

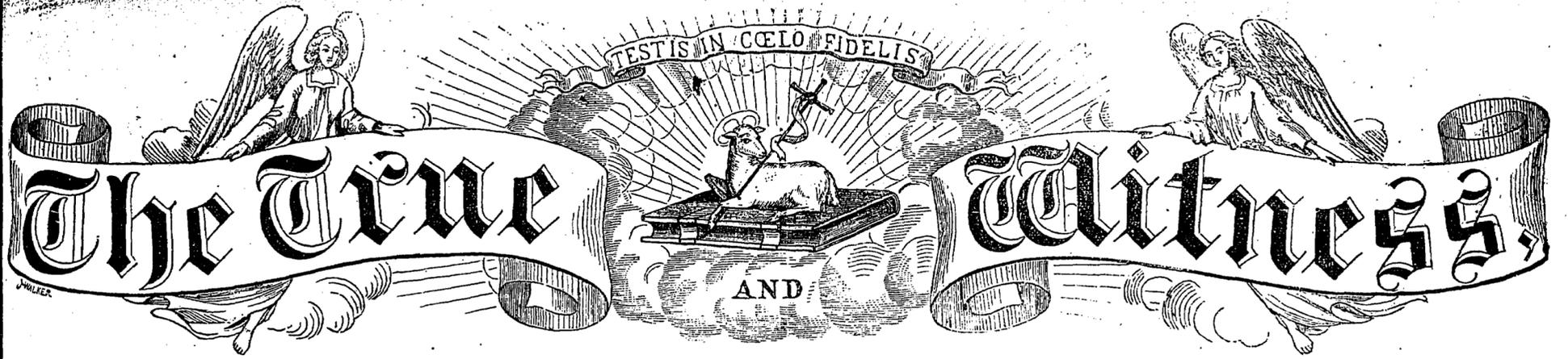
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THE LIMERICK VETERAN; OR, THE FOSTER SISTERS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE O'NEILL." (From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER XII.—AFTER MANY YEARS.

As it is not my intention to chronicle the sayings and doings of childhood except in so far as is necessary to show the truth of the old saying, "The child is father to the man," you will please imagine ten summers to have passed away since that night of young Margaret's escapade and the illness that resulted therefrom. It was not very long after the child's recovery before Lady St. John decided that the wisest course to be pursued was to send the damsel to a convent school. Thither, however, she was accompanied by Isabel, with the hope that the example of her gentle, winning way would in the end act beneficially, and help, in a silent, unobtrusive way, to tame Margaret's fiery spirit. The child had remained ill for some weeks, delirious for several days, but as she never reverted, as she became convalescent, to the conversation she had evidently heard, and which it was certain had chafed her proud spirit beyond her child's powers of endurance, Lady St. John had given the nurse strict orders never in any way to touch on the subject of her late illness. During the time, however, that intervened between young Margaret's recovery and the day on which she left for the first time the shelter of her beneficent protectors' roof she was closely watched, and no opportunity neglected by which this strange child's fearfully strong passions might be nipped in the bud—a resolve wisely taken, and judiciously carried out, and all the more necessary because the young damsel so carefully locked up in her own little breast the knowledge that she had obtained merely by an unfortunate accident.—The point, too, in her conduct that the Lady Florence least liked was, that her protegee, with the astuteness of one three times her own age, parried all the attacks which she herself and her friend Grace skillfully made, by introducing occasionally into conversation the mention of the orphan state of herself and Isabel. The lips of the young girl remained resolutely sealed; she was armed at all points, and invulnerable to any attack. "The nuns will probe my young damsel and discover what stuff she is made of," said Grace, with a quiet laugh, as she exhibited for Lady St. John's approbation the trousseau of the two little girls. "As far as she dares to show it, my young lady does not give herself even the trouble of hiding the aversion she feels for gentle little Isabel. But mind, if I ever read a character rightly in my whole life, Margaret has a woman of determination to deal with in Dame Agatha."

rough to outward appearance; only reach her heart, and, like the kernel, it was sweet and soft. Thus, despite the exterior and the want of that suaviter in modo which wins the hearts of the old and young, but more especially of the latter, this Dame Agatha had been chosen by the unanimous voice of the Sisterhood head mistress of the school, and many were they whose youthful hearts had beat when first brought within the range of her influence, but who had soon learned to love and respect her as their dearest friend. Having said this much, and also that Grace, who took the young damsels to the Benedictine Abbey, also informed the Sister of the incident I have alluded to, I shall merely add that Dame Agatha did her best. The young lady required the reins to be held tight, and this nun was a well qualified person to tame her into subjection if she could be tamed. But Dame Agatha's efforts were doomed to prove fruitless. She toiled for her, prayed for her, made novenas for her, was now severe, then lenient, but all to no avail. She left the convent school, at the age of eighteen, a beautiful, showy young woman, accomplished beyond the generality of her sex, but proud and unbending to the heart's core. The lessons of the religious had failed to teach her humility of spirit, or to grace her character with any of those virtues which make a woman pure and lovable. Her lips remained sealed as to the story of her infancy, as they were in the days of her childhood. It was only the hours of delirium which had revealed what she had felt. In future Margaret's actions alone shall speak for her. I will say a few words to you concerning Isabel. She had grown up to be almost a woman without any pretension to beauty. Her mouth was too large, her nose too retroussé to be pretty, the upper lips not sufficiently short, and yet the face wins upon you; it is a countenance beaming with good nature and natural kindness, and at last you learn to love it the oftener you see it; and you will agree with me in the end, that the face which prepossesses and charms your fancy in this way is far better than that which takes you by storm with its beauty. As I am not one of those persons who believe in perfectly faultless characters, never having met with such a one, and not entertaining any belief in their existence, I shall describe Isabel to you in a way free from exaggeration as to terms. By nature she was mild and gentle, and the antithesis was ever before her in the foster-sister, who, perhaps to try her own virtue, was ever near her for many years of her life. She was not, however, such an angel in human shape as not to writh under, and sometimes even resent, the sarcastic taunts of the beautiful Margaret. Naturally meek-tempered, you will perceive she had less merit in turning away wrath with gentle words than if she had been prone to the contrary vice; but opportunities were not wanting to her, and virtue and good-will helped her to bear and forbear where, without either the one or the other, she had fallen away. CHAPTER XIII.—THE OLD, OLD TALE. The large, quaint old chateau at St. Germain was still tenanted by the two families, the Lady Florence and her husband, with their son and daughter-in-law. Between the two ladies the tenderest attachment had always subsisted, and the long and frequent absences of the Marshal and his son, both being in the French army, drew these ladies yet more closely together. But the tie became still more tender after the death of Madame's husband, who fell as a brave soldier on the field of battle, and now, left of both son and daughter, the affections of the Lady Florence were centred still more strongly on Madame and her children. These two ladies lived in great retirement and privacy; therefore, it may readily be conceived that as time wore on and the eldest son of Madame St. John returned from his studies at St. Sulpice and declared his intention of entering the military profession, that the foster-sisters hailed his arrival with pleasure, as for a time at least the monotony of their lives would be broken. Tall of stature, of dark complexion, and with a cast of features which seemed chiselled as those of a Grecian statue, Maurice St. John exhibited in his person the true type of manly beauty. When the two damsels arrived home from the convent, Maurice was still at St. Sulpice. They remembered him only as the playmate of their childhood, but the case was altered now, and a certain sort of reserve and shyness must be mingled with aught that might remain of their former familiarity. "Is it possible? Surely you are not the Margaret and Isabel I played with when a child," was the remark of Maurice as the black-eyed beauty tripped smilingly forward, whilst the more timid Isabel lingered beside

