartment that served as a play-room for the noble children of Innistore, and over which Lena's sister, an ill-favored and ill-tempered person, presided, it being one of the nursery suite.

"Is she good-tempered? is she active? is she willing? can she sweep? can she sew? can she sing? can she hold a child? can she feed a baby? can she make gruel? can she scrub?" Mona heard her asking, with such sharp volubility that it sounded like the pattering of hailstones on a shield. "Speak up, and tell us what thou canst do."

"I know but little," said Mona, with humble courage; "but I will be obedient, and endeavor to perform well whatever tasks are assigned me."

"Ha! thou hast a voice like the cuckoo, and thy speech shows gentle breeding; but, mind, there are no little *braveries* here to wait on my lady," said the virago. "But I'll try thee; and I do think, if thy great wild eyes and yellow skin don't scare the baby into fits, we may do something with thee. So, Lena, thou canst leave her. I have my hands so full since that old wretch Panthea took to bed, that I get out of my senses a dozen times a day. I am tolerably patient, though, and will try to teach the girl something. But mind, young miss, no flaunting with the grooms and soldiers, and, above all, no words when I scold!"

"Thou wilt find Correen modest, sister. I only beg thou wilt let her have her sup up here, that she may not have to be among the men in the servants' hall. And another thing. Sometimes I shall come for her, to spend a night at home. Promise me that she shall go," said Lena, with tingling cheeks and a glance at Mona, who was standing near her, with folded hands and downcast eyes.

"The Banishes fly off with ye, for putting such notions into the girl's head—but, by our mother's milk, I suppose I must say yes, for thy sake, Lena,—that is, if thou dost not come for her too often to spend a night, and if she gets back by sunrise. As for her taking her sup here, she's welcome, as I like to go down sometimes myself. We're in a stew at Innistore, now I can tell thee; what with the witchcraft of the Christians, and the apostasy of the bard Abaris, the very winds blow us sorrow.—That old Roman slave, Panthea, pretends to be lame; my lady storms and threatens; the child's sick. Here—what's thy name?"

"Correen," said Lena. "Here, Correen, lay off thy veil, and fly round and clear this room; the children are shrieking," cried the termagant, rushing into another room.

"Be patient; have good courage, my child," whispered Lena, when they were alone.—"When the holy Finian returns, I will come for thee."

She kissed her hand, and Mona felt a tear drop on it. Lena went away; and Mona felt a chill and shudder pass over her.

"This is not death; there seems nothing great or heroic in it,—nothing worthy of offering to the Most High God," thought Mona.—"But it is suffering; yes, it is suffering; and what matters it, sweet Lord, how we suffer, if we suffer for and with Thee? Here will I think of Thee in Thy Passion, here will I learn the science of meekness and humility."

Her instinctive neatness and innate love of order gave success to her task, and when the virago Aileen came to inspect the room she did not beat her.

And now, in truth, commenced her soul's warfare. She was the servant of servants; but she thought of the Crucified, and was silent.—She was pursued from morning until night by petty tyrannies, which would have maddened her had she not been a Christian; she was struck and buffeted by ill-governed children, jeered and scoffed at by underlings, exposed to fatigues and labor beyond her strength, without a kind word or a soft look to sweeten her toils; and sometimes—yes, sometimes she felt weak

and wavering, and numbed by the torture, until she remembered Him on whose mangled shoulders the heavy Cross was laid. She was human; she felt now her weakness, and would have sunk into a very abyss of despair, had not the thought of the great ransom that was paid for her on Calvary given her strength, hope and courage.

And yet she was indispensable. Her sweet songs lulled the noisy children, and her winning voice lured them away from the indulgence of dangerous sports. She watched them while they slept, and met them with smiles when they awoke. Her cunning handiwork and skill in embroidery made her of priceless value to Aileen, who could now steal more rest. None asked a favor of her in vain, yet none returned to thank her or offered their assistance or good offices. She had but one friend among them all; and that was the poor slave Panthea. When she could be spared, she hid up to the little closet under the eaves, with warm broth or healing embrocations, rubbed the crippled, unsightly limbs, bathed her feet, and anointed them with unctuous oils, which Dairene had taught her how to prepare; and while the forlorn slave, grateful and relieved, leaned back on her pillow of straw, Mona told her, in low, sweet tones, of God, until it began to grow brighter in that darkened soul—until, freed from the fetters of its ignorance, at last it sighed after immortality through the Cross of Christ.

One evening Lena came for her, and together they sped away once more to the cavern on the shore. Once more Mona knelt in sacramental penance at the good Finian's feet, and once more did she receive, with a joy that angels can never know, the Lord in his sacred humanity and perfect Divinity, in her earthly tabernacle. And well was it for her that in the depths of her humility, she had left no venial stains to cloud the luster of her soul, well for her that the heavenly feast so inebriated her with joy that earth's bitter trials were all unfelt.—well for her; FOR IT WAS HER VIATICUM!

CHAPTER XI.—PANTHEA THE SLAVE.

In a lofty turret-chamber, which was enriched by all that was rare and luxurious, near an open casement, which commanded an extensive and magnificent prospect, sat the proud Lady of Innistore. A quantity of splendid silk lay across her knees, and swept the floor on either side, in rich folds. It was a banneret, which she was embroidering with golden threads and pearls, in heraldic devices and quaint patterns. Her face was a type of fearlessness and truth. There was that in her full, flashing eyes which would repel with scorn a mean or oppressive act, yet which would imperatively demand submission and respect for her position and state. The nostrils of her straight and beautiful nose were thin, and dilated with every breath; while her full lips, curved to the most perfect line of beauty, wore a look of more laudable than tenderness. Her raven hair was confined under a net-work of pearls, which was fringed with a glistening border of pearls, that drooped over her broad white forehead and blue-veined temples like snow-flakes on a lotus-leaf. A robe of lilac-colored silk, with flowing sleeves turned up with ermine and a girdle of twisted pearls, completed her attire.

The wind swept up from the sea in sweet and murmuring cadences, ever and anon touching the strings of a harp which stood uncovered near the casement, and yielded wild and music-breathing strains to its spirit-like fingerings.—The lady lifted her eyes from her brocade, and gazed out long and earnestly on the noble and sunlit view; then, with an impatient look and a quick sigh she threw aside the banneret, and tossed the threads of gold and strings of pearls in a glittering heap down with it.

"Bright, splendid, unclouded," she exclaimed, "are yonder scenes; but, viewed through the medium of a vexed and troubled heart, they are wanting in glory. Why is it that there is ever a longing—a void—in the soul? Why cannot we, like the birds of the air or the flowers of the meadow, who heed neither hunter's arrow nor midnight storm, after both are sped, revel and grow wild in the bliss of sunshine and flowers? Why doth sorrow, like a taskmaster, scourge us, as if we were slaves, away from all gladness? Why does disappointment embitter the very fountains of life? Is it because we are human, and that there is a something which we know not of, that would fill all the desires of an immortal nature? Is it because there is a balm, down-flowing to the earth, which our instincts long for, yet cannot find? O NERF NAOM, lead me true wisdom!"

An attendant entered,—one of the esquires of the anteroom,—and ushered in Count Ulric of Heidelberg, who, bowing with courtly reverence, lifted the long white fingers of the lady to his lips.

"Be seated, Count Ulric," she said, disengaging her hand with a queenly air; for she had heard somewhat of his treachery toward his friend at Tara. "Methought thou hadst gone to the schools at Lough-Tore."

"No, my Lady Bernice. Some unexpected

deliberations detain the Arch-Druid at yonder temple; and, weary of its monotony, to avoid hanging myself, I galloped over to Innistore, in hopes to find thy lord in a humor for hawking this fine day; but they tell me that he has gone a journey."

"Yes; he has gone to seek an interview with our brother Abaris, who so unwarily fell into the magic nets of Patricius," she replied, while a red spot glowed on her forehead.

"Those events have indeed become portentous, in which the monarch, the teachers of the schools, and the bravest chiefs, take the lead," said Count Ulric, with a sneer. "My creed is, to laugh at all doctrines and let them dance round their circle of folly unmolested, unless they interfere with me in some peculiar way. But what sayest thou, noble lady, to these strange doings?"

"Say, sir count! What can a weak woman say, when men forget their fidelity to all faith and honor? Had I been there, Patricius would have found one, at least, to defy and scorn his falsehoods," she said, while such a fierce light shot from her eyes that Ulric involuntarily lowered his, and thought it safer to change the subject.

"Hast thou heard the strange news from the temple?" he asked.

"No, sir count, I have heard nothing, since they returned from Tara. Methings that were enough to last one a lifetime," she said, with a quiet but concentrated air of wrath.

"Not heard it yet, my Lady Bernice?—Why there has been the wildest excitement there I ever witnessed. It was caused by an event of the most unexpected and startling character. At first I felt, as in duty bound, highly wrought up; but, as success *non* seems uncertain, all zest is gone, and, as I told thee, noble lady, I galloped hither to seek diversion."

He did not understand the quivering of those thin nostrils and the gathering flush on those oval cheeks; he did not know that her lips had opened to call him "Fool," but sat all unconscious, until she burst out with, "On my honor as the wife of a noble prince, thou hast not been an inmate of the temple so long without learning something. Thy words are as mysterious as the revelations of an oracle."

"I will speak more plainly, lady," he said, bowing. "Didst thou ever hear of Mona the vestal?"

"Mona, the Rose of the Temple?—She who was drowned in the sea?"

"The same. She was not drowned, as was supposed. Dairene, one of the older vestals, had seen and talked with her. She fled away from the temple, and sought refuge with some accursed Christians, who have converted her to their belief. Semo declares that the most awful penalties, the most horrid tortures, shall burn and rack her, when she is delivered into his hands. But no trace has been discovered as yet."

"Mona! Mona, the innocent and beautiful! Can it be so?" murmured the lady.

"The Count Clotaire of Bretagne once saw Mona unveiled, and formed a wild and passionate love for her. He has also become a Christian, and it is expected that when one is found the other will not be far off. She, of course, will have to die; he will be sent back in disgrace to his father's court at Bretagne," said Count Ulric, twirling his small jeweled dagger around his fingers.

"This crowns their triumphs. Druids, monarchs, bards, chiefs, and now a vestal of NERF NAOM! Let the honor of the temple be vindicated! Let her perish, were she ten times more lovely, were she ten times more gentle and sweet-voiced—let her perish, a warning and spectacle to those who, like her, may be deluded!" exclaimed the Lady Bernice, with a dark flashing of the eye.

There was a quick sound of footsteps in the anteroom, a rustling of robes, and quick panting breath; then the drapery that covered the entrance was dashed aside, and Mona ran forward and knelt at the lady's feet, closely followed by Aileen, in such a tempest of fury that every limb quivered, and she could not speak.

"What means this intrusion? Aileen, how darrest thou come thus into my presence? and who is this dark stranger?"

"Gracious lady, she is but a servant,—one whom I employed a few weeks ago. It is she who has led me hither,—she who, because I wished to chastise Panthea, the slave, for laziness, almost tore my eyes out. And when she saw that I would do it, she flew off, like a mad cat, to appeal to thee," exclaimed Aileen, stammering and stammering.

"She did right, for aught I know, Aileen. But be silent. You have forced this quarrel into my presence, and I shall adjust it to suit myself. What wouldst thou, dark stranger?" said the Lady Bernice to Mona, who still knelt, with folded hands and downcast eyes, at her feet.

"Pardon me, lady, if I have presumed too far for one in my humble condition; but when Aileen would have stripped Panthea and laid the knotted scourge on the shoulders of one so ill and crippled as she is, I only besought her to spare Panthea and lay the stripes on me," said Mona, in low, trembling tones. "But she

would not relent. Then I dared to appeal to thee,—not against Aileen, but to beseech thee, noble lady, to order that I may be scourged instead of Panthea."

"Is Panthea of thy kith and kin?" inquired the Lady of Innistore, while a flood of strange and turbulent emotions swept through her mind.

"No, lady, she is a foreigner,—I am a native of Erin; but, oh, lady, her age, her sufferings, the slow approach of death to one so unoffending, has made her my sister,—my mother. I only beg for the stripes, that Panthea may be spared."

"So let it be," said the lady, after a pause of several minutes, during which she fixed her keen, flashing eyes on Mona's face, as if through its lineaments she would read the secrets of her inmost soul. "Aileen,—dost thou hear me?—spare Panthea. Let the scourge fall on the shoulders that are willing to bear it; and, remember, I shall require from thee a strict account of the old slave, whom I ever found faithful and true to my interests."