his mother. "What a change the lapse of time has made!" he added, gazing admiringly on those whom he only remembered as children, but who had now sprung up into womanhood. "But you forget how long that lapse of years has been," said Margaret. "If my memory be not treacherous, it is not less than ten years. We were but children when we parted." Unquestionably, the return of the young man to his paternal home was the thing best calculated to rouse Margaret from the melancholy which seemed her normal state. Her proud heart had never forgotten the revelation of ten years since, and whenever honest Denis by any chance came in her way, when the Marshal happened to be at home, she felt a sore wound to her pride at the remembrance that he, a serving-man, had offered to adopt her. You may readily conceive that Isabel was the favorite with the elder ladies of the chateau. Moreover, she was beloved by all who knew her. Again, she was the orphan child of a friend, and that consideration, united to her own good qualities, formed another strong link to bind the three together. It would have well pleased the Lady St. John if, when her daughter-in-law occasionally took the damsels to spend a few weeks at the hotel of the Baron de Breteuil, she could have seen her haughty protegee safely launched in honorable matrimony; but, as yet, she was simple Margaret Lindsey. If those she met were struck with her beauty, they were in no way enamored with her pride, or with the frivolity which, beguiling those who at times made their advances, coolly threw them aside when a new face or a larger fortune appeared on the scene. But the cold, proud, evil heart seemed after all to have a soft spot when the son of Madame St. John arrived at the chateau. To see Margaret well married, to know that she had sobered down into a good and happy wife, would have given infinite pleasure to those who, if her willfulness rendered love out of the question, had still her warmest interests at heart, but to see her enter their own family, to behold her become the bride of the eldest grandson of the Marshal was not at all what they desired. As to Margaret, she could when it pleased skillfully conceal the dark traits in her character. She could even condescend to be civil to Isabel, humble to Lady Florence, and officiously polite to the mother of one whom she wished to please. With regard to Maurice himself, he was wholly engaged in preparations for his new career. At first his thoughts scarcely turned to the dangerous beauty in his path; eventually he found certain pleasure in her conversation, a tacit acknowledgment that she was the most lovely and accomplished woman he had ever met. Endowed with every quality which would render a woman a devoted and affectionate wife, and with a heart susceptible of the most tender emotions, innocent and virtuous, Isabel had yielded up her heart unconsciously to herself. "Can I wonder," she said to herself, as she beheld her pale face and irregular features reflected in the glass, "can I wonder that his fancy is caught by Margaret? She is as beautiful as I am the reverse, and far more talented and accomplished. My voice is weak and ineffective, and I behold him entranced as her rich contralto resounds in his ears. She is so witty, too, though, alas! the playfulness of her wit, as she terms it, comes too often like a barbed arrow to my soul, for it veils some cutting sarcasm on my lack of genius or my homely face. Ah, well! ah, well! good Dame Agatha," she added, with a weary sigh, "you used to tell me I was proud and sensitive, and so I am. I must try and be very brave and hide what I suffer, and hope, if she does marry him, that she will make him a good wife, and that, in the wise decrees of God, all will be for the best." There were tears in her deep blue eyes as she spoke, and she dashed them hastily aside as if ashamed of the momentary weakness. There is such a thing as for man, and woman too, to be dazzled by appearances, and thus to mistake worthless dross for the solid ore, for all is not gold that glitters; and so it happened that Maurice St. John had felt an attraction for the meretricious charms of Margaret, whilst Isabel had been passed by. His mother observed nothing, but the Lady St. John was more sharp-sighted; she had her eyes, and ears too, always open. The Lady Florence was now fast sinking into years, but she still preserved in a remarkable degree those charms which, at the epoch of the Revolution, had won for her the soubriquet of the Rose of St. Germain, first conferred upon her by that courtly monarch, Louis the Fourth, whilst the more timid Isabel lingered beside

liam the Third, the "O'Neill" had been equally celebrated for her beauty, and few who looked on the still handsome and elegant woman could realize the fact that she was really the grandmother of Maurice St. John. It was with a feeling of intense satisfaction that, a few weeks later, the Lady received the Marshal's announcement that within a month Maurice must accompany him to the Netherlands. Lady St. John was cognizant of Isabel's secret, jealously as she thought she had guarded it, yet, thinking it well that the present aspect of things should be checked by the departure of Maurice, she would have kept silence but for a few words expressive of admiration of the character of Isabel which fell from his lips the night previous to his departure. Dazzled indeed he had been for a time, even as she had bewitched others by her wondrous beauty and her wit and talents, but his heart after awhile had turned where the Lady St. John and his mother most desired, to the gentle Isabel, and with their sanction and that of the Marshal, she received his pledged troth on the eve of his departure. CHAPTER XIV.—ON THE WATCH. It was a chill night towards the end of September, the wind blew in fitful gusts around the old chateau in the valley, and the rain, which had fallen in drizzling showers throughout the day, now fell in that heavy, determined down-pour which always betokens a wet night. It was not quite dark; there was sufficient light to descry a female form making its way through the valley, bending ever and again beneath the heavy gale. The towers of the palace on the summit above the vale, which had so long afforded a shelter for one of the most unfortunate of England's kings, loomed darkly in the distance. It was in that direction that the damsel in the vale wended her way. There is a watcher at the library window of the chateau whose gaze is steadfastly fixed on the receding form in the distance. She hears the clock in the turret strike the half of six, and on her superbly handsome features there is an expression of intense hatred, mingled with wonder, and curiosity, and delight. What has she seen? What has she beheld to make her remain away from the cheerful blaze of the wood fire shimmering at the window, with the heavy curtain upraised with one hand, while the other is tightly clenched together? I will tell you. In the distance, just as the female whom she had watched was about to turn down a path which would lead up an ascent to the palace above, she has descryed a young man hastening to meet her; he has grasped her hand with affectionate warmth, and now she leans upon his arm; they walk on, and still there is light sufficient to distinguish them if they turn up the hill. Yes, she is correct in her idea, for after the lapse of two minutes they reappear, till at last the increasing darkness and the blinding storm hide them from her sight. Then the lady who has been watching these two person lets the curtain fall into its place, and creeps away with a shiver to the cheery wood fire. There she sits with her hands folded the one over the other, her beautiful lips wreathed into a cruel, scornful smile; the red flame lights up her features, but they are distorted with the reflection of the bad passions which vex and disturb her soul. She expresses her thought aloud. "I have watched her to-night," she says to herself; "to-morrow I will do more than watch; I will follow her. At last then I have her in my power; at last I can really show her up as she really is, the false hypocrite, who dared to compete with me for his affections. She had made a traitor of him with naught but a gentle manner and a pair of blue eyes; but now I have her fast. What will my Lady St. John and Madame say when they shall hear of these nightly rambles in the wind and rain, and of their immaculate favorite's new acquaintance—Madame so rigorous in her notions that she would swoon at the idea of a maiden being out in the evening hour by herself? What will he say too, he who so cruelly neglected me for that pale-faced minx?" Then she rose and walked up and down the spacious apartment; long and narrow it was, and the flickering light of the wood fire played on the oaken roof and antique panelling of the walls. She was restless and nervous, and after awhile again returned to her seat; her countenance was as that of one possessed by the furies, and clenching her small hand, she exclaimed: "I will destroy you, detested Isabel, even as I would crush a fly. Why was I, Margaret Lindsey, with my glorious intellect, my energetic mind, endowed with the power I feel that I possess of ability to grasp at once a difficulty where she and others of my feeble sex linger far behind, crawling on their way by dint of application such as fools alone need, and yet my evil destiny has decreed that I should be a cast away, the thing of charity, indebted to a mean