"Thanks, lady,—thanks!" whispered Mona, while her face grew radiant with the light within.

"Leave me," said the lady, more gently.—"This is so noble and heroic, sir count, that, although my heart pleaded loudly for that dark and beautiful maiden, I could not deprive her of the glory of it."

"And yet," said Count Ulric, with a sneer, "I make no doubt, most noble lady, that thou hast frustrated some deep design. She counted largely on thy generosity, and would have sacrificed her heroism to her safety."

"Thou art a disbeliever, then, in exalted heroism of mind,—in the truth of heroic generosity! I pity thee, Count of Heidelberg," said the lady, with a smile of scorn.

"I have surely seen that face before," he replied, half musingly; for he deemed it wiser in him to avoid a discussion on the attributes of exalted natures. "It is like a half-forgotten dream. Those wild, beautiful eyes! that voice! Lady, if it were not for the Egyptian hue of that skin, I should say she was Mona the vestal."

"Thou hast an imagination which certainly suggests strange conjectures. Mona the vestal! I would warn thee, however, not to let thy wild suspicions subject the maiden to insult and exposure,—perhaps danger from the infuriated Druids. She is under the protection of the Lord of Innistore, who knows how to avenge an injury offered to the mahest of his vassals," exclaimed the Lady Bernice, while a red spot glowed on her cheeks, and her dilated nostrils and flashing eyes gave her visitor silent but eloquent warning to pursue the subject no further. So, making his adieu, he snatched up his plumed cap, and, with a lowly reverence, in which there was something of mockery, withdrew.

"My vengeance," he muttered, as he ran down the marble stairway,—my vengeance is at hand, Sir Count of Bretagne. Thou didst rob me of a royal bride at Tara: I will in turn torture thee. Before day-dawn to-morrow thy vestal-love shall be in the hands of the Druids,—to suffer such pangs as shall tear thy heart asunder to hear of."

"The imperious dame was once more alone. But a darker shadow rested on her queenly brow. Through her soul strange tumults were surging. Every nobler impulse of her nature, every generous chord of her woman's heart, paid homage to the heroic courage, the divine charity, of that delicate and fragile maiden who had forced her way into her presence to implore a boon! And such a boon! To be scourged! And for whom? For one who might reward her for the sacrifice? For one to whom she owed fealty and obedience? Was it for the mother from whose breast she drank the stream of life? It was for none of these, but for a poor, despised slave,—a deformed and disgusting object, so very abject in her lowliness that the meanest of her servants felt themselves degraded by handing her a cup of water! There was a motive under it all, which she, noble and well-learned lady, could not comprehend. It could not be human affection. The mystery, whatever it was, might be good or bad. It should be tested. If bad, then the maiden deserved the scourge; if good, her sufferings should be amply rewarded by ease and affluence, to which she would elevate her; for then indeed—thought the Lady of Innistore—"shall I have found a being worthy of the love of a nature like mine."

Then she touched a small gold hand-bell, and two fair young maidens, her attendants, instantly came in from the anteroom, where they had been embroidering.

"Tell my equire to saddle my hunting barb, and my falconer to bring out the hawks; then don thy riding-gear to attend me in an hour's sport."

In a little while the gay cavalcade was coursing over the plains beyond Innistore.—The fragrance of shamrocks and new hay, with the scents of the wild wood, floated on the calm air, through which the sun poured his glory like showers of gold over the earth and sea. A gray heron and white dove soon appeared, floating high up,—soaring and bathing in the

\* Dathy no doubt alluded to the cave of Lough Derg, known as Patrick's Purgatory, where the apostle used to retire to pray and do penance.



tion at the singular immunity enjoyed by the country generally from crime or disturbance of any kind. North and South, East and West, everywhere save one little spot—where, owing to a remarkable conjunction of circumstances, the spirit of agrarian disturbance still lingers—crime is almost unknown. In the great county of Limerick, for instance, after the nine months which elapsed since last assizes the criminal business was disposed of in two hours, and in most of the other counties the calendars were almost as light. Such criminals as were for trial were principally poor rogues who had stolen a coat or a loaf, and whose delinquencies were amply expiated by a few months' imprisonment. Exceedingly few persons were charged with crimes of importance, and, thanks to the wise discretion of the Executive, the assizes have passed without giving any work to that dread official the executioner. And while in Ireland we see again executioner, and while in Ireland we see again something like that golden age of innocence and security of which our poet sang what is the state of the sister country? Mr. Justice Mellor opened the assizes for the rich and flourishing county palatine of Chester, one of the fairest and most affluent districts of England. Fifty cases stood for trial at the assizes, many of them of the darkest hue of guilt. Two men were charged with murder, six were disgraced outrages, many others with brutal acts of violence. And of the fifty wretches awaiting their doom only one could read! There is a Special Committee to inquire into the state of Westmeath; why is there not one to ascertain why this great English county blossoms every assizes into such a goodly crop of criminality? And yet English senators and English publicists talk of Irish crime and clamour for coercion. Thank God for it, we have no Chester among our Irish counties. The every-day English occurrences of murder for greed and robbery with violence find no place in the high and virtuous hearts of the Irish people. Physician, cure thyself! Let the English people not trouble themselves with Westmeath till they have exterminated their own social gangrenes, till they have exterminated or civilized that vast mass of ignorance, poverty, and ruffianism, daily increasing in number and in savagery which turn the dregs of English society.—Freeman.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—In replying to the support given by our representatives to the Government on a question that comes so immediately home to every man as the addition of two-pence to the income tax, we Irish must not be understood to be so wedded to Mr. Gladstone's Government or policies as to be incapable of withdrawing our confidence should circumstances require us to do so. The Education Question is fast ripening into a test question and it will depend on the Premier's reply to the deputation that will shortly wait upon him whether we can any longer cast in our lot with the Liberal party. We claim the right to educate our children in our own faith, and the more powerful the party to whom we are appealing, the more resolved shall we be that there shall be neither subterfuge nor delay in dealing with us. The bill is a matter affecting the Empire at large, and the English people may be safely left to take care of it; but the education and religious training of the little ones we will not any longer have exposed to danger. Thanks to the religious spirit of our people, we are able and will educate our children as Christians, but we shall not be deprived of our fiscal rights for so doing. Whilst we decline to Protestantize them by inculcating free and easy Christianity, we demand our fair share of the public education funds to which we so largely contribute. Preparations are being made to bring the matter before Government in an effective and influential manner in the course of a few days, and we hope and expect that Mr. Gladstone will give a frank and satisfactory reply.

THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.—A writer in *Scotsman's News Letter* says, that it is well understood that a sharp traffic by way of exchange, is going on briskly in the formation of the Church for the future.

THE LAST MESSAGE OF PEACE.—The Cabinet of Pacification, which sent two such messages of peace to Ireland as the Church and Land Bills, forgetful of its past policy of beneficent and conciliatory legislation, has practically suspended the constitution in Ireland for the next two years. This measure will mar much of the good that has been effected by Mr. Gladstone. The physician should not hurry his remedies: the crisis was already past; the law was no longer the ally of injustice and oppression; and, owing to the late healing measures, Irish Right had ceased to be natural justice asserting itself against the brute force of iniquitous law. Religious equality and the Land Act had already worked a marvellous change: there was an increase in material prosperity and contentment, and a corresponding decrease in poverty and crime, even in those districts which are made the scape-goat for exceptional severity. This, therefore, was not the time in which to forge new chains for a newly emancipated people, scarcely yet conscious of their improved condition, which might yet seem unreal after six hundred and ninety-nine years' experience of the despotic rule of England; nor is it in accordance with an age of progress to deprive an entire people of the privileges of the constitution to enable the Government to deal with isolated cases of agrarian outrage. We would ask, on the part of Ireland, what the dangerous unanimity of the Imperial Parliament denies—fair play and no favor. If it is to be adopted, as a principle, that isolated instances of crime and outrage are to be subject to localities to the humiliation of exceptional legislation: if Government is to organize a system of terrorism to prevent terrorism; to protect one class at the expense of all others; then, in fairness, let the principle be applied to all parts of the United Kingdom. How quickly this would prove that England does not do to Ireland as she would be done by! A comparison of good calendars shows that Ireland, despite agrarian outrage, did not need this exceptional legislation. Crime was on the decrease, prosperity and contentment were killing agitation, and, condemned by the Church and the popular voice, "unlawful confederations and associations" were dying of inanition. We now come to the aim of this new Protection Act, which is to work side by side with the Peace Preservation Bill, into the uncertainty of January 1873. Its seventh, and most important clause, shows that it is intended to suppress secret societies by giving Earl Spencer, his subordinates, or the police, power to arrest on suspicion, before or after the deed, principals or accessories; and to imprison them, beyond reach of any power of the law, in any part of Ireland, for two years. As to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—it has been virtually suspended for many years; the chief additional evil inflicted by this measure is that it gives the police a power capable of fearful abuse, rendering it easy for them to sacrifice innocent men, who have no guarantee against "suspicion," and throwing out temptation to policemen, more cunning than their fellows, to purchase rapid promotion by dint of hard swearing. The State, for its own safety, is bound to destroy Ribbonism, which has so long afflicted the land with murder and arson. We agree, with the *Times*, that the day has come when the chronic disease of Ireland should be thoroughly cured; but we do not believe in the remedies prescribed to effect that wished-for consummation. Ireland is to be attracted but not driven. We doubt the efficacy of a measure, suited only to the barbarous policy of a past age, which prostrates the country under an iron despotism, creates the Lord Lieutenant an autocrat, and again subjects the loyal to an odious police tyranny in order to reach illegal associations, whose very existence, as combinations, is questioned. The Bishop of Meath believes that the outrages spring from no organized, oath-bound secret societies of Ribbonmen. They are to be traced to an almost

universal national hatred to English legislation.—Repressive legislation, therefore, merely serves to defeat its purpose, and spread the national hatred, since it is viewed in the light of national insult.—Violent and repressive laws are potent only when dealing with the sworn members of secret societies; their evil is that, failing to reach the malefactors for whose benefit they are passed, they engender a spirit of national hostility. England's policy has been, so far, a policy of repression. What was won by force has been kept by force; and, as the result of seven centuries of coercion, Ireland is still discontented. A policy of conciliation, even in the eleventh hour, and not the enactment of laws disgraceful to a Christian community, is the true policy of the people of England, unless they desire to exhaust the violence of the law, and be driven to the necessity of encompassing the whole of Ireland with a prison wall.—*Catholic Opinion*, May 13.

A PRAYER FROM SANDY-ROW.—The Orangemen of Belfast have committed to the charge of Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor, M.P., a petition praying the Commons to reject the Ballot Bill. The district officers of 69 lodges in the town have signed the petition on behalf of their brethren. The districts must be rather tiny if there are 69 in Belfast; but however this may be we don't anticipate any very serious result from the dutiful announcement of the memorialists of Sandy-row that they "will ever pray." They deeply deplore the threatened loss of that "open system to which the constituencies have been hitherto accustomed." It is rather amusing to find the officers of an institution whose proceedings are rigidly secret crying out for the benefits of an open system. But, indeed, the Orangemen have made quite a discovery. They have learned that wherever secret voting has been adopted it has not secured secrecy, but has tended to political corruption. As a matter of fact we believe we are right in stating that the Orangemen themselves elect their grand this and that in a secret way; and that the scrutineers alone know or can know how any brother has voted. The system of voting papers has been adopted from the very start in all proceedings connected with the Disestablished Church; and it is understood that the scrutineers alone see the voter's name. We do not now speak of divisions but of representation. We do not hope to convince the Orangemen that their petition is nonsensical; but we do think they might have said one word as to the influence of the ballot in crushing out the violence of ruffianism. The privilege of murdering people, now so happily characteristic of the "open system," will probably fall into abeyance, and we may say to the memorialists.—*New Irish Freeman*.—*Dublin Freeman*.