servant-man that I was saved from death? Ah! better had I not been saved. Can I ever forget that he should to this day feel that he, in his charity, thought of bringing me up as his daughter forsooth? And then to creep through life with the Lady Florence and Madame, to follow in their monotonous, pious wake, to smother all my proud feelings and ambitious aspirations, to try and lead them to believe I am what I am not, to listen with at least an assumed air of patience to the Cure's admonitions—for he has a long head and is hard to deceive—it is much more than I can bear." The whirlwind of passion that had shook her soul was for a few moments silenced, and tears trickled down her face. Only for a moment, however, did a shade of feminine softness assume its sway; she again rose and paced the room. "Is this life always to last?" said she. "If so, I shall curse the day that the unhappy woman who brought me into the world gave me birth. Shall I ever know who she was?" she added, drawing the miniature from her bosom which her dead mother had hung round her infant neck. "You have lovely features," she exclaimed, apostrophizing the inanimate portrait. "Very lovely, but tame and gentle; not cast in the fiery mould of the unfortunate being you brought into the world. I could fancy you, with your fair hair and blue eyes, had rather been the mother of that detested Isabel, and should have thought myself a changeling, but that nurse's evidence would dispel the flattering illusion." Then, with a weary sigh, she replaced the miniature in the folds of her dress and sat her down again. Her tears, those mute evidences of womanly weakness had passed away, and a bitter smile, arising from a thought that flitted across her mind, and played on her beautiful face. "Yes," she said, "I will let him know by means of an anonymous letter, what her occupation is, and thus I will bring the truant back to myself. If I become his wife I can shake off my thralldom to these women, and, above all, I shall make her suffer who has lorded it over me all my life, she, the child of one of their own friends, whom they believe to possess all the virtues under the sun." Again her meditations were disturbed by the clock in the turret striking the hour of eight. "Eight o'clock, and not yet back," she said. "It is all as it should be. I shall hold my peace and not even speak to Mistress Grace till I shall have watched my young lady to-morrow night; perhaps I will keep it to myself altogether and not even send an anonymous letter to Maurice." Suddenly the door of the library was opened, and the object of her vindictive hate entered the library. Her face was very pale, she looked weary and fatigued, and her swollen eyelids betrayed that she had shed many tears. "Bless me, child, where have you been all this long time," said Margaret, rousing herself for an onslaught. "It is not kind to leave me so much alone in the absence of our idolized mistresses. I am sure I really feel moped to death in this gloomy old place, with its dismal closets big enough in all conscience for sleeping apartments; its spacious corridors echoing back the sound of one's own footsteps; its heavy oaken panellings; its dry moat and gloomy avenue; with the wind pipping a requiem to the decayed and fading hopes of two luckless damsels whose hapless lot it is to be done to death with ennui in the dreary old place." "Oh, my beautiful Margaret, what strange things you do say," said Isabel, placing herself on a small footstool near the fire, and holding out her cold hands in order to warm them by its cheery blaze. "I shall be very glad when the visit of the family to the Scottish home of Lord Bulmerino is at an end, for our home is dull without them. But, I beg pardon, dear, I differ with you on two points." Isabel's face was turned a little aside, but she was so near to her false foster-sister that the latter could see every change in her countenance that her own words might evoke. How little did Isabel know that Margaret's eyes had watched her in the valley two hours since, or that she was now under the domination of a fierce enemy. "And pray, my dear Isabel," and the tones of Margaret's voice lingered with a slightly sarcastic inflexion on the term of womanly endearment, "in what way may I be so extremely unfortunate as to differ with your amiable and accomplished self?" "Do not speak so satirically, dear Margaret. You well know I am not half so clever and accomplished as yourself. I only meant to say that the dear Lady Florence and Madame St. John can scarcely be termed our mistresses; they are rather at most dear mothers in our regard, seeing we were adopted by the Lady St. John in the years of our helpless infancy; and as to the chateau, Margaret, it is only like all other quaint old houses of its kind, dull

enough at this dreary autumn season, and doubly so on account of the absence of its good owners; but it has its beauties, love, for those who like antiquity and fine scenery, and to me it is a grand, dear old place, the only home I have ever known, and—

"When you have done with your long preamble perhaps you will allow me to speak."

"Margaret, have I offended you in anything I have said?" and as Isabel spoke she looked up wonderingly at her companion. She had shaded her face with her hands, so that the cold, cruel expression of her countenance escaped Isabel's observation.

"It is scarcely worth while to differ with you on every point; but our views and feelings are so widely dissimilar that you would not understand me. But I should like an answer to one question. We are both women, no longer even in our girlhood, seeing we have each passed our twentieth year. Is it possible that you have never felt an aspiration beyond that which may be centered beneath the roof of this tumble-down old chateau? that you have never entertained a sentiment of affection beyond those who so graciously and condescendingly protected those infantile years you have alluded to so prettily? that you have never harbored a desire or undertaken any feat without the knowledge of these benefactresses?"

For a moment there was a dead silence between the two young women. Isabel knew, though she did not see, for she never raised her head, that the pitiless eyes of her foster-sister were bent searchingly upon her; that she was in fact being subjected to a sort of cross-examination, at which, gentle as she was, she felt no small indignation.

"You are not my confessor, Margaret. It is not fair to try to wring from me my most secret thoughts."

"Humble, patient Isabel, with whom all is as it should and ought to be, at least seemingly so, you, too, have some aspirations then, for you as good as own such to be the case by your evasive answers, and your secrets also, doubtless. You are not intellectual, or imaginative, or talented, or beautiful; you have said as much yourself; therefore it cannot vex you for me to lay the case plainly before you, even if it should hurt your self-love. Then, your incomparable virtue will no doubt lead you to thank me for enabling you to practise humility. The lapse of time, however, will show what your lips will not disclose, much as you affect contentment with your lot."

"I do not affect what I do not feel," said Isabel, rising and pressing her hand across her forehead, while tears streamed in torrents from her eyes. "You are cruel and unjust, Margaret, in your intercourse with me."

If eyes had power to slay, Isabel would have fallen a victim to the hatred of her proud and vindictive Scottish foster-sister.

"You do affect a happiness you do not feel. You hypocritically impose on Lady St. John and her daughter-in-law by assuming a virtue you are very far from possessing. But it is really beneath me to expostulate or argue with you."

As Margaret uttered these words she rose from the low ottoman on which she had reclined, and lighting a taper from one of the wax candles on the table, she cast a look of ineffable disdain on her foster-sister, and swept out of the room.

For a few moments after Margaret's departure Isabel stood as one bewildered, then she sat her down in the place her arch-enemy had vacated, and remained for some time buried in thought.

"Is it possible," she said at length, "that Margaret has discovered my visits to the palace, and that her proud and angry feelings are excited because I have a secret of my own? Alas! for myself and for him I try to serve, if that be the case. That Lady St. John would not approve of what I have done is more than likely, and that my lips sealed as they are to secrecy, makes my position yet harder, is too true. That I have been so unhappy as to cross Margaret in her attachment for Maurice is, I feel convinced, the case. I am out of spirits, out of heart, and I fear her very much, she is so cruel, so proud, and seems animated with a positive ill-feeling towards me. He will wonder if I do not meet him as usual, but I must be very wary now and not see him again for some time to come."

The wood fire had nearly burned itself out, the white, smouldering embers alone remained, when the clock striking the hour of midnight roused her from her reverie.

To be Continued.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE FATHERS OF THE FIFTH COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.

We, by the mercy of God and the favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.

To all the Ecclesiastics, to the Religious Communities of both sexes, and to all the Faithful of the said Province, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

Assembled in council for the fifth time, in this Metropolitan Church of Quebec, under the eye of Mary Immaculate, we all together address you, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, that this our address may produce in your hearts a more profound and more salutary impression. Posted as sentinels on the walls of the holy city, which is the Church of Jesus Christ, we frequently hear in our inmost hearts this word of the prophet: If thou dost not speak to warn the wicked man from his way: that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but I will require his blood at thy hand. But if thou wilt the wicked man, that he may be converted from his ways, and he be not converted from his way: he shall die in his iniquity: but thou hast delivered thy soul. (Ezekiel, XXXIII, 8.) Yes, we want, according to the expression of the prophet, to deliver our souls from the terrible judgment to which we would be exposed, if we failed in a duty at once important and rigorous, the duty to take heed to the whole flock, wherein the Holy Ghost hath placed us bishops (Acts, XX, 28), and we come to declare unto you all the counsel of God (Acts, XX, 27).

But before putting you on your guard against many disorders which we have to point out, we desire, O. D. B. B. to speak to you on several subjects worthy of your attention.

I.—DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEARTS OF JESUS AND OF MARY AND TO JOSEPH.

We lively rejoice, O. D. B. B., to see that this threefold devotion makes every day new progress in our midst.

As the Heart of Jesus has been the sanctuary and the first spring of his love for men; it is proper and supremely just that it should receive a special worship. Accordingly has it been, in all ages, the object of the love, of the adoration and of the confidence of the disciples of Jesus-Christ. It is the focus and symbol of that tender, compassionate and generous love, which has performed such great things in our behalf, for scarce for a just man will one die... but the love of God for us has broken forth by the death of Jesus Christ, who hath justified us by his blood, when we were His enemies. (Rom. V, 7.) In that divine heart has been formed the design of our salvation; that heart is the tabernacle of the new alliance which has reconciled the earth to heaven; it is the altar of incense and of holocaust, where the eternal Pontiff has offered, and continues to offer, for a savour of sweetness, the sacrifice of His death; and on whi h burns the fire of a charity which shall never be quenched; it is the table of gold, on which Jesus-Christ has prepared the divine food of his body to feed our souls; it is that Saviour's fountain, from which we are invited to come, and draw with joy the blessings of salvation. (Isaiah, XII, 3.)

Accordingly, the servant of God, the venerable

Margaret Mary, speaking of the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, said these words which we repeat to you with confidence: "I know not of any devotion more fitted to raise up a soul, in a short time, to the highest sanctity, and to fill it with the true sweetness attached to the service of God: Yes, I confidently assert that if it were known how pleasing to Jesus Christ is this devotion, not a Christian but would hasten to practise it. Persons consecrated to God find therein an infallible means to preserve, to increase, and to recover, their fervor, when they have unhappily lost it. Persons of the world find therein all the assistance they need in their station in life, peace in their family, relief in their labors, and the blessings of Heaven in all their undertakings. Ah! how easily he dies who has been constantly devout to the Heart of his Supreme Judge!"

The devotion to the Sacred Heart of Mary is a most natural consequence of the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. We must not separate in our love, these Hearts which the Divine Wisdom has so intimately connected together. How happy we shall be to consider the wonderful bands of union formed between the Heart of the most perfect of sons, and the Heart of the most perfect of mothers! Undoubtedly our poor intellect cannot penetrate the abyss of their mutual love; but our affection should, with complacency, contemplate what may inflame it with the holiest ardors.

Let us therefore go to the Heart of Jesus through the Heart of Mary, and we shall find the mercy that forgives, the light that illuminates, the grace in fine without which we are nothing, but with which we can do all things in Him who strengtheneth us (Philipp. IV, 13).

To excite in us this devotion to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, we propose to you as a model the Blessed St. Joseph. In effect, how can we omit speaking to you here of him, who was appointed by God Himself the most faithful guardian and the most watchful protector of the Incarnate word! Glory and wealth shall be in his house; and his justice remaineth for ever and ever (Ps. CXXI, 3). Let us therefore honor him whom Jesus has vouchsafed to honor during life, to console at the hour of death, and to crown with glory, riches and justice during eternity. Let us honor him whom the Vicar of Jesus-Christ has declared the patron of the Catholic Church. Let us frequently invoke, during our life, him whom Jesus and Mary have loved so much, that, at the hour of our death, Jesus, Mary and Joseph may help us to cross the dread passage from time to eternity.

Before entering on another subject, we shall communicate to you, O. D. B. B., a project which we have formed for the greatest glory of the Divine Heart of Jesus and for the greatest good of your souls.

The Sovereign Pontiff, who governs to-day the Church, has frequently manifested the desire to see the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus more and more extend amongst all the faithful. Already a good many communities, parishes, dioceses and kingdoms have hastened to consecrate themselves specially to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, or rather to take a refuge in that ark of salvation, amid the flood of evils which overflow to-day the surface of the earth.

We have therefore resolved, with one accord, to place this whole ecclesiastical province under the special protection of this Divine Heart. You will find, at the end of this pastoral letter, what we have decreed to this purpose. We confidently trust that you will hasten to comply therewith, and that this holy and salutary devotion shall produce every where fruits of benediction.

II.—THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE CHURCH.

We read, in the eighth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, that the Apostles, seeing the tempest threatening to engulf the boat on which they were together with Jesus, awoke their Divine Master, saying to him: Lord, save us, we perish! Then the Son of God commanded the sea, the winds abated, there was a great calm, and all who witnessed it were seized with admiration.

At the present moment the tempest rages on all sides; the barque of the Church is horribly tossed by the waves of human errors and passions bent upon her destruction. Doubtless she cannot suffer shipwreck for Jesus is with her, and He has promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her (Mat. XVI, 18); but it is not the less true that, after the example of the apostles, we should have recourse to the Divine Heart of our Saviour, and labor, with all our strength, by prayer, vigilance, by all the means which Providence puts at our disposal, to ward off the danger, and thus to secure our part in the victory which Jesus vouchsafes to share with us.

The war, which is now waged against the Church, without as yet shedding the blood of Catholics, is not the less dangerous, nor the less fitted to afflict our hearts. Revolution rages every where in Europe. Its fatal doctrines infiltrated into all the members of the social body, by indifference in education, if not by its overt impiety, seek to gain ground and to renew the horrible scenes which have lately terrified the world. Anarchy, the offspring of revolutionary principles, threatens to become the permanent state of things, in countries formerly distinguished by their devotion to those principles of order and of submission to the lawful authority, which constitute the glory and prosperity of nations. The spirit of evil breaks loose with more fury than ever, spreads every where the most pernicious principles, and assails the Church of Christ, the pillar and ground of the truth. (1st Tim. III, 15.)

The governments of Germany and Switzerland hesitate not to attack the faith and religious feelings of their Catholic subjects, and, when they perceive that they cannot intimidate, and silence the bishops, or loosen the bonds that unite them to the Holy See, they despoil them, expel them from their homes, and send them into prison or exile.

Even Rome, the holy city, the patrimony of the universal church, has become the object of the most odious, the most flagrant and the most sacrilegious of usurpations. The Supreme Pontiff has been deprived of his temporal power so necessary to the liberty of the Church; religious orders are despoiled; virgins consecrated to God are driven from their peaceful retreats; when the churches are not given over to the despoiler, they are deprived of the resources which the piety of the faithful had contributed towards the splendor of the divine worship, and the support of its ministers. The institutions of charity have not escaped the rapacity of the invaders, who vainly endeavor to fill up, with the spoils of the sanctuary, the abyss which iniquity has dug beneath their feet.

Let us thank divine Providence, O. D. B. B., for having raised up, in our days, and spared so long, the courageous Pontiff who governs the Church. Humanly speaking, should not all appear for ever lost? On which side should we turn our eyes, we see naught but causes of sadness and despondency. But the immortal Pius IX., confiding in the assistance promised to the Church, does not cease to raise his voice against all iniquities and against all errors. Without this faithful guardian of justice and of right, without this faithful defender of truth, without this impartial and intrepid judge of nations and of individuals, no doubt that Europe would, to day, be plunged into darkness more profound than that which of old afflicted the land of Egypt, and the world would be the witness and the victim of social catastrophes the most appalling. Let us earnestly beseech God to lengthen the days of our Pontiff, that, with his own eyes, he may see the triumph of the great and holy cause for which he has so vigorously fought.

Let us remember that religion alone is the safeguard of society; that, without religion, nothing is secure, nothing is durable. Let us learn a fearful

lesson from the evil, which have befallen such countries as have cut themselves off from truth, from justice, from order and from authority. On this depends our happiness here and hereafter.