The Bishop of Meath, not being a prelate of the Mac-Sycophant school, has dared to point out that Irish evil-doers are not all peasants. He would pacify Ireland by redressing her substantial grievances, and, as Bishop of a diocese in which in twenty-eight years of a total population of 477,985 souls, 200,004 have disappeared, to make way for sheep and cattle culture may be supposed to have a grievance. His lordship has dealt out his censures, without recognizing a "privileged class," and, therefore, the *Times* accuses him of vices which are its own daily characteristics, namely, political cowardice, and insincerity. The *Times* says:—"Upon the whole, it is impossible not to regard Bishop Nulty's evidence, coupled with his pastoral and subsequent letter, as a very painful exhibition of that political cowardice which is the besetting sin of Ireland. He denounced modern Ribbonism, it is true, as the Church of Rome has always denounced secret associations beyond her direct control, but he qualified the condemnation by a good word for the Ribbonism of a past generation. We may add that there is abundant proof, though Dr. Nulty denies it, that Roman Catholic priests know much less about the Ribbon organization than formerly. For this reason, as well as for less optical reasons, they would naturally wish to put it down; but a Roman Catholic Bishop would be very unpopular in Westmeath if he was known to have advocated a Coercion Bill. Accordingly, Dr. Nulty declared his conviction before the Committee that exceptional legislation is quite needless, and protests loudly against it in his letter to Lord Hartington. In other words, he is ostensibly willing to bear with the present insecurity and disorganization of society throughout Westmeath, rather than openly brave the enmity of those who sympathize with crime. It is no consolation to believe that he may in his own heart entertain very different sentiments, and recognize the consistency of a remedial policy with a firm repression of lawless outrage: the mischief is that persons in his position should flatter the passions which they ought to rebuke, and encourage the idea that law should be tempered in the interest of evil-doers."—*Catholic Opinion*.

THE WESTMEATH COERCION BILL.—The *Times* approves of the bill for the dealing with Ribbonism in Westmeath, but would have liked to see some machinery for the more speedy trial and punishment of prisoners. It trusts the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act will be effective, all being aware that there are good reasons for believing that it will strike terror into the beholders. However, if the present measure be insufficient, the Queen's Ministers ought not to hesitate to ask for further powers. The time has come when the chronic disease of Ireland should be thoroughly cured.

The *Post* says that, exceptional as are the powers for which the Government have applied, it cannot be said that they are greater than necessary. The *Daily News* is glad to believe that there is some reason for Lord Kimberley's hope that, by having given the Lord Lieutenant strong powers, we may save the necessity for their exercise; but, should this measure fail, some other and more statesmanlike scheme must be found, which will remove, not merely the persons who head this conspiracy, but the social depression and misery which give them their opportunity and power.

The *Standard* says the new Coercion Bill is a complicated and round about proposal for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and it believes Ribbonism will find some other basis of operations.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE IN MAYO.—At the ordinary weekly meeting of the guardians of the Castlebar Union, held on Saturday, John M. Sheridan, Esq., moved the following resolution relative to the attempted assassination of Mr. Crotty, at Kenny Park:—"That we, the guardians of the Castlebar Union, view with alarm the terrible attempt to assassinate Mr. Charles Crotty, and we most earnestly ask the Government to order a sworn public investigation into the cause of the agrarian outrage. We, as guardians, believe it a wrong to nullo benevolent landlords and their innocent tenants with terrible taxation for outrages provoked and committed by heartless evictions of other landlords. We also ask the Government to send some official entirely unconnected with the country, and in whom the public will have confidence, to hold the inquiry, as the real cause of these and all such outrages is sure to be made known if proper remedies are applied to prevent their recurrence." A desultory discussion followed, and the further consideration of the resolution was adjourned to that day week.

An old familiar face is lost to the House of Lords. George Thomas John Nugent, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Westmeath, has just passed away in his eighty-seventh year. Recent even as Mr. Whalley, he long stood as the buffer of the illustrious Chamber in which the suffrage of his fellow peers of Ireland had unaccountably given him a place, and went with much regularity to make complaint to the crimson benches, whence the occupants had

led in terror, of the heartless behaviour of his second Marchioness. From that lady the late Sir Crosswell Crosswell finally released him; he had married her within a week of the death of her predecessor, from whom he had been not divorced, but merely judicially separated. Indeed it is somewhat curious that so had his father from the seventh Countess, niece of that Earl of Clare who carried the Union Act. Undismayed by unhappy precedent or experience, the old Marquis married a third time in 1864, and had not, we believe, as yet openly indicated his unhappiness. Perhaps the most remarkable act of his legislative life was the appeal for punishment for an audacious reporter who, being interrogated by a gallery friend as to who was up, replied perfectly audibly "Only that old fool, Westmeath." By his death the Marquisate becomes extinct, the Earlom descending to a very distant relative, Mr. Anthony Nugent, of Pallas, County Galway, who is a Roman Catholic. This religious fact must have not a little galled the deceased nobleman, who had always consistently opposed all conciliatory measures.—*Mont. Gazette*.

WESTMEATH.—The Bill which was proposed to the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, to meet the evils which secret societies are continually engendering at Westmeath, was well received by the House. The principal feature in the Bill is this: That it confers an autocracy on the Lord Lieutenant more marked than he has hitherto enjoyed. He may suspend the Habeas Corpus Act for a given period in the County of Westmeath, and in certain adjoining portions of King's County, and also of the County of Meath. He may cause to be arrested, in any part of Ireland, persons suspected of being members of a Ribbon Society, and persons supposed to be accessory to felonies committed through Ribbon investigation. The Bill also continues the Peace Preservation Act of 1870 till the 1st of June, 1873. So that, for two years longer, Ireland must remain under exceptional and harsh legislation. It is impossible not to deplore this recurrence to a policy associated with Ireland's worst days; and we must hope, with Lord Kimberley, that at the very last moment the measure may be found to be unnecessary.

An amusing discussion took place in the Protestant Episcopal Synod, May 3rd, in Dublin, on the point of the future name of the Irish Church. The Attorney-General has decided that the "Church of Ireland" is not a legitimate title; while the Legal Committee has also concluded that the "Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland" will not be permissible style. So the poor Disestablishment is driven to difficulties to know how to speak of itself. The Church in Ireland—all of us know—is the one true Catholic Church; but the Protestant Church, Episcopal or not, is the growth of political wickedness.—*Tablet*.

SMALL POX IN WATERFORD.—Great consternation has been brought into this city, by the person infected being brought into this city. The person infected is a sailor belonging to the Anne and Catherine, from Holyhead. The captain on finding that the man was suffering from small-pox put him on board the Dumannon boat, but he was stopped upon his arrival here by the sanitary inspector and brought before a doctor, who declared him to be suffering from a violent attack. He now lies in the workhouse hospital.

We are informed that at a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Kildare held last week, to nominate a successor to the late Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Shea, B.P., Rathkesh, being named dignior, and the Rev. Dr. Rodmond, Superior of Einnis College, dignior.—*Cork Freeman*.

The Chief Poor Law Commissioner of Ireland stated before a Committee of the House of Commons the other day, that since 1853 the population of Ireland has decreased by at least three millions and that the decrease was still proceeding.

The Irish Church Synod continues its labours, and notice has been given of a proposition to prohibit ministers from exhorting to confession. Although the extreme National journals denounce the Bill introduced by the Government for the repression of outrages in Westmeath, the general tone of the Irish press is not very hostile to the measure.—*Times*.

It is in contemplation to hold a public meeting in Mullingar, to denounce the calumnies cast by certain parties on the people of Westmeath.

MURDER IN LIMERICK.—On Saturday night a man named Kennedy was murdered while returning to his house from Cuppanora, county Limerick. The murder is said to be connected with a land dispute.

The magisterial investigation into the circumstances of the Cappahwaite murder closed on Friday evening, when William Collins, the accused, was committed for trial at next County assizes on the charge of murder.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN AND ENGLISH CATHOLICS.—We have received letters from different parts of Germany enquiring whether it is really true that Dr. Newman is favourable to Dr. Dollinger's theological views; and we are assured that the report that he is so has been industriously spread about in Munich and elsewhere, and that to his name have been added the names of the great majority of English Catholics, as also rejecting the dogma of Papal Infallibility. Just as the name of the King of Bavaria has been used in order to rally an opposition to the Church, so also have the names of Dr. Newman and of other English Catholics. Were it not that the *Times* has a considerable number of subscribers in Germany, and that it circulates in the principal German clubs, we should certainly take no notice of reports so absurd and insulting. They are base and groundless inventions, without the grace of even a particle of truth. The illustrious Oratorian has again and again publicly announced his belief in the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and the doctrine is preached from the Oratorian pulpit in Birmingham, as the faithful of the Edgbaston congregation can testify. As to the foolish and idle rumour that the Catholics of England have not accepted the doctrine; the very contrary is the notorious fact. There does exist a little sect of Free-thinkers, calling themselves Catholic, we believe, who disbelieve the doctrine of Infallibility; but then they equally reject half-a-dozen other doctrines of the faith. A document expressing belief in the Infallibility of the Pope has received the signature of over 500,000 Catholics in England; and the Catholics of this country, believing firmly in the promises of Christ, have never been even tempted to exchange the teaching of the Church for the refinements and inventions of even "German culture."

THE "TIMES" ON THE BREAK-UP OF THE CHURCH AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED.—In fact, the Church of England is being disestablished, piecemeal, indeed, but effectually, and not slowly. Every Session there are passed several measures cutting, one after another, the ligatures which make up the supposed union of Church and State. The abolition of Church Rates, the legislation for our Universities, Public Schools, Endowed Schools, and Elementary Schools, and such measures as the Clerical Disabilities Act, are but parts of a great change in steady progress. The more jealous and sensitive members of the Church of England already feel themselves the subjects of a painful and tedious operation, which some of them would wish us to interrupt, others to finish altogether, so as to put them out of pain. But that the work of Dis-establishment is in progress, even this very Session, cannot be disputed, the only question being as to the pace, which is not

fast enough for Mr. Miall. That really is the question for Parliament, and while we admit that there is much to be said on both sides and that in all things a good pace—so as the descent be not absolutely precipitous—has its charms, still we must ask whether the present pace of Dis-establishment is not good enough for England, England being such as it is. Twelve miles an hour may be very good driving in a wide open road, free from corners and obstructions, where you can see and be seen far ahead, but would be perilous work in an old English city, with narrow winding streets, on market day at least. Every act and every proposal must be considered with reference to circumstances, and if the ideal conception be ever so good, still, for its execution, it must submit to certain limits prescribed by things as they are. It is scarcely possible to doubt that this century will see the consummation Mr. Miall so devoutly wishes.

DREADED SCENE IN A BOARDING SCHOOL.—An inquest was held on Thursday at Mottram, a Cheshire village only a few miles from Manchester, respecting the death of a boy named John Goodall, aged seven years, who was a boarder at the Mottram Grammar School. The evidence showed that, while the boarders were being bathed on Saturday evening, a lad about seventeen years of age, named Oliver Whittle, who was superintending the operation, obtained about a gallon and a half of nearly boiling water, poured it into a sizbath, and then forced a boy named John Goodall, seven years of age, into it, and held him down, notwithstanding his screams. He sent for straps to tie the hands of the deceased, whom he also struck with a piece of sapling. The boy was so dreadfully scalded that a piece of his skin was left in the water, and he died at an early hour on Monday morning; and the medical man who was examined at the inquest said the child must have been in a state of collapse from the time of the bath, as otherwise he must have suffered the most intense agony. At the time of the occurrence Mr. Briggs, the master of the school, was not at home, but on Sunday morning when he saw the boy he sent at once for the doctor. The coroner asked the master whether he told the boy's mother (who is the widow of a Manchester shopkeeper) of what had occurred? Mr. Briggs said he went direct to Manchester, soon after he heard of the matter to tell the boy's mother. She proposed coming to the school the next day, which was the little boy's birthday. The mother had been ill, and when he got to Manchester she was in bed, and Mr. Briggs did not leave a message to say the boy was ill. He thought he would delay telling her for a day, as he did not apprehend any serious consequences. She did not know of the occurrence till after the boy was dead. The coroner asked if Whittle had any relative present? Mr. Briggs stated that Whittle's father was dead. His executor had been at Mottram on the previous day, and as he (Mr. Briggs) did not think that the case would assume a serious aspect against Whittle he told the executor that, although it was a sad accident, he did not think it was necessary to engage a legal gentleman to watch the case on his behalf. His own impression was that the proceedings would only have been of a formal character. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found a verdict of manslaughter against Whittle, who was committed for trial at the Chester assizes. The coroner intimated his willingness to accept bail for the accused.