III.—THE COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

The celebration of an Ecumenical Council is always an event of the highest importance. The Bishops of the entire world, assembled together with their visible head, judicially represent the whole church; they can more easily apply a remedy to the evils which afflict her, because they are more intimately acquainted with the nature thereof. Nothing can better show forth the admirable perpetuity of the Catholic faith and the perfect unity of its doctrine and of its hierarchy, notwithstanding the diversity of place, of climate, of tongue, of customs and of time.

Therefore, when not otherwise prevented, the supreme Pontiff, to whom alone it belongs to convocate, and preside over, those august assemblies, did not fail to call together the Bishops of the whole world.

Pius IX., in spite of obstacles apparently insurmountable, has convoked a general council which met, on the eighth of December, 1869, at the tomb of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, in the Vatican Basilica, the largest and richest temple in the world.

To the monstrous errors which are the most destructive to society, the Holy Council has opposed the light of revealed doctrine, contained in Scripture and in Tradition. Rash men, puffed up with the pride of empty science, dared to affirm that, apart from matter, nothing exists, that there is but one and the same substance or essence of God and of things finite; that God is a Being Universal and Undefined. The Church, through the Holy Council, has branded these aberrations of pantheism and materialism, by upholding the doctrine of one God, the independent Creator of all things visible and invisible; a Being distinct from created matter which He drew forth from nothing; a Being eternal, intelligent, immense, incomprehensible, infinite in every perfection, and who governs the universe by His almighty and merciful Providence.

Others, disregarding the powers of reason, taught that God cannot be known, with certainty, by the natural light of human reason, through created things. The Holy Council has anathematized those who deny man this noble privilege.

Certain philosophers, falling into the opposite extreme, would have fain discarded revelation, proclaiming the independence of human reason, rejecting divine faith, denying the existence of miracles, or at least the possibility of discerning their divine origin, garbling the Holy Scriptures, or explaining the word of God according to their own fancy, without any regard to tradition or to the teachings of the Church, submitting faith to reason, confounding one with the other, or pretending that it is possible to find them at variance. In presence of all these false doctrines which were rapidly spreading with great prejudice to souls, the Holy Assembly of the Vatican, assisted by the spirit of God, has formally repudiated them as contrary to revealed doctrine, it has anathematized the men who propagate and defend those pernicious errors, which, disguised under high sounding names, distil deadly poison. They are the ravens voices, mentioned by Holy Writ, that spare not the flock; they are the men speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them; therefore woe may we add with the Apostle, keeping in memory that we have not ceased with tears to admonish every one of you. And now we commend you to God and to the word of His grace, who is able to build up the edifice of your sanctification, and to give you an inheritance among all the sanctified. (Acts XX, 23-33)

Let us give our full adhesion to the decrees of the Vatican Council, let us keep ourselves closely attached to the Apostolic See, to the Supreme Pontiff, heir to the prerogatives of the Apostle Peter; by that means, we shall remain firm and immovable in the true faith. There alone is found the infallible authority legitimately instituted by Jesus-Christ to direct men in the way of truth.

Jesus-Christ having given to His Church and to those whom he appointed to govern her all power in things relating to salvation, it would be an error to imagine that the decisions and definitions of the Supreme Pontiffs and of the Councils require the consent of the civil authorities to bind the faithful. It would likewise be an error to believe that the promulgation of such decisions and definitions by a bishop in his diocese be necessary to bind the faithful entrusted to his care. As soon as it is certainly known that they have been decreed by competent authority, and promulgated at Rome according to the holy canons, every Catholic is bound to submit to them with mind and heart.

Therefore, O. D. B. B., if we this day briefly lay before you the principal decisions of the Holy Council of the Vatican, it is, above all, to protest our respect and submission to those oracles of the Holy Ghost, and to engage you ever to consider them as luminaries intended to direct your course.

IV.—INFALLIBILITY OF THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

We deem it useful to devote a special article to one of the various points defined by the Council of the Vatican; we mean the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff.

"It is a dogma divinely revealed, say the Fathers of the Council, that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks ex cathedra, that is, when in discharge of the office of Pastor and doctor of the Christians, by virtue of his supreme Apostolic authority, he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church, by the divine assistance promised to him in Blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that His Church should be endowed for defining doctrine regarding faith or morals: and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irrevocable of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church."

That this dogmatical definition may be well understood, it is to be observed:

1st. The cause of this infallibility is the assistance of the Holy Ghost, promised in Blessed Peter, to whom Jesus Christ has said: Thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall never prevail against it; and I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven. (Mat. XVI, 18.) Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and thou being once converted, confirm thy brethren. (Luke XXII, 31.) A Church which was to last until the consummation of ages, Jesus could not found on a man whose life was naturally limited; ever shall there be in the Church souls whose faith will need to be enlightened and strengthened; the promise of Jesus Christ cannot therefore be confined to Blessed Peter, but must extend to his successors until the end of ages.

This privilege is a gift from God granted, not in favor of him who receives it, but in favor of the souls redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ.

It is a gift from God, and the existence thereof cannot be disputed under the plea that man is subject to error; to ignorance, to passions, to prejudices; for the grace of God is more powerful than all human weakness, and to deny the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff would be to shake the very inspiration of the Holy Scriptures themselves; for infallibility is less than inspiration, and if the former be regarded as impossible and absurd, the inspiration of the authors who wrote the Sacred Books must be strictly denied.

2nd. It is to be observed, secondly, that the object of this privilege is all doctrine regarding faith or morals; which means, O. D. B. B., that Our Lord, infinitely wise and merciful, has vouchsafed to give us, in the Roman Pontiff, a guide whose voice can

never lead the Holy Church astray, in all that regards the faith of her children, or the conduct they should follow to reach heaven. God hath delivered the world to the consideration of men (Eccl. III, 11); in sciences, in arts, in the thousand various affairs which occupy the human mind, men are frequently deceived, but because their error does not jeopardize their eternity, God leaves to time and to the patient research of human reason, the care to redress that which deviates from truth; but the moment an error might endanger the supernatural truth of faith or the sacred laws of morality, he has vouchsafed to all men a safeguard at once all-powerful and infallible.

3rd. Observe, thirdly, O. D. B. B., the manner in which this privilege is practised. The Pope is not infallible in all things, but only in that which regards faith or morals; and even then he is infallible only when he speaks as Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, and defines by virtue of his supreme Apostolic authority, a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church.

Such is, O. D. B. B., the great privilege of infallibility which we find attributed by Holy Scriptures and tradition to the Roman Pontiff. Ever and everywhere this privilege has been acknowledged, and when solemnly defining it, the Holy Council of the Vatican has but reechoed the constant and universal teaching of the Church. The authority, doctrinal as well as disciplinary, of the Roman Pontiff has always been exercised without any serious contestation. From East to West, men have applied to his tribunal for a final decision in litigated questions regarding faith, morals and discipline.—The Holy Fathers, when speaking of the Pope, use words which convey the meaning of this prerogative. They style him the Head of the Universal Church, Pastor of pastors, Vicar of Jesus Christ, the Confirmer of the faith of Christians, support of the Church, pillar of the faith, unshaken foundation of the Christian Church, Supreme Judge of controversies, Priest of God, whom all must obey, under pain of falling into schism and heresy. And again they say: the Church of Rome, governed by the Pope, is the ark of Noah out of which there is no salvation, because she is heires to the solidity which Peter held from Christ.

This whole doctrine is summed up in one celebrated word: Peter speaks through his successors; in his successors also he is the unshaken foundation of the Church of Jesus Christ, he is the infallible confirmer of his brethren, the universal pastor, the perpetual doctor of the children of the Church, the guide enlightened by the Holy Ghost, whose voice cannot lead us astray.

Eternal thanks be therefore rendered to God, who has vouchsafed to grant us perfect security in the way of salvation. Let us, O. D. B. B., show ourselves worthy of this blessing, by listening, with docility and respect, to the teachings of our infallible pastor and doctor.

V.—EDUCATION.

After having discoursed with you on these grave subjects which concern the Church in general, we must speak to you on various subjects which regard more especially this our province.

The education of youth is a subject so important that we cannot omit mentioning it to you.

You are not ignorant, O. D. B. B., of the great influence education has upon the souls and hearts of children. It is the foundation upon which the edifice of the whole life must be built. It is on its good or bad direction that depends the future of individuals, of families, of society and of religion.—The responsibility of parents is therefore very great before God and men; on this their temporal and eternal happiness essentially depend.

Obligation of good example, which is the first and most profitable of all lessons.

Obligation to choose good school-masters or school-mistresses, who, while continuing the work begun in the family, by the salutary example of virtuous parents, shall complete it by the blessings of an instruction appropriate to the means and position of every one.

Obligation, consequently, for Catholic parents to confide their children but to Catholic institutions, where the faith and morals of their tender offspring may be safeguarded by religion. And do observe, O. D. B. B., that you must avoid, with equal care, the schools openly adverse to religion and those where no mention is made of the same; for the latter system leads directly to indifference, which is one of the most fatal snares ever laid by hell, in our age, to damn souls. This is the system against which our Catholic brethren of New Brunswick have so strongly protested; a godless system which their fellow subjects wish to impose upon them: let us help them, O. D. B. B., by our prayers and by the influence we may be able to bring to bear, that the rights of religion, the rights of paternity and the rights of true liberty of conscience, may be respected.

And we shall profit by this occasion to say a word of a great Catholic institution, which is the glory of the city of Quebec. We have seen with grief the Laval University exposed to most grave accusations in point of doctrine. By request of the directors of this institution, we have demanded of them explanations, on many important and fundamental points of Catholic teaching, and it is our joy here publicly to declare that their answers have appeared to us altogether satisfactory, with respect to orthodoxy and to their fixed determination to submit, in all things, to the decisions of the Holy See. Without referring to the past, we ordain that, in future, any one having conscientious grounds of complaint against this Catholic Institution, or any other, shall not appeal to the incompetent tribunal of public opinion, through public prints, but to those whom the holy laws of the Catholic hierarchy have appointed the judges and guardians of faith. We are not, we Catholics, so strong that we may, without danger, render our separated brethren the witnesses of our intestine divisions; and besides charity, which must unite together the members of the great Catholic family, prescribes rules which we cannot violate without offending God.

VI.—ELECTIONS.

Already, O. D. B. B., by the decrees of the preceding Councils, and in many circular and pastoral letters, we have warned you against the numerous disorders too frequently occasioned by the elections.

We here say, with profound grief, that this terrible evil, far from abating, seems, on the contrary, to be on the increase. The men called to govern the State are not less concerned than your pastors: they have enacted new laws to check these disorders, which threaten to shake civil society to its very foundations; we come, in our turn, to propose to you, not new laws, but the immovable rules which divine wisdom has established as the essential bases of all societies; rules so necessary that, without them, civil society can have neither peace nor security, as the perpetual agitations, to which certain nations in Europe are a prey, abundantly prove.

God is the Lord of nations as well as of individuals: He shall judge all with inflexible justice. God is the Lord of those who govern, as well as of those who are governed; and He shall call to a strict account the public and private conduct of all.

God is the Lord of the candidate and of the electors: and He shall put the one and the others on their trial. Why do not the candidates pledge themselves mutually to give neither money nor liquors, to gain their election? Private interest is, on this head, in perfect harmony with the civil and also the divine laws; to commend this means of stopping many disorders. Among the electors, there are enough of honest men to force the candidates to follow this line of conduct.

That a candidate may escape divine vengeance, sound principles and good intentions are not suffi-

cient; he must also necessarily employ unexceptionable means to secure his election. Violence is an outrage upon the liberty of his fellow subject; calumny and detraction are reproved by morality; corruption dishonors him who sells his vote, as well as him who buys it; intemperance degrades man even to the level of the brute; perjury is, under all circumstances, a heinous crime.

Alas! O. D. B. B., it is not true that, in election times, men believe they are allowed to say and to do any thing, to secure the end they have in view! We to that man by whom the scandal cometh, says Jesus Christ (Mat. XVIII, 7). If the Lord holds in abomination the least scandal, what must we think of him who, to secure his election, spreads scandal from one end of a county to the other, by intemperance, calumny or detraction, violence, corruption and perjury? We hesitate not to say, O. D. B. B., men into temptation. They are guilty who get drunk; But are they not greater criminals who supply the intoxicating liquors? Perjurors offer a terrible insult to the divine Majesty: what must we think of the instigators to perjury? What must we who, for a piece of silver, or something vile still, sell his conscience, and dares, in the face of heaven, religion, society, conscience, truth, justice and the majesty of God Himself! A thousand times we to him who impels his fellow-man to this sacrilegious impiety, and uses the holy and terrible name of the Lord, as a vile instrument, to attain his ends!

Ananias and Saphira, for a bare falsehood, were struck dead by the divine wrath: what then shall be the punishment of perjury!

Several instances, which are recorded in the history of nations, show us what God thinks of perjury. In 1845, a man, indicted for robbery, swore that he was not guilty: A few days later, he fell dead, struck by lightning, in the midst of his children who were spared. Elsewhere, a man is struck dead on the market place, whilst, to sell his goods dearer, he swears falsely.

In England, a woman swore she had paid for what she had bought; she fell dead instantly, and, during the inquest, the magistrates found in her hand the small piece of money for which she took the false oath. A monument has been erected on the spot, to perpetuate the memory of the crime and of its exemplary punishment.

These temporal chastisements, however fearful they may be, are yet nothing compared to the eternal and herid torments, which the divine justice reserves in hell for impatient perjurers, and such as induce their fellow-men to perpetrate this enormity.

Religion and public weal, with one accord, demand that the candidates, who seek the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, strictly bind themselves to respect the divine and human laws. Their conscience and their honor, as well as the future of religion and country, are at stake.

In vain do we exhort the electors to avoid all disorders, if they be led into temptation by the very men who aspire to the formidable charge of enacting laws, for the good of society. Give ear, says the Wise Man (Chap. VI.), O you that rule the people, consider that power is given you by the Lord, and strength by the Most High, who will examine your works, and search out your thoughts; because, being ministers of His Kingdom, you have not judged rightly, nor kept the law of justice, nor walked according to the will of God. Therefore horribly and speedily will He appear to you: for a most severe judgment shall be for them that bear rule.

In vain shall our legislators enact laws concerning elections, if they be the first to violate them.

We therefore call upon all good men to labor all together to stop an evil, which threatens to cast our dear and common country into a bottomless abyss, and to damn, for a whole eternity, a multitude of souls redeemed by the precious blood of our Divine Saviour. The number of those who sincerely wish to secure the happiness of our country and the respect of the holy laws of religion, is still large enough to force all candidates absolutely to respect the divine and human laws, in the means they should take to gain their elections.

VII.—EMIGRATION, LUXURY, INTemperance.

The other evil, which afflicts our country, is the emigration of its children. Who can tell the dangers to which they expose themselves, who go away from the paternal roof. To repeat the heart-rending accounts given by some who return would be long and woful. How many hearts, formed with care by religious parents, have by degrees become cold in the foreign atmosphere. How many Catholics have become the victims of religious indifference, when they have not fallen into the still more frightful abyss of heresy and formal apostasy! How many Canadian families, who have emigrated, no longer even think of having their children baptized; deprived of regenerating grace, these children grow, live and die, the slaves of the devil! Undoubtedly, O. D. B. B., we do not assert that all who emigrate become a prey to these dreadful evils; but since the danger is so imminent, and its consequences so terrible, should not prudence induce you to avoid it at the price of every sacrifice. If we neglected to raise our voice to point it out to you, would we not justly merit a reproach from you?

Fathers and mothers, so deeply and so sincerely attached to your religion, will you then allow your beloved children to leave for a strange land, where their faith, their morals, their health, their life even is exposed to a multitude of dangers! And when the Lord, on the day of judgment, shall demand of each one a rigorous account of his works, what shall you answer if, through your fault, your children and your children's children become the victims of heresy, of impiety, of religious indifference.

We know, O. D. B. B., that what entices so many to a strange land is the hope to become rich, to enjoy more comforts, and to endure less hardship. In the first place, were this consideration certain, it ought not to prevail over your eternal interests; for, says Jesus-Christ, What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world, if he lose his own soul? (Matt. XVI, 26). In the second place, this hope is not sufficiently well founded to exonerate you from imprudence, or rather from blindness, in so important a concern for we fear not to appeal to experience, and to assert that, for a few families who prosper, there are hundreds and thousands who are more wretched, than if they had remained in their native land; wretched in a temporal point of view, since they suffer want in the midst of strangers who, after having taken advantage of them, regard them with cold indifference; wretched especially in the eye of faith, for too frequently they are deprived of the consolations of religion, and exposed to become the victims of heresy, or of an indifference more deadly still.

If our Canadian families sincerely and efficaciously wish, they can, without the least danger, easily find here what they go and seek in an exile both laborious and dangerous.

It is since an unbounded luxury has overrun our country parishes, that this emigration has attained such alarming proportions. Excessive debts are contracted to procure extravagant toilets, furniture too costly for the means at disposal, to entertain friends, to appear in public with magnificent equipage; in a word, the pride of life, as the apostle St. John expresses it (1. John, II, 16), entering into an infernal conspiracy with the concupiscence of the flesh and the concupiscence of the eyes, attacks with fury the temporal fortune of families, in order to arrive at the eternal ruin of souls.

Luxury is too often shown, in our country parishes by the pressing manner in which these blind parents insist upon their daughters learning music, drawing, embroidery and other branches useless to them. These acquisitions unhappily serve to unfit these dear children for their station in life; on their return to the paternal roof, they cruelly make their parents expiate their weakness, or rather their pride, which

is the chief cause of the false direction given to the education of their daughters. For, besides the time and money completely wasted in these, to them, useless studies, it is feared, as experience too often proves, that these children will lose the taste for occupations, infinitely more useful and often even necessary.

You must not then, O. D. B. B., be surprised if later we take measures to obviate this great evil, in protecting our country convents from these exacting and dangerous importunities, which lead the educational houses into a path, the inconveniences of which our good nuns are the first to understand.

The excellent society of temperance, which has been productive of such admirable and salutary effects in this province, is to-day somewhat forgotten and abandoned; hence the scandals and miseries, against which this society had raised an efficacious barrier.

It is therefore most important, for the good of religion and of our country, that renewed efforts be made to revive that admirable and consoling enthusiasm with which was hailed the establishment of the temperance society. We desire and we ordain that, in the parochial retreats, this virtue be made the subject of a solemn and public exercise; that societies be established in its honor where they do not already exist, and that in its honor and good will of the members be revived by preaching, by solemn masses and other means.

We doubt not, O. D. B. B., that emigration would cease, were parents to employ the money wasted in luxury and intemperance, in buying and clearing lands for their children in the new settlements.

It is our desire that, at catechisms and in schools, children be forewarned against the danger of seeking their fortune in a strange land. Their hearts yet pure are well disposed to receive these salutary lessons.

We publish this Pastoral Letter, O. D. B. B., on this day of the Ascension of our Lord Who ascended into heaven to prepare a place for us, and to send us, with His Holy Spirit, the abundance of His graces, by which we shall merit the crown of the elect. Oh! may we, like the Apostles, keep our eyes always fixed on this abode of glory and happiness! It is there, indeed, as St. Paul says, our conversation should be (Philipp. III. 20), that is to say, this should be the object of our desires and the end towards which we should tend; from thence shall come to judge the living and the dead He Who, on this day, ascended into heaven in presence of the Apostles.

Terrific and consoling thought which will animate us to good and keep us from evil!—May it be engraven on your hearts! May it form the subject of your attentive meditations! Having invoked the Holy name of God, we decree and ordain as follows:

1st. On the Sunday after the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in all the churches and chapels of this province where public service is performed, and in all religious communities, after the reading of that part of the present pastoral letter which relates to this devotion, a public and solemn consecration shall be made of the parish or of the community to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. After mass, shall take place, if possible, a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, during which one or more hymns from the office of the Sacred Heart, shall be sung.

2nd. We desire that there be every where a picture of the Sacred Heart, that confraternities be every where established in its honor, that all the faithful be invited to join them, and frequently to invoke the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the remembrance of which is so powerful for good and against evil during life, and so consoling at the hour of death. This devotion shall be an excellent means to avert the evils which the excesses perpetrated during the elections, and the other disorders which we have pointed out, call down upon our country. We must not forget to recommend to Our Lord the Church and her Head, abandoned, to-day, by the powers of the earth, and exposed to so many calamities.

Given at the Archbishopric of Quebec, under our signatures, the seal of the Archbishopric, and the countersign of the secretary of the Archbishopric, on the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

By their Lordships, C. A. COLLET, Priest, Sec. of the Archbishopric.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT. "On the cause must go Through joy, or weal, or woe, Till we make our isle a nation free and grand." Such in spirit, and in effect, is the onward march of the Home Rule Movement. Forward—forward still—would appear to be its motto in theory and its effect in practice. Three years—nay two years—ago the cry awoke the impassioned yearnings that slumbered in the hearts of the Irish people, and called the nation to preparation and action. To-day throughout the length and breadth of the land the cry is heard—"The people are banding and organizing for the strife—everywhere there is preparation for the political action that is certain to test the strength and fidelity of the constituencies at an early period—and everywhere is evinced the spirit and determination which show that latent in the nation have been reposing the manhood and the patriotism which ensure victory and make success a certainty." We see it in the North, in the Glens of Tyrone, on the mountain slopes of Donegal, and the plains of Louth, and in the heart of Fermanagh. From the West come the united voice of pastors and people proclaiming in a tone whose unity is strength that "this land is ours—is ours." From the pleasant slopes of Meath—alas! now converted into broad and desolate cattle ranges and sheep walks—its heartstrokes quenched and its homesteads departed, the voice of its patriotic priesthood calls the remaining manhood of the brave border county to "stand together" by the old cause and what remains of the old race. In Kilkenny and Waterford, we understand, active work is about to commence to ensure that these strongholds of nationality shall be held for and by the people. Southwards it is only necessary to raise the national standard and the fealty and devotion of the people will be manifest.