A RETROSPECT.—Some of our readers have probably remembered that precisely twenty years have elapsed since Her Majesty opened the first great exhibition in Hyde Park. But the history of the twenty years which have intervened since then may have caused them not unreasonably to forget that the ceremony of 1st of May, 1851, was confidently supposed at the time to mark the commencement of an era of universal peace. The Commissioners, in their address to the Queen on the occasion, indulged in some neat remarks on the subject. Her Majesty was advised in similar language to express a hope that "the undertaking may conduce . . . to the common interest of the human race by encouraging the arts of peace" and the Archbishop of Canterbury was so much impressed with the circumstance that he ventured in the prayer it was his duty to offer, to ascribe the universal peace to the direct interposition of the Almighty: "It is of thee, O Lord, that nations do not lift up the sword against each other, nor learn war any more." If the Prime Minister could have foreseen the events of the next few years, we may assume that he would certainly have abstained from indulging in what even then was an inaccurate assertion, and would have forbore to ascribe to the direct interposition of the Deity a momentary cessation in the intrigues and quarrels of the human family. Within two years and a half of the Archbishop's prayer the first shot was fired in the Russo-Turkish war. Two years, and four months more elapsed before on the 29th of February, 1856, hostilities were suspended. In a little more than a year afterwards, in March, 1857, the Bengal army mutinied, and it was not till the 23rd of May, 1859, the mutiny was entirely suppressed by Sir Hope Grant's final victory. A month before the Austrians had crossed the Ticino, and the French had commenced their brilliant campaign in Lombardy. From May 1860, to March 1861, Garibaldi was engaged in destroying the Neapolitan kingdom. Only a month afterwards the Civil War commenced in America, which was only concluded by the surrender of Kirby-Smith in May, 1865. The summer of 1866 was memorable for the Austro-Prussian war; the autumn of 1867 for the attack of Garibaldi on Rome. Last year's events are too fresh on all our memories to need recapitulation. And it must be remembered that this category of wars does not include such as the Danish war, the Mexican war, our war with Persia in 1856 and with China in 1857, the Moorish war with Spain in 1860, and the insurrections in Crete and Poland, some of which we have omitted as synchronous with those wars which we have instanced, and others because they are less likely to be permanently remembered by our readers. Such events as these ought surely to teach us that even when war seems most improbable it may be very near us, and that consequently, however desirable it may be to encourage "the arts of peace and industry," true wisdom ought to induce us to spare a little both of time and money to enable us to "learn war."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A WOMAN SOLD BY HER HUSBAND.—A singular case was heard on Friday before Mr. Bruce, the stipendiary magistrate for Leeds. A woman of the name of Elizabeth Dixon applied for the usual orders against John Coates, as the father of three children, aged respectively eleven, seven, and four years. She told his worship that she was a married woman, but had not seen her husband, who was a collier, for 26 years, and that she was bought from him by Coates. To Mr. Ferns (for the defendant) Dixon said—My husband sold me to Coates, and he brought me to Yorkshire. Mr. Ferns—Did he put a rope round your neck? Complainant—No, but he stepped into my husband's shoes, and we have lived together for 26 years. Mr. Bruce noticed the strong northern accent of the complainant, and inquired if she was a Newcastle or a Durham woman. Complainant—I was born in the county of Durham, within a field's-length of Lumley Castle. It appeared then when they first came into Yorkshire Coates and Dixon lived for many years at Knaresborough, where the latter was known as Mrs. Coates; that for the last ten or twelve years they have lived in Leeds, and that they have had a numerous family. Mr. Bruce—I have seen these people quarrelling as man and wife in this court several times. (To complainant)—Has Coates left you in possession of his furniture? Complainant—Yes; but he got possession of my husband's furniture, which was worth ten thousand times more, and he

left my children without a bite or a sup. Dixon was very indignant at her desertion by Coates, and her answers to many of the questions put to her by Mr. Ferns were given with a vivacity and an occasional ebullition of feeling which caused much laughter amongst the spectators. Orders, amounting in the aggregate to 6s. 6d. a week, were made against the defendant.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE CITY OF LONDON.—London, it is stated, was never more full than it is at present. In addition to its ordinary visitors at this season of the year there are numbers of French refugees, some extremely wealthy, who add to the throngs that crowd the Park and fill the hotels. Yet if it is filling above it is at the same time running out below; the poorer classes are dying by hundreds in the hospitals and in their own miserable homes of a disease so terrible that its very presence in a household is often conceded so great is the terror that it causes among neighbours, customers, and friends. Can nothing be done to stop the ravages which small-pox has caused and is causing among the population of this city? It is surely time that public attention should be more directly drawn to the matter. In vain do the coroners warn us that the disease is spreading; in vain does the Registrar-General publish his weekly list of victims; London amuses itself as though at the very gates of its palaces hosts of wretched people were not being snatched hourly with a plague that threatens to leave the workshop, the cellar, and the attic, and force its way an unbidden guest into the drawing-rooms of the wealthy.

LADIES IN "THE HOUSES."—A deputation of ladies from the following places—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Bath—attended at the House of Commons on Tuesday with a petition for the bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women. The Prime Minister having declared in reference to the match girls demonstration, that it was illegal to approach the House of Commons in bodies of a larger number than ten persons, the ladies on this occasion were determined to keep within the letter of the law. The appearance of the ladies in the lobby of the house created quite a sensation, and they remained for a considerable period in earnest conversation with various members.—*Freeman*.

THE FREEMASONS.—The Freemasons in England are very much put out—and, indeed, are angry—at the secret having at last been disclosed abroad by their French brethren, that their craft is really a political body, acting in the most desperate manner when occasion offers. It has hitherto been the fashion in England and Ireland to protest that Masonry is a purely benevolent institution, in no sense hostile either to religion or government.—*Tablet*.

Earl Granville has officially acknowledged receipt of indemnity from the Prussian Government, for the English colliers sunk in the Seine during the late war.

At Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, a child, six years of age, was killed by pigs, having fallen into their feeding trough.

UNITED STATES.

When De Toqueville composed his great work on Democracy in America he expressed his confidence in the stability of the Union so long as the Supreme Court should escape degradation. The Supreme Court was created by the founders of the Republic to be the guardian of the liberties and franchises of its individual citizens. Hamilton and his associates knew the dangers that flow from the unchecked power of majorities. They foresaw that efforts might be made to vote down rights which might have become odious to the multitude, and they accordingly drew up a Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any *ex post facto* law, and forbidding every State from sanctioning any law which might impair the obligation of contracts. This of itself would be insufficient, and they accordingly went on to erect a Supreme Court of the Union, with power to disallow and declare void any Acts that Congress itself might approve in violation of the Constitution. It was thus thought that the security of personal rights would be complete, while care was taken to provide, by an elaborate machinery, into which we need not now enter, that the Constitution might be altered from time to time so as to be accommodated to the varying stages of social and political development. But the articles to which we have referred have never been altered or modified. To this day, as in 1787, the power of passing an *ex post facto* law, or of abrogating the validity of contracts, is denied to the Legislatures of the States, and the Supreme Court of the Union remains to guard the ark of the national covenant.

The Constitution remains as when Washington signed it, in the twelfth year of the Independence of the States, but the safeguard on which De Toqueville relied has become untrustworthy. The Supreme Court is degraded, and the authority that once hallowed it is gone. The news transmitted to us by our Philadelphia Correspondent, that the new members added to the Supreme Court have forced the Court to reverse its own decision on the Legal Tender Act, announces one of the most deplorable events that have occurred for many years in American history. The Court no longer defends the principles of the Constitution against the violence of party and the injustice of power.—The decision of the Supreme Court thus reported is an immense misfortune to the American Union. When the Legal Tender Act was passed, in the heat of the war, immediate advantage was taken of its provisions by all the States, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Legislature of New York hastened to pay off in paper the creditors of the State, although many wealthy merchants of the city offered to lend the State, without interest, the balance between paper and gold, in order that faith might be kept with the public creditor. When, however, the Supreme Court last year declared the Act unconstitutional in its retrospective bearing, the Legislature of New York adopted a resolution affirming that the State debt, principal and interest, ought to be paid in specie, and authorizing the purchase of gold for the purpose. The Legislature of Maine adopted a similar resolution, and the judgment of the Court was thus seen to elevate the morality of the nation. All this must now be reversed, and the latter end will probably be worse than the first. National honour and justice have received a terrible blow. The course of law has been perverted. The guarantees of individual right are set aside. Much has been said of the "patriotic anguish" of French statesmen who saw Prussia nude strong by the victory of Sedan; but the phrase thus misapplied to describe a miserable jealousy at the development of patriotic Americans when they see their highest tribunal—the Court which had won the admiration and respect of the world—brought down so low as to pervert judgment and throw a gloss of legality over private and public dishonesty.—*London Times*.

The Devil is abroad educating the youth of America for admission into his great university. Public Schools are becoming the last refuge of Protestantism—the stronghold of irreligion throughout the land. Compulsory education will soon be a feature of our republicanism. Give us tyranny of the most absolute character, rather than that miserable slavery, nicknamed liberty, which withholds or infringes on the right of the parent to educate his child after his own fashion.—*London Times*.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1871

Friday, 2.—Ember Day. Of the Octave.  
Saturday, 3.—Ember Day. Of the Octave.  
Sunday, 4.—First after Pentecost.  
Monday, 5.—St. Gregory VII., P. C.  
Tuesday, 6.—St. Norbert, B. C.  
Wednesday, 7.—St. Angela Mericia, V.  
Thursday, 8.—Corpus Christi, (Q).

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Paris has at last been taken by the Versailles forces, but at a price so high, that France will mourn many a long day over the victory.

In our last we mentioned that the troops under the orders of Marshal McMahon had effected an entry into the City, and had cleared the *enceinte* of its defenders. Sullenly the latter fell back, fiercely defending every inch of the way; and from the houses, and the barricades which they had thrown across the main thoroughfares keeping up a deadly fire upon their assailants. Driven at last by sheer force from their positions, the *Reds* determined that the victors should be masters only of a heap of ruins. With sacrilegious hands they set fire to the Palaces of the Tuilleries, the Louvre, the Luxembourg, the Palais Royal, the Hotel de Ville, and most of the principal buildings, the glory of France, the possessions of the civilised world. Fast and furiously spread the flames, carried by a strong east wind that was blowing at the time, and fed by the petroleum and other highly inflammable substances which the routed Communists had plentifully saturated the devoted buildings, and in a few hours naught remained of these world renowned edifices, of these palaces whose names are historic, and carry us back to remote ages, but a heap of blackened ruins. It is not possible to give, accurately, a report of the total destructions; and much uncertainty still prevails as to the fate of the glorious art treasures of the famous gallery of the Louvre, but it is to be feared that many of them have been destroyed, and more seriously injured.

The fighting along the streets was desperate, but the chief loss is said to have been on the side of the defenders, which seems odd: the assailants probably understate the amount of casualties on their side. On Thursday evening however M. Thiers officially announced that the troops of the government were master of Paris.

On Friday morning the telegrams reported, and the report is confirmed, that the *Reds* had put to death in cold blood Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, some fifty priests and several other prisoners whom they held as hostages. No doubt the Versailles Government will deal sternly with the ruffians who have brought such disaster and disgrace upon their country. Many prisoners have been taken from amongst the most prominent agents in this bloody business, and Rochefort has been brought in, handcuffed, to Versailles. He will probably die the death that he deserves, by so many titles. Two chief leaders of the Communists have been already shot. We give below the latest telegrams:—

PARIS, May 28.—The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris, the Abbe Dugorri, and 60 other hostages remaining in their possession. The troops had previously captured La Roquette and saved 169 hostages detained there.

VERSAILLES, May 28.—The remaining insurgents surrendered unconditionally at nine o'clock this morning. The slaughter on Saturday night was awful. Although the suppression of the Commune has cost over sixty thousand lives and the destruction of one third of Paris.

Belleville was attacked this morning, and the batteries of marine guns posted in Montmartre at the same time fired upon the insur-

gents. The loss of the government troops was 1,200. That of the insurgents was immense. Thirty thousand prisoners have been taken, including numbers of debauched and foul-mouthed women. Courbet poisoned himself after he was captured. Rochefort and Assy are to be tried by a civil court as criminals.

A Paris special says:—There is a rumor here that the Count de Chambord has been proclaimed King of France by the right wing of the Assembly at Versailles. Lovers of law and order seemed to be well pleased.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A Versailles correspondent telegrams that M. Delescluse, the Minister of War under the Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed on Saturday night in attempting to escape. The trial of those Communist leaders who were taken alive will commence during the present week; their conviction is certain, and it is generally believed every one will suffer death. After a desperate and bloody conflict, the Government succeeded in capturing the insurgent positions at Belleville and Pere la Chaise late on Saturday night. The firing then ceased, and yesterday morning, on the troops advancing on the one position yet held by the Commune, the insurgents hoisted a white flag, and surrendered in a body. They were immediately disarmed, and the great rebellion in Paris of 1871 is ended. The Thirty-eighth Regiment of the line, belonging to McMahon's army, returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles and bearing also a magnificent banner of red silk captured from the Communists. General Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris by M. Thiers. It is proposed as a temporary measure to divide the capital into twenty military districts, each to be strongly garrisoned. This arrangement will be maintained till order has been completely restored, and the passions aroused by the insurrection have disappeared. Owing to the plan adopted by McMahon for storming barricades held by the insurgents, the Versailles troops did not suffer heavily during the seven days of fighting in the streets of Paris. The loss to the army altogether was only 2,895, while, according to the most reliable estimates, the losses of the insurgents were over fifteen times as great. It is stated on good authority that among the unfortunate persons held as hostages in the Prison of La Roquette who were murdered, were ten nuns. The French Government will ask the extradition of all Communist chiefs who have already taken, or may take, refuge in England, as under the French law they are regarded as criminals who come within the terms of the Extradition Treaty. A despatch from Paris last night says firemen from Antwerp are now entering Paris. The fire in the Hotel Dieu has been extinguished. Pachel Grousset and two of the principal leaders of the insurrection have not been discovered. It is believed they are alive and in hiding. This morning the firing ceased and the great rebellion gave its last gasp. The remnant of insurgents hid down their arms and the drama was over. Ten thousand prisoners are now passing through Rue Lafayette, most of them bareheaded and with their uniforms turned inside out. Among them are 2,000 regulars who went over to the insurgents on the outbreak of the rebellion. The bystanders are quiet, and do not utter any words of reproach.

Foster, who was found guilty of the New York city car murder, has been sentenced to be hung on the fourteenth of July. The case will, however, be brought again before the courts upon motion for writ of error and upon argument of the writ at General Term, and very probably again at the Court of Appeals; but the general impression among lawyers who have watched the case is that there is little chance of a reversal and new trial.

An extra of the Quebec *Official Gazette* of Saturday contains a proclamation summoning the Legislative Assembly of the Province to meet at Quebec, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of August next.

The Washington Treaty has been ratified by the required majority in the Senate of the U. States, and may we suppose be looked upon as an accomplished fact. There will be opposition to it in the Dominion, but after much angry talking it will have to be accepted.

Another frightful tragedy has occurred in the Pennsylvania Gold Mining district. The West Pittston shaft, owned by the Valley RR Company and worked by Blake & Co., has taken fire, and some forty men and boys are shut up in the pit, whether they are alive or dead is not yet known. There can be little prospect of their escape, however, as the pit will fill with water in 24 hours. A later despatch shows that all those who were in the mine have been got out, 18 of them dead.

Extensive fires are still reported in the Ottawa district, but at latest advices, thanks to the rain, they were gradually dying out.

CHANGE OF OFFICE.—The office of the TRUE WITNESS has been removed to No. 210, St. James Street.

It is a remarkable fact that, though almost universally, the Protestant and Liberal press reproach the Sovereign Pontiff, and the Catholic Church with their position of antagonism as towards "modern civilisation," this same civilisation is denounced in no measured terms, as a relapse into barbarism by all the more intelligent of the Pope's censors.

Take for instance the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, certainly not a reactionist publication, but long the foremost of the advocates of liberalism in the British Islands. In the article on the "German Empire," the *Review* takes occasion to denounce, and in almost the very language of the much condemned Syllabus, the disregard of truth; contempt for treaty obligations, and supremacy of might over right,—(as evidenced for instance in the treacherous and unprovoked attack by Victor Emmanuel upon Rome)—which are the striking characteristics of "modern civilisation." We make some extracts:—The Italics are our own.

"Peace may be preserved; God grant it may! For we have seen enough of ruin and bloodshed. But that which makes peace effective and secure—mutual confidence, common obligations, respect for treaties, an open policy, is entirely wanting. If this be so we take the liberty to say that civilisation itself is moving backwards. Without mutual confidence, regulated and protected by public law, there is no security, and no peace; and the most painful and alarming symptom of the present state of the world appears to us to be, that force rather than law at this moment govern the most civilised nations of the earth; that all alliances are shaken, and that there are no longer any common standards, or principles of political action recognised by governments. If such a state of things were prolonged, it would lead us back to never ending wars, and barbarism."—p. 244.

The Pope has not spoken more strongly against "modern civilisation" and its brutalising tendencies, but so long as the nations of Europe tamely acquiesce in the violation of Treaties, of the rights of sovereign princes, of pledged faith, in the triumph of brute force or might, over Law and right, as exemplified in the Italian Peninsula, and the present attitude of Victor Emmanuel as towards the Sovereign Pontiff—it is impossible that that which alone makes "peace effective and secure—mutual confidence, common obligations, respect for treaties, an open policy"—can be restored.

The recent debates in the House of Lords on the Bill for abolishing religious Tests in the Universities afford another proof of the impossibility of eliminating the so-called "sectarian" element from education without at the same time leaving it "non-Christian." Lord Salisbury fought hard for the preservation of the principle of Tests, as without them the Universities would cease to be distinctively Christian; and by a small majority of five—the numbers being 71 to 66—he carried an amendment which—we may be sure that the Commons will reject—exacting from all tutors and other teachers of youth in the Universities subscription to a pledge not to inculcate anything contrary to the teaching, or to the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures; and providing that offices in the said educational institutions should be open only to those who are agreed on the essential points of Christianity. But, as the *Times* puts it—and here is the difficulty—who is to determine, "what propositions are, or are not, opposed to the divine authority" of Sacred Scripture? who shall decide what are the essentials of Christianity? One Protestant will tell you that the doctrine of the Trinity is an "essential"; another, equally well read in the Scriptures, and equally competent to interpret them, will assert with equal confidence that the so-called doctrine of the Trinity is not only not an essential of Christianity but a gross corruption. So with every other doctrine that distinguishes Christianity from pure theism. If one Protestant sect, call it essential; twenty or a hundred other Protestant sects are at hand ready to cry out that it is not a doctrine of Christianity at all. As there is therefore no one in a non-Catholic country, capable of deciding the question—"What is Christian truth?" it is evident that Lord Salisbury's amendment is mere *baucombe*; and that the Universities when unsectarianised, when thrown open with all their offices and dignities to the non-conformists, will have ceased to be distinctively Christian, that is to say, they will be no more Christian, than Jewish or Mahomedan. They need not of course become anti-Christian, but they will be simply non-Christian.

What is true of the University, is true of the common or primary school. If it is to be unsectarian, it must needs be non-Christian, for there is no single doctrine or principle peculiar to Christianity which is held in common by all the Protestant sects. It is impossible, in short, to draw out a confession of faith which all Protestants would sign, which would not be at the time so thoroughly purged of all Christianity, as to be perfectly unobjectionable in the eyes of the deist who altogether denies the idea of revelation as a ludicrous superstition.

The body of G. Lemieux, a young man who was drowned on the 18th ult., was found on the 30th ult.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—Wednesday last was observed as a general holiday, but from the absence of the troops, there was none of that military display which usually distinguishes the day. There were large numbers of pleasure parties; and towards the afternoons desperate efforts were made by the rowdies with their fire-crackers to get up a conflagration.—The rowdies aforesaid were partially successful; the City having by them been set on fire in several places on Wednesday, but the Fire Brigade managed to undo the work of the incendiaries. Some day it will not be so successful; and we may be sure that unless the City Council at once pass a stringent By-Law strictly prohibiting the letting off of fireworks in the streets, and unless this law be most rigorously applied, with extreme penalties to all offenders, we shall soon have to record a catastrophe in Montreal such as that which a few years ago, nearly destroyed Portland. It was a mere chance that on Wednesday last a terrible calamity did not occur; and it is hardly to be expected that our Fire Insurance Companies can much longer continue to carry on business in a City where—we say it advisedly—every facility and encouragement is offered to rowdy incendiaries. We subjoin some sensible remarks upon the subject from the *Montreal Gazette*; and we do hope that prompt, and severe measures may be taken by the civic authorities to put a stop to a most dangerous nuisance:

FIRE-CRACKERS.—If the City Council does not immediately pass a by-law, imposing a heavy fine on parties selling fire-crackers, after the scenes witnessed in the city yesterday and last night, they will meet with the execution of all who have property to lose or who love good order. Instances of mischief done and accidents caused by fire-crackers yesterday could be mentioned by the dozen, suffice it to say that a young girl nearly lost one of her eyes from the explosion of a fire-cracker thrown into her face by a cowardly ruffian standing on the steps of the Victoria College at nine o'clock. The names of the parties could not be learned in the crowd and confusion caused by the incident. During the afternoon a furious runaway was occasioned by a cracker exploding under a horse. The driver was dashed from his seat, narrowly escaping a broken neck. The vehicle was smashed to pieces and the horse, with the shafts dangling behind its heels, was stopped in St. Antoine street. Craig and St. Lawrence Main streets were a blaze of fire from the continuous discharge of crackers. Boys and youths boldly lighted a fire-cracker, walked in front or behind the first group of females they met and pitched it among them. From the windows of several houses in St. Lawrence Main street large numbers of lighted crackers were thrown on to pedestrians below. There has been enough of this cowardly and dangerous amusement, and it now remains for the City Council to merit the gratitude of the public by at once dealing with the nuisance, or the opposite by treating it with indifference.—*Mont. Gazette*, 25th.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—Our civic rulers have addressed themselves in earnest to several very important matters, and we hope that they will go on vigorously with their good work.—Amongst other things they have discussed a law which, we hope, will be carried, for imposing a heavy fine on proprietors who knowingly lease houses for immoral purposes. The difficulty of course in enforcing such a law will be to establish the guilty knowledge on the part of the proprietor; but it may well be assumed that a proprietor leasing his premises to any person once convicted of having kept a disorderly house, does possess the guilty knowledge which constitutes the offence. In fact the law should be made so stringent as to make it impossible for any one, once convicted of the offence of having kept, or being a resident of, what is called a "disorderly house," ever after to be able to hire a house in Montreal at all; and the dirty proprietors who lease their houses for such purposes should be held up to execration by the publication of their names.

Another good move was also made by the introduction of a By-Law prohibiting the sale of fire-works by any unlicensed person, and imposing severe penalties on any person letting them off in the streets. We hope that both these laws will be carried, and stringently enforced.

A dreadful calamity has occurred in the town of Bradford in Upper Canada. A fire broke out there on the 22nd ult., and, aided by the dry weather, and strong wind blowing, spread with great rapidity. There was but one fire engine in the place, and that was quite incompetent to check the spread of the flames, which, sweeping everything before them, soon reduced almost the entire town to ashes. The money loss is estimated at four or five hundred thousand dollars, and many families have lost all that they possessed in the world. The farmers in the neighborhood, to their credit be it stated, have done all in their power to send assistance to the sufferers.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A very sad event occurred on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 24th ult. Two gentlemen on the editorial staff of the *Montreal Gazette*, who had gone out to Lachine, hired a boat with the intent of pulling up stream to the island. They, it seems, changed their minds before they had gone far, and tried to pull across the river; but the strong current swept them down, in spite of all their efforts, to the rapids in which the boat

capsized, and both of its occupants were drowned, before the eyes of Mr. Somerville who owns a farm on the side of the river, but who of course was unable to render any assistance. The deceased, Messrs. Spaight and Lodge, were highly respected, being gentlemen of high literary culture, and accomplished writers, and their fate is deeply regretted by the entire community.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, the 29th ult., of consumption, MARY ANNE KAVANAUGH, aged 40 years, wife of JOHN GILLIES.—*May she rest in peace.*

VILLA-MARIA.—On Tuesday of last week this institution under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation, was honored with a visit from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal who administered their First Communion to several of the younger pupils.

FIRES IN THE BUSH.—We regret to learn that, owing to the drouth, and the strong winds lately prevalent, bush fires are again breaking out all over the Ottawa district.

The Bill for allowing the Dominion of Canada to create Provinces out of its acquired territory has passed its second reading in the House of Lords.

The Census for Prince Edward's Island has been published. It sets down the population of the Colony at Ninety-three thousand five hundred. Of these, forty thousand, or very near one half, are set down as belonging to the Catholic Church; the remainder are distributed amongst the many Protestant sects, of whom the Presbyterians are the most numerous. There has been a net increase of population of 21 per cent since the last Census in 1861.