Every where, north, south, east and west, domestic legislature and free institutions is the cry to rouse and rally the people. In Dublin, the Council of the Home Rule association zealously and sedulously pursues its course and promotes the progress of the national cause. Its founders but touched the pulse of the nation to make it thrill—and thrilled it but to rouse the people to life and activity. It was the touch of the prophet who divined the time at which to arouse the nation from its lethargy and tell its manhood their hour had arrived. The founders of the Home Rule movement saw this clearly—laboured judiciously and almost silently—and now on the eve of action they have the gratification of seeing that their labour is producing fruit even beyond their expectations. The meeting of the Association on Tuesday week was a proof of this. Over a hundred members were enrolled among them as many as thirteen Catholic clergymen. From the Irish in England came a splendid contingent of support and influence. Just 98 persons, including members and donors, were added to the Home Rule ranks from the other side the channel—chiefly from Liverpool, where the power and wealth of the Irish people are enormously on the increase. In that town alone we are assured that one-half the expenditure necessary to carry on the Home Rule movement could be easily obtained. The leaders of the movement are more than hopeful—and with just cause. Notwithstanding their heavy expenditure, they have a large balance in the hands of the treasurer, and support continues to flow in to meet the increased demand on the funds. Let the example which has been set by the Clergymen of Clifton and Meath be emulated in the other dioceses of Ireland—let cordial union be as universal as is the patriotic spirit of the people, and the demand for Home Rule would be irresistible. This unity must come if the nation is to be saved. This unity is the one thing necessary to ensure peaceful success—and avert a thousand evils. With it a free nation can be founded, directed by faith, and crowned with every blessing which prosperity can bestow. Without it is certain decay and ruin in the present—with the prospect of dissension and strife, anarchy and revolution in the future. The speeches at Tuesday's meeting dealt ably with several phases of the movement, and several of the evils arising from the Union. We have more clearly and constantly, than any other Irish journal, pointed out and proved that ruin and decay in Ireland commenced with the Union, and have continued down to our own day, when, instead of abating, they are on the increase. Mr. Daunt pointed to the same effect on Tuesday, and in his customary, clear, and forcible manner, proved that financial ruin was a consequence of Imperial legislation for Ireland. He scornfully repelled the allegations—chiefly of the friends and dependents of the Castle—that the Home Rule movement was in any way opposed to the Catholic Religion—and in like manner scouted the fears of the Protestant minority, as expressed even in the very able address on Home Rule, recently delivered by Professor Barlow, pointing to the conduct of the Irish Catholics since their emancipation in repudiation of such unfounded fancies—showed that Catholic Constituencies had freely and honourably returned Protestants in "regard of their personal worth or political principles, irrespective of Sectarian considerations," and declared that as, in other lands, political liberty would prove the best antidote to polemical bitterness. Professor Galbraith appropriately followed, and in seconding the admission of the thirteen Catholic Clergymen as Members of the Association, mocked in scathing but with dignified language, the Government that would prevent Catholics and Protestants from quarrelling by debarring both from the study of Irish history—pointed to the late abortive University Bill as an evidence of the spirit in which English party leaders would legislate on a purely domestic Irish religious sentiment, and declared that from that moment he "would do all he could to procure a fusion of Catholics and Protestants—and of every individual, no matter who it may be—high or humble—who could contribute to such a blessed result. The speeches of Mr. Butt, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and others, were equally powerful, equally hopeful, and equally expressive of the Union of the people and the present strength and ultimate success of the movement. Mr. Butt but expressed the views founded on experience of the entire Irish people, when he said that "the whole system of Government in Ireland was a mockery—a system of irritating insult to every feeling of her manhood"—and but expressed the determination of the people when he added that he was "unworthy the name of Irishman who would not make an effort to wrest the country from the uncontrolled dominion of a foreign Parliament." The leaders of the Home Rule movement may well congratulate themselves on the success they have achieved. Pursuing the same course in unity and harmony—they will succeed in achieving the independence of the nation—and go down to posterity as the saviours and regenerators of a nation almost crushed and overwhelmed by foreign despots, aided by foreign usurpation, and sustained by foreign laws.—Waterford People, June 14.

Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Catholic Bishop. He was afterwards transferred to the parishes of Donmore and Passage, and from thence to Trinity, Waterford, where he has labored for 32 years. He was about 84 years of age.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM DROWNING IN THE COUNTY CLARE.—Two young men named O'Connor and White, from Freagh, near Milltownaboy, narrowly escaped being drowned at Rineen, on Sunday evening, the 15th ult. They were in the act of raising some lobster pots, when their canoe capsized, and unfortunately neither could swim. Both would certainly be lost off that rocky shore when providentially Messrs. D. Fetherston and J. H. Brady of the National Bank, Ennistymon, and Mr. J. Halpin of Newmarket-on-Fergus were returning from seeing the cliffs, observed the upturned canoe, and both young men struggling in the water. They pulled with all their might, and fortunately reached in time to rescue the poor fellows who had sunk twice, and whose despairing looks had too clearly shown they must inevitably have perished, had not succor been so near. Too much cannot be said in praise of those gentlemen who nobly risked their lives in saving those who were in such imminent danger, as the sea was running very high at the time on this inhospitable and rocky shore.

The Most Rev. Dr. McGETTIGAN ON NATIONALITY.—The Dundalk Democrat reports a lecture on O'Connell, delivered in the town for the Catholic Young Men's Society. The conclusion of the lecture is thus given:—The lecturer expressed a hope that now when the barrier of ascendancy, which had kept the people of Ireland so long separated, was removed, they would unite on the common platform of their country, to obtain the repeal of that cursed Union, and establish once more their legislative independence. It is only thus that Irishmen can ever raise a fitting monument to the memory of their benefactor and liberator.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGETTIGAN, Archbishop of Armagh, who was in the chair, replying to a vote of thanks for his kindness in presiding, is reported to have spoken as follows in reference to the above quoted passage:—He hoped the day was not far distant when the glorious picture of Ireland's freedom, so eloquently described by Mr. Scott, when looking into the future, will not be a mere dream but a reality (enthusiastic applause). That was a hope, a wish, a prayer, in which he was sure they would all participate. Wishing them long and prosperous days, and especially, that they might all live to see the dawn of the morning, when Ireland's true freedom will be completely established, he begged to return them his most sincere thanks for their kindness towards him.

COADJUTOR BISHOP.—Very Rev. Dr. Power, P.P., V.G. SS. Peter and Paul's Clonmel, is appointed Coadjutor Bishop to the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. His Lordship has been formally installed by Cardinal Barbaco, of the Propaganda. It is merely as a sign of recognition of his pre-eminence that we congratulate Dr. Power on his appointment.—Waterford Citizen.

DEATH OF A BEMIGRIST.—At the Convent of the Bon Secour, Lower Mount-street, Dublin, there died recently Miss Nana Higgins, in religion Sister Margaret, who it may be interesting to know, was a most fervent and zealous promoter of the Association of Prayer to Repress Intemperance. She died at the early age of 29.—R. I. P.

REPRESENTATION OF CLARE.—Reports of election contests for both the county of Clare and Borough of Ennis are now floating through the political atmosphere, but so busy is rumour with its hundred tongues that the public are not inclined to give credence to mere hearsay statements until something of a more tangible nature crops up. However, I am in a position to state on most reliable authority that it is the intention of Lord Francis Conyngham to seek the representation of the county at the next opportunity. His Lordship's principles are the same as on a former occasion secured for him the confidence of the electors.—Correspondent of Cork Examiner.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, which was to be one of the great ministerial blows to Home Government in Ireland proved beyond doubt to be a landlaid law. The lands within townships, through it, would appear to escape public cess and have only to pay one-fourth—that is according as official ambiguity can be understood by the people. Another grand double-barrelled absurdity is the elaborate provision for sewerage and sanitary arrangements, and the investment of powers in a number of burgesses, in modern legislative style.—Town Commissioners, who have no funds, no wherewithal, and those municipal boundaries are reduced to the "merest span" through the repressive influence of territorial men.—Mayo Examiner.

REPRESENTATION OF ROSCOMMON.—Two candidates have already appeared in the field for the county of Roscommon—Mr. Charles French and Captain King Harman. Mr. French, in the course of his address, alludes to his family's long connection with the county of Roscommon, and expresses a strong hope that this connection will not be broken. Should he be returned, he promises to struggle for the freedom of Ireland, "civil, religious, educational." Mr. French does not allude to Home Rule nomination, but says that he will support a measure which, "without impairing the unity of the Empire, will give Ireland a direct control over her own local interests." Such a measure is, in the opinion of Mr. French, made, especially necessary at the present moment by the inability of Parliament to perform all the tasks imposed on it. Captain King Harman's address is mainly devoted to the Home Rule question. He states that he was the first man in Ireland to lay the banner of Home Rule on the hustings; that through good and ill he has always stood under that flag, and that he has done whatever lay in his power to "forward the cause of Ireland's nationality." He adds that he does not belong to any English party, believing as he does that as English members should not meddle with the affairs of Ireland, Irish members should not intrude their opinions with reference to the management and politics of the sister isle. As to the Education Question, he points out that in his previous addresses he had expressed his opinions on Denominational Education and that he has only now to "reiterate his fixed conviction that the tax-payers