The Dublin *Freeman* makes some extracts from a ponderous Blue Book lately published on the statistics of the chief States of Europe. From these the significant fact may be gathered that Sweden is not only the most thoroughly Protestant country in Europe, but that it is also one of the most immoral. Its population is about that of the Dominion, or a little over four millions, amongst whom there are but 400 Catholics. The total number of births for 1867 was 128,000, of which upwards of 13,000, or over ten per cent, were illegitimate.

POLITICAL.—The Dominion Parliament, we are informed, will not meet before February, so that there will be plenty of time for the public to consider the provisions of the Washington Treaty. The Canadian Government will of course support them, nor do we expect will the country reject them. Can we make better terms for ourselves? That is the question.

The elections for the Legislature of the Province of Quebec will come off immediately.—We trust that they will be marked by peace, and good order, and that the best candidates may be returned to serve in Parliament. It is not for us, a non-political journal, to say which are the best candidates.

BLESSING A BELL FOR THE NEW CHURCH AT THE TANNERIES.—On Sunday the 14th ult. the above ceremony took place, and was an occasion of much interest to the large assemblage of Catholics who were present. His Lordship Bishop Bourget officiated, assisted by the Cure of the Parish, Rev. Mr. Lapierre, and several other clergymen. Among the numerous Sponsors we noticed His Worship the Mayor, who entered the church with Madame C. S. Rodier; Hon. A. A. Dorion, with the Lady Mayoress; Louis Beaubien, Esq., M.P., with Madame P. Dunn; Mr. J. H. Dore, with Madame J. Lenoir; Mr. P. Power, with Madame Wm. Donnelly; Mr. Louis Desrosiers, with Madame F. Faure; Mr. A. Brogan with Madame Dunn.

The excellent Band of the Christian Brothers played appropriate tunes in the best style during the Procession from the toll-gate which preceded the Bishop, and at the church door. An eloquent and affectionate address was delivered in church by His Lordship after the Benediction; and the *finale* was marked by a collection which exceeded \$500.

An interesting feature in the day's proceedings was the attendance of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of the adjacent church on St. Gabriel Farm, headed by their Pastor, Rev. J. Salmon. This Society, which is quite numerous and is rapidly increasing, formed a separate Procession from St. Gabriel Church, but joined the general concourse which met His Lordship at the toll-gate.

We cannot omit to mention that the Montreal Sarsfield Lacrosse Club also attended, and were, from their handsome uniform and manly, graceful appearance, much admired. They walked near the venerable Bishop, and seemed well fitted to be his body-guard.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—The Catholics of Toronto may well feel proud of their magnificent churches dedicated to the honor and service of Almighty God. The grand and imposing Cathedral of St. Michael's, reared upon its massive foundations to where its towering cross, almost seems to kiss the glorious concave overhead, attests the devotion and munificent liberality of the children of Erin, and still mighty France. St. Mary's, St. Paul's, St. Patrick's, and St. Basil's, are well worthy the ages when the churches of Pergamum, Philadelphia, Thyatira, Smyrna, and Ephesus, were pointed out with legitimate pride by Christian poets, and philosophers to barbaric Egyptians, Nubians, and Calmaes, Persians, and Arabs, as the most beautiful creations of the architect's brain, and that, too, in a land which courted the attention and admiration of mankind for its arts and its elegances. Alas! though the fair and wondrous prototypes towards which I have compared our Catholic fanes in Toronto, are now no more, and what little remains but the picture of desolation,—the fervid and unaffected piety of the Catholic population of this city,—daily waxing stronger and stronger—promises that the glory of her churches will not, like those of the fair Ionia, depart from them,—nor their candlestick be removed, for both are unceasingly trimmed with the pure oil of her sacred altars.

Nor, are the Catholic educational institutions of this city inferior to those of any other denomination with regard to the number of pupils attending them; but are far, very far superior in efficient training and teaching. The good sisters of the convent of Lorette and St. Joseph's, and the vigilance and scholastic abilities of the Christian Brothers, under their devoted and zealous Director—Brother Arnold—who, like another Ney, may well be termed "the Indefatigable," are a sufficient guarantee to Catholic parents and guardians, that the pupils committed to their charge will never mistake Good Friday for "Dominion Day," as I have known many youngsters receiving what is called "a fashionable education" to do in Toronto and elsewhere.

The ever-increasing flow of boys to the Christian Brother's Academy on Nelson Street, necessitated the acquiring of a larger establishment in Toronto; and, trusting to the liberality of the Catholics of Toronto, and the Dominion at large, Brother Arnold, urged by our great and good Archbishop, purchased the spacious and beautifully situated building on the corner of Duke and George Streets—known as the Bank of Upper Canada—for the furtherance of Education and the training of Catholic youth in the paths of morality and religion.—That stately pile, at a very great expense, has been thoroughly repaired and re-decorated, and is no longer an eye-sore to the passers-by, but one of the architectural ornaments of Toronto. In order to liquidate the expenses incurred in the purchase of the building and the heavy sums disbursed (from a small exchequer), for repairs, painting, &c., Brother Arnold has advertised a Grand Bazaar and Drawing of Prizes, in the La Salle Institute, Toronto, to take place on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871. The prizes are of the most valuable description, and, of a surety, the drawers of the winning numbers will have every reason to lift up the voice of praise to God and to destiny, that had awarded him or her such fair conquests. A catalogue of the prizes would almost exhaust the columns of the TRUE WITNESS.

Surely the Catholics of Montreal will not be behind their co-religionists of Toronto and many other towns and cities in the Dominion and United States; more especially, since this is the maiden appeal of our venerated Brothers since their arrival in Canada. I know well the heavy and constant drawing on the breech-pockets of Irishmen for church and educational purposes in almost every region of the world; but I also well know the ready response of my warm-hearted countrymen, aye, and women too, to every thing appertaining to the Glory of God, of His Blessed Mother, and of "the Faith once delivered to the Saints." We live in evil times. The floods of infidelity and error threaten to flood the bulwarks of the Bark of Peter, after a fashion more insidious than the open persecutions of Julian, and the debacles of the Turk. Even in Christian Toronto, our ears are not unfamiliar to acrid and atrabularious ravings against the Vicar of Christ, and the Catholic Church. Even ministers of religion are, occasionally as active and nimble as a community of "Dancing Derivishes," in blackguarding the faith of nearly one-half the human race—language and propriety, truth and charity—but little in accordance with these days of temperance movements and cold water. Co-religionists of Montreal, Quebec, Lewis, Three Rivers and Ottawa, help Brother Arnold's Bazaar. See that, in Toronto the Catholic Church, nor her hallowed institutions of learning and piety will not go down.

Yours, Mr. Editor, very truly,  
GLENDALOUGH,  
Toronto, May, 1871.

The accompanying complimentary letter was presented to Mr. MacEvoy by the Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, on the occasion of his visit to Pittsburgh, with his celebrated Hibernicon:—

CONFERENCE HALL, Sept. 4.

Chas. MacEvoy, Esq.:—Dear Sir—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of St. Paul's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul's Society:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Pittsburgh are due and are hereby tendered to Chas. MacEvoy, Esq., proprietor of the celebrated Hibernicon, for the benefit he bestowed, in helping to replenish our nearly depleted treasury, and that the poor under the charge of the Conference will beg of God to bless him, his family, and all his undertakings, and that his kind, good act, will long remain green in our memories, as the valleys and hills of the beautiful country he so truthfully portrays in his magnificent scenery of poor old Ireland.

By order of the Conference of St. Paul's,  
CELSUS E. OWENS,  
Secretary.

The following is from the Montreal Gazette of Tuesday:—

THE HIBERNICON.—The initiatory exhibition of McEvoy's celebrated Hibernicon, or Tour of Ireland, was given at St. Patrick's Hall last night before a large and appreciative audience who frequently testified their delight at the excellent entertainment provided for them by hearty outbursts of applause. The performance was thoroughly good; the panorama is excellent throughout, and many of the scenes are perfect gems. Noticeably "The Rock of Cashel," an illuminated scene, the effect of which was greatly heightened by the singing of "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls," by Miss McEvoy, "The High Street of Belfast," "The Lakes of Killarney," "Queenstown Harbor" and "Sunrise on the Liffey" were exquisite scenes artistically portrayed. The comic portion of the entertainment was furnished by Barney the Guide, Mr. Dan Morris, and Nora, Miss McEvoy, telling pleasant little stories, showing the love and adventures of the pair, being very prettily interspersed through the picture. Mr. Morris' dancing was particularly good, and his comic singing elicited much merriment, while the arch pleasing manner, piquant acting and fine singing of Miss McEvoy won her hosts of admirers.

As Saturday will be the last day of this excellent exhibition, we would recommend every one to go and see it, and not miss the opportunity of spending a very pleasant evening.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—For June 1871.—Terms of subscription \$4.50 per annum; for a single number, 45 cents. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

The June number contains the following articles:—Sardinia and the Holy Father; Flowers; The House of Yorke, c. V., VI.; Mexican Art, and its Michael Angelo; What Our Municipal Law Owes to the Church; To the Crucified; Las Animas; Saint John Dwarf; How Rome Looked Three Centuries Ago; The Mother of Prince Galatin; Egbert Stanway; The Scepticism of the Age; Our Lady of Lourdes; King Cormac's Choice; The Apostasy of Dr. Dollinger; False Views of Saintship; New Publications.

GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN FAMILIES, from the foundation of the Colony to our days; by M. L'Abbe Cyprien Tanquay. Volume First, from 1608 to 1700.

In this work the author proposes to give the history of every French Canadian family that has settled in Canada since the foundation of the Colony. It is a gigantic work for any one man to undertake, since it imposes upon him the task of consulting all the parochial registers of baptisms, marriages, and interments that have been kept for some two hundred and sixty years. Nothing daunted, M. Tanquay, animated by the spirit of pure patriotism, has gallantly set to work; and in the volume before us, the first of the series, has brought his record down to 1700. We only hope that he may be spared to continue it; and that its services may be properly appreciated by the Canadian public.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—April, 1871.—The contents of the current number are all of much interest; we give the list:—1. Lord Broughton's Recollections of a Long Life; 2. Applications of Photography; 3. The Doctrine of the Chorizontes; 4. Arnold on Puritanism, and National Churches; 5. Rossetti's Edition of Shelley; 6. The German Empire; 7. Memoirs of Madame du Plessis-Mooney; 8. Irish Federalism; 9. Theodore Martin's Horace; 10. Studies of the Recent War.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—January and April, 1871.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have received the first two numbers for the current year of the periodical with which Messrs. Leonard and Scott present their subscribers, in lieu of the now defunct North British; and we think that the latter have no cause to complain of the manner in which they have been dealt with. The British Quarterly is published in the interests of a section of the great dissenting body in Great Britain; and its articles are of general interest, and written with great ability, though of course seasoned with a good deal of the No-Popery spice which the vitiated appetites of those in whose interests it is published delight in. We give the contents below:—

The January number contains articles on the following subjects:—The American Press; Royal Commission on International Coinage; The Malmesbury Papers; The Explorations in Palestine; The Early Sieges of Paris; The

Established Church in Wales; The Greek New Testament of Dr. Tregelles; The War of 1870; Contemporary Literature.

For April, the following is the list:—Burton's History of Scotland; Early English Texts; Parties in the Episcopal Church; Ingoldsby; The Downfall of Bonapartism; Religious Tests and National Universities; The War of 1870-1; Bishop Berkeley; The Future of Europe; Contemporary Literature.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME DE SACRE CŒUR.

VISIT OF H. E. LORD LISGAR.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lady Lisgar, Miss Dalton, Miss Allan, Sir George E. Cartier, Hon. Joseph Howe, Colonel McNeil and Colonel Ponsouby, paid a visit to this convent, which, as an educational establishment, is unequalled in this part of Canada, and where the daughters of our first families receive the benefits of a finished education. A number of the clergy of the diocese were present to receive His Excellency, amongst whom we noted His Lordship the Bishop, Vicar General Dandurand, Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. Pere Paillier and others. On Lord Lisgar and suite entering the hall where the pupils were assembled, twelve little girls, between the ages of 3 and 6, sang a song of welcome in French, composed for the occasion by one of the Sisters. At the same time Miss Geraldine Lindsay, the pretty little daughter of Major Wm. Lindsay, Clerk of the Commons, ran forward and presented a bouquet to Lady Lisgar with the grace of a lady and the artlessness of a child. When the song was ended the daughter of Dr. St. Jean presented another bunch of flowers in a very pretty manner.

A quartette on two pianos was then played by Misses Fanny Scott, Rebecca Leprohon, Zaidee Cockburn and Annie McMillan. The execution of this piece showed great culture and careful training on the part of the ladies of the Convent entrusted with their instruction.

A song, addressed to Lady Lisgar, expressing the hope that she might have a pleasant voyage and a safe return, was sung in excellent style by Misses Peachy and Leprohon, supported by a full chorus of the pupils.

Then followed a duet composed by one of the Sisters and entitled *La Priere de Mantonier*, dedicated to Lady Lisgar and presented to her after its rendition.

Miss Adele Lindsay then came forward and read an address to Lord Lisgar with grace and precision. To this His Excellency replied in a very appropriate speech in which he expressed his thanks for the wishes for his welfare, and for the welfare of Lady Lisgar. He regretted that he would not share the voyage to England with her, but shared the good wishes for her safety. He praised the Convent for the great good it was doing in the cause of education. Miss Dalton, he said, was a debtor for their good instruction, and he hoped she would continue to be such. He alluded to the young ladies present, and hoped they would eventually become the heads of happy households.

When His Excellency concluded, the pupils all joined in singing "God Save the Queen." After which the distinguished visitors departed highly gratified with their visit. In conclusion it may be remarked that this institution holds the highest rank as a seminary for young ladies, and in paying it attention, Lord Lisgar gave a correct expression to the opinion of the public of all denominations in this city.

MONTREAL ROWDINESS.—The subjoined paragraphs are from the Montreal Gazette of the 26th ult.:—

SHAMEFUL.—On the evening of the 24th Inst., as the bells were proceeding through the streets to the alarm of fire from box 15, the horses going through St. Lawrence Main Street were pelted with lighted fire crackers by the boys on the sidewalks. Had a runaway occurred in the crowded state of the sidewalks at the time, it could not but have been attended with the most serious consequences.

ROWDINESS.—While Sergeant Arcand and a number of men from the Central Police Station were dispersing the crowd attracted by the bonfire on Victoria Square on the 24th, they were treated to a shower of stones from a gang of rowdies. One of the stones struck Constable Egan above the eye, wounding him severely. While Constable Chevalier, about the same time, was conveying a prisoner to the nearest station, a young rowdy was arrested in the act of throwing a large stone at the policeman.

PERILS OF THE FAIR SEX.—The perils of the fair sex on the evening of the 24th were indeed great. Go were they would groups of men and boys threatened their eyesight and garments with destruction from fire crackers and other combustibles. At nine o'clock a rocket set off by a young man in St. Antoine Street rushed against a young woman's dress setting it on fire. Some passers by quickly came to the rescue and the young woman was saved from injury. The dress of another young woman was set on fire later in the evening by a pistol discharged close to her, by a gallant representative of the stern sex.

FIRES AT ST. LAURENT.—The barns of Mr. John Brenner, farmer, St. Laurent, were destroyed by fire about 9 a. m. on Thursday last, also about 30 head of cattle, 4 pigs, and several horses. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is supposed, however, to have resulted from the careless throwing about of fire crackers. Mr. Brenner was not insured. About the same time the barns of Mrs. Scott on a neighbouring farm were also burned, but how the fire was caused is altogether unknown.

STREET CLEANING.—The Health Officers are busily at work enforcing cleanliness in the yards and back lanes of the city, a work which is absolutely necessary to be done every Spring, the snow forming so convenient a cover for refuse during the winter. We believe that scavengers have been appointed by the Health Committee, the city being divided into districts, and there is no doubt that Mr. Sub-Chief Flynn will give those who require their yards cleaned, the necessary information in the event of any difficulty about a matter which requires attention.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—The train which left here on Thursday morning for Toronto ran off

the track near Newcastle. A coal-oil lamp in the post-office car was thrown down, and set the car on fire, destroying most of the mail bags and the car. No passengers were hurt. The train reached Toronto yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The post-office car alone received any injury. The information which the post-office here has received with respect to the mails is to the effect that the post-office car was burnt with all the mails inside, excepting a few letters for the Western States and for places between Hamilton and Suspension Bridge. It is to be borne in mind that, at the time when this accident occurred, the pigeon-holes of the post-office car would all have been full of letters, &c., already sorted for the various corresponding offices in the West, but not as yet tied into packages. These letters were thus in a very unfavorable condition for being saved at a moment's notice, even if it moment were available for the purpose. It is known that there were no registered letters mailed in Montreal in any of the burnt mails, but there were some six or seven for Toronto and places West, originating in places East of this city.—Gazette 27 ult.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, the 16th ult., at the Parish of St. Marguerite, Beauce, the son of Mr. Hugh Cassidy, farmer, aged 8 years, taking advantage of the temporary absence of his parents, got hold of a loaded gun, which unexpectedly went off, lodging the charge of shot in the head of his younger sister, aged three years. The father hearing the report, entered the house, and finding his child bathed in blood, picked it up in his arms, and, without reflection, ran out. When he returned a few minutes later, life was found to be extinct.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.—A singularly ill fatality seems to have attended the Western train, which reached this city yesterday evening. As it was approaching the bridge at Lachine an old man was seen on the track, evidently unconscious of his peril. The whistle was blown and the break put on, but the warning was unheeded. The individual, who seems to have been either deaf or stupified by his danger, was struck violently by the boiler of the engine, and the blow unhappily proved fatal. The remains were brought to this city, where they await an investigation by the Coroner. No blame seems to attach to the officials in charge of the train.

Great bush-fires are raging in the rear of Kingston, which, the News says, are attributed by the farmers to the drought. A drought so early in the season is exceedingly uncommon. It is also rare to have to chronicle the ravages of bush-fires in May, but in Sturgeon and the back townships great fires are raging, some of which have proved very destructive. Near Opinicon Lake there are extensive fires. The atmosphere over the city of Kingston lately has been pervaded by a smoky haze, indicative of fires in the bush. Heavy showers would be dearly welcomed, but the few indications of rain that have appeared in the shape of gathering clouds have passed over, and ended in disappointment.

OTTAWA HOTEL, St. Anne.—Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer months, 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.

GOOD.—Nearly fifty persons were fined by the Recorder the day before yesterday for throwing about fire crackers on the Queen's Birthday.—Gazette.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ormsdown, W. Collam, \$4; St. Columban, J. Murray, \$2; North Gower, L. Chais, \$2; Newmarket, Rev. P. J. Keen, \$2; Dundas, J. K. McHugo, \$2; Warwick, J. Slattery, \$1.50. Per J. Charles, Montreal—F. T. Charles, London, England, \$2. Per M. Healy, Cardon—J. Mullaly, \$1.

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRAPEFUL AND COMFORTING.—This very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. 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 EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

May 31.  
Flour #1 bel. of 196 lb.—Dollars, \$7.75 @ \$4.00  
Middlings, 4.50 @ 4.50  
Fine, 4.90 @ 0.00  
Superior, No. 2, 5.29 @ 5.25  
Superfine, 5.15 @ 5.70  
Fancy, 6.65 @ 6.10

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 31, 1871.  
RETAIL WHOLESALE  
\$ c \$ c \$ c \$ c  
Flour #1 100 lbs. 3 10 to 3 20 3 00 to 3 10  
Oatmeal, " " " " " " 2 80 @ 2 99  
Indian Meal, (Ohio) 1 80 @ 0 00 1 85 @ 0 00  
GRAIN.  
Wheat #56 lbs. 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Barley " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Pease " " " " " " 0 10 @ 0 00 0 10 @ 0 00  
Oats " " " " " " 0 60 @ 0 67 0 60 @ 0 67  
Buckwheat " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Indian Corn, (Ohio) 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Rye, " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Flax Seed " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Timothy, " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
MEATS.  
Beef, per lb. 0 8 @ 0 15 0 00 @ 0 00  
Pork, " " " " " " 0 12 @ 0 13 0 00 @ 0 00  
Mutton, " " " " " " 0 9 @ 0 10 0 00 @ 0 00  
Lamb, per lb. 0 9 @ 0 10 0 00 @ 0 00  
Veal, per lb. 0 10 @ 0 15 0 00 @ 0 00  
Beef, per 100 lbs. 0 00 @ 0 00 8 00 @ 9 00  
Pork, fresh " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 6 00 @ 7 00  
MISCELLANEOUS.  
Potatoes, per bag (new) 0 70 @ 0 75 0 00 @ 0 00  
Turnips " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Hares, " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Woodcock, " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Snipe, " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Plover, " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
DAIRY PRODUCE.  
Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 30 @ 0 33 0 00 @ 0 00  
" salt, " " " " " " 0 18 @ 0 20 0 00 @ 0 00  
Cheese, " " " " " " 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Onions, per minot 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00  
Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 10 @ 0 11 0 00 @ 0 00  
Honey, per gal. 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 00

Table with 4 columns of prices for various goods like Lard, Eggs, Haddock, Apples, Hay, Straw.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, May 31, 1870

Table with 2 columns of prices for leather goods like Haul's Spanish Sole, Slaughter, Waxed Upper, Grained do, Splits, Kips, City Slaughter, do ordinary, Cat-Skin, Sheep-Skin linings, Harness, Rutted Cow, do, Pooled Cow, do, Emannelled Cow do, Patent Cow do, Rough, English Oak Sole, English Kips.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5th.

(By Order), J. P. WHALEN Rec.-Sec.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOSEPH COX, a native of Belmullet, Co. Caran Ireland, who emigrated to Montreal, in 1840, with his sister Jane Cox. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister the said Jane Cox, 24 Atlantic Corporation, Lawrence Mass., U.S.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL, SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 29th,

CHARLES M'EVROY'S

FAMOUS ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN SIX YEARS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

IRISH SCENERY,

SONGS, MUSIC, SKETCHES, &c.,

BY THE FOLLOWING TALENTED ARTISTS:

- MR. DAN MORRIS . . . AS BARNEY,
MARIE D. MACEVOY . . . AS NORAH,
MISS KATE HALPINE . . . AS ROSA,
MR. CHAS. MACEVOY, LECTURER.

Doors open at 7. Commences at 8. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Grand performance Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock for ladies and children. Tickets, 15 cents. Adults, 25 cents. "PIAT BOY"

WANTED

FOR the new "Roman Catholic School," Point St. Charles, a FIRST CLASS CATHOLIC TEACHER, to take the Direction of the School as Head Master. Applicants must be experienced in teaching, of good character, and be well recommended. None but competent men need apply.

SALARY EQUAL TO \$1,000.

Apply, with testimonials and references, BOX 445 P. O., Montreal.

WANTED

FOR St. Mary's Roman Catholic Separate School, Sarnia, Ont., a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER, of good character, to whom a good Salary will be given.

Address: REV. R. BEAUSANG, Sarnia, Ont.

May 12th, 1871.

WARNING.

The undersigned hereby cautions the public against giving credit in his name, to any person whomsoever, on any pretext whatsoever. PIERRE COUVRETTE.

Montreal, May 3, 1871.

BOOTS AND SHOES

CAN be obtained at prices very convenient to the means of all classes, at the New Store of the subscriber, No. 71 NOTRE DAME STREET. M. B. MORAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Joliette.

In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLEUR dit LAFORTUNE, Insolvents.

The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has deposited at the Clerk's office of this Court, the consent of his Creditors to his discharge, and will, on the twenty-eighth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the said Court for the ratification of the discharge thereby effected. JOSEPH TELLEUR dit LAFORTUNE, By GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attorneys ad litem. Joliette, 8th May, 1871.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The collections in the Louvre have all been saved, except the library in which a great many valuable books were destroyed.

The National Library and Grand Livre are safe.

The insurgents still hold Bercy, Place de la Bastille, Cherrit Montant, Charonne, and Belleville. Government troops have captured the Mazas prison and the Lyons and Orleans Railway Stations.

The Hostages held by the insurgents in Mazas had been transferred to the prison of Roquette. The insurgents have evacuated and blown up Fort d'Issy. The Government forces are now attacking the Place de la Bastille.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We read in the Univers that—

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

BELGIUM.

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

ITALY.

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

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

"La Nazione" has published two letters,

which have made a sensation at Florence. The author considers that the transfer of the capital to Rome, previous to the consolidation of the Italian Kingdom, would be unwise haste. He confesses that Rome is per excellence, the cosmopolitan city; but he adds, that the repugnance of the Romans to have their city Italianized is accounted for by the fact that they do not wish their "monuments" reduced to the average level of those of Florence or Milan. The Romans object, not unnaturally, "to cut the skirts of their togas, and to reduce them to modern frock-coats."

Hideous fatality—that 2000 years of universal history should be effaced in one single day! The Romans—continues the correspondent—may have "good-will" enough; but it is unfair to expect them to throw open their gates to receive some 40,000 strangers, who, under pretext of helping them to govern, will, in truth, become their tyrants. These letters have created a profound impression in Florence; for the Government is persuaded that La Nazione could not have been so bold as to publish them, if it had not been backed by members of Parliament; who are perceiving that Europe, engaged as it is, can find time to discuss The Transfer. A correspondent affirms that the Florentine Government is much disquieted by the five very powerful Protests which Austria, France, Belgium, Prussia, and Bavaria are preparing to launch on this subject. No doubt the excitement is slightly exaggerated, for the Protests are still but expected. Two only are sure: the rest may perhaps follow. Still, there is a sign that Europe is unwilling to receive its last orders from Florence; that it fully appreciates the importance of the question; and that though the rescue may be long in coming there is hope of its coming at last.—Tablet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GERMANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and range in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—Morning Post.

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

COUGHS AND COLDS.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

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

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

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

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the

public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

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

June 14th, 1870.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR!

GRAND-BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES, IN THE

LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO, ON

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

25th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871,

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FEAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

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

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

1st Prize—Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto.

2nd—Presented by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G.

3rd—Presented by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G.

4th—Presented by Rev. J. M. Laurent, P. P., St. Patrick's Church.

5th—A magnificent Painting of the Virgin and Child, from the original of Carlo Dolce—value \$100.

6th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Patrick, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, U.S.

7th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Hosen, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, Canada.

8th—Munich Statue of the Blessed Virgin, presented by Rev. Bro. Camillian, Director of the Christian Brothers, Baltimore, U.S.

9th—Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ—valued at \$20—presented by the Students of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

10th—Presented by Rev. Bro. T'Jlow, Director of the Catholic Protector, New York.

11th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by Messrs. D. & J. Sulliver, New York.

12th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$20—presented by P. Donohoe, Esq., Boston.

13th—Fine Guitar—valued at \$20—presented by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto.

14th—Pearl Cross, silver case—valued at \$25—presented by J. A. Sadlier, Esq., Montreal.

15th—Presented by the Young Irishman's Catholic Benevolent Association.

16th—Evee Homo, an Oil Painting, presented by the Artist.

17th—An Oil Painting of the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch.

18th—Picture of St. Patrick, worked in wool, presented by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto.

19th—An Oil Painting, presented by the Rev. Ladies of Loretto, Toronto.

20th—Rich Irish Poplin Dress.

21st—Richly-mounted Chair—valued at \$60—gift of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Toronto.

22nd—An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of St. Paul's School, Toronto.

23rd—A Beautiful Clock, in glass case—valued at \$70.

24th—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils of St. Patrick's School, Toronto.

25th—A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pupils of St. Michael's School, Toronto.

26th—Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rose-wood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of St. Mary's School, Toronto.

27th—An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothic back.

28th—Valuable Prize, the gift of Bro. Rogation, Quebec.

29th—Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford Frames.

30th—A nice selection of Religious Pictures.

31st—Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

32nd—A Silver Goblet.

33rd—Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians.

34th—Six Fine Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs.

35th—A Doll, magnificently dressed.

36th—A Silver Pencil-case with Gold Pen.

37th—A Handsome Album.

38th—A beautifully furnished Inkstand.

39th—Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20.

40th—Lives of the Popes, 2 vols., richly bound.

41st—Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate Conception.

42nd—Life of the Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Oraini.

43rd—Japanese Tea-tray.

44th—A beautiful Chromo—the Ruins of Elgin Cathedral.

45th—Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18.

46th—A Collection of Medallions, set in hand some cases, valued at \$15.

47th—Portrait of Marshal McMahon.

48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box.

49th—A Silver Crucifix.

50th—A Lady's Work Box, valued at \$20.

51st—A Valuable Silk Dress.

52nd—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick.

53rd—A Pair of Branch Candlesticks.

54th—A Writing-desk.

55th—A Pair of Statues—St. Patrick and St. Bridget.

56th—A collection of Irish Views.

57th—A handsome Inkstand.

58th—A handsome Door Mat.

59th—A General History of the Church.

60th—A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket.

61st—A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of Rev. Bro. Aprantes, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec.

62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by Abbe Durras—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen, Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston.

63rd—A Bible—valued at \$15—the gift of the same.

64th—A magnificent Prayer-book—same donor.

65th—A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro. Cassian, Quebec.

66th—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.

67th—Pair of Drawings, in frames (Idols of the Kings) by Gustave Dore.

68th—Magnificent piece of Needle-work, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.

69th—Magnificent Missal, bound in velvet—valued at \$7.

70th—Lady's Cabinet—valued at \$20.

71st—A beautiful Holy-water Font.

72nd—Japanese Bamboo Work-box.

73rd—Lady's Work-box.

74th—Silver Goblet.

75th—A fancy Egg-stand, with glasses.

76th—A large Oil-Painting of St. Vincent de Paul, the gift of St. Patrick's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Toronto.

77th—A Lady's Jewell-case.

78th—A set of Vases—valued at \$6.

79th—A Silver Goblet.

80th—A French Prayer-book, bound in velvet—valued \$5.

81st—A magnificent copy of Moore's Melodies, bound in green and gold.

82nd—A rich Holy-water Font and Statue of M. B. V.

83rd—Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols.

84th—Two magnificent Pictures—Jesus and Mary.

85th—A Set of Vases, marked "Mary"—valued at \$6.

86th—A Gentleman's Toilet-box, valued at \$20.

87th—A Lady's Toilet-box.

88th—A beautiful Harmonium.

89th—A collection of Japanese Puzzles. To any person opening the entire collection, a prize of \$10 will be given.

90th—A Pearl Cross—valued at \$8.

91st—A Tea Caddy.

92nd—A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion.

93rd—A magnificent Piano from the Ware-Rooms of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued at \$300.

94th—Ten large volumes, in library binding, containing all the numbers of "The Catholic World" from its commencement to the present time—the gift of Rev. Bro. Paulian, President of Manhattan College, New York.

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

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

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

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 Angora 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 Cruet 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 pair of Children's Boots.
30. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the German Army.
31. A History of Ireland.
32. A large Doll beautifully dressed.
33. A fat Sheep.
34. 1 pair of Vases.
35. A breakfast Shawl.
36. A splendid Parlour Lamp.
37. 1 large Album.
38. A Ladies' Satchel.
39. 1 Knitted Bodice.
40. 1 Child's Minerva.
41. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs of the French Army.
42. 1 pair of Vases.
43. 1 handsome gilt Lamp.
44. 1 Concertina.
45. A valuable work of English Literature.
46. 1 pair of gilt Vases.
47. 1 dozen linen Collars.
48. 1 pair of Children's Boots.
49. 1 pair of Corsets.
50. 1 large Doll.
51. 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. K. A. CAMPBELL, Atherly, Ont. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the papers.

FOR SALE.

BRAMAH HENS' EGGS, 75 cents per dozen, at No. 33 MURRAY STREET, JOHN COX.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Office of this Company has been removed to No. 9 St. LAURET STREET, between Notre Dame and St. James streets.

ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Secretary.

**P. J. COX,**

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PLATFORM AND COUNTER  
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MONTREAL.

JOHN BURNS,

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PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,  
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.  
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of  
WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE  
FITTINGS,

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(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY.)  
MONTREAL.

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G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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MONTREAL.

Cash Paid for Raw Furs

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OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,

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JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.  
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to.  
Montreal, Nov. 21, 1866.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Faculties, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.

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BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,  
BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,  
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ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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OFFICE: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

F. A. QUINN,

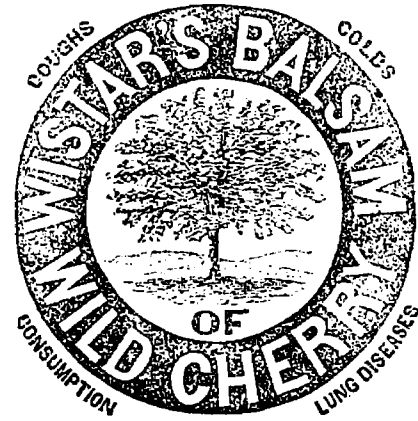
ADVOCATE,

No. 49, St. James Street,  
MONTREAL.

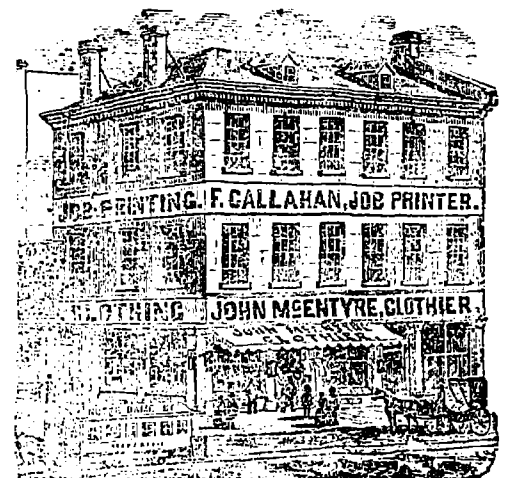
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**F. CALLAHAN,**  
JOB-PRINTER,



CORNER ST. JOHN AND NOTRE DAME STREETS,  
MONTREAL.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills,**

For all the purposes of a Laxative  
Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so generally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is more reliable and the more efficient remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them over fresh and moist, so that they do not become rancid, and the wrapper is so constructed that no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn, Langor and Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Colic and Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery or Diarrhoea**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Headache, Croup, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purgative.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dieter Pill**, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

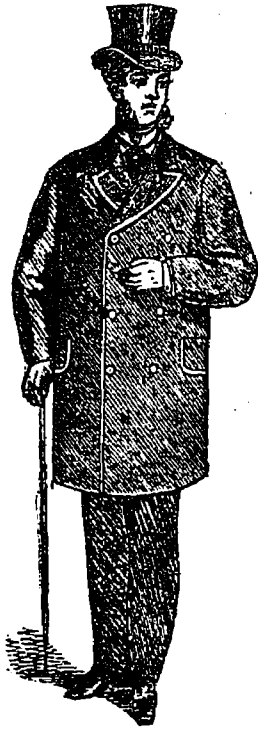
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,  
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

LEEDS CLOTH MALL.

JOHN ROONEY,  
CLOTHIER,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

MONTREAL.



BOYS' TWEED SUITS.....\$ 3.50  
MENS' " ".....\$ 8.00  
MENS' BLACK CLOTH SUITS.....\$10.00  
MENS' TWEED COATS.....\$ 4.50  
MENS' TWEED VESTS.....\$ 1.50  
MENS' TWEED PANTS.....\$ 2.50

The Subscriber has opened this Establishment  
with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

In endless variety, which he now has the pleasure to offer at Wholesale Prices.

He has unusual facilities for purchasing his Stock, having had a long experience in the Wholesale Trade, and will import direct from the manufactures in England, giving his Customers the manifest advantages derived from this course.

In the CLOTH MALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up MENS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING for the Spring Trade.

Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and Prompt Delivery.

L. KENNY (Late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Engineers) is Superintendent of the Order Department.

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JOHN ROONEY,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.



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FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:—

- 1st. Security unquestionable.
- 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
- 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
- 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
- 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
- 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
- 3rd. Small Charge for Management.
- 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal Interpretation.
- 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. BOUTH,  
Agent, Montreal.

February 1, 1870.

CHURCH VESTMENTS,

SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. LAFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission. Chasubles, richly embroidered on gold cloth, \$30. 250 do. in Damask of all colors, trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15. Copies in gold cloth, richly trimmed with gold lace and fringe, \$30. Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Altars, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums. Altar Candelsticks and Crucifixes. Lamps, Holy Water Fountains, &c., &c.  
T. LAFRICAIN,  
302 Notre Dame St.,  
Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.  
Montreal, March, 1871.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.



SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

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

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-ness; or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye-Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Myopia, or moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness the loss of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye-Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2369 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 29, Hon. George Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I can see now, after using the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye."

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.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them: they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age."

All persons wishing for particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to  
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,  
P. O. Box 957,  
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has produced a certain cure for this disease.

Send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye-Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage.

Address  
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,  
P. O. Box 957,  
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

Nov. 18 1869.

**Ayer's  
Hair Vigor,**

For restoring Gray Hair to  
its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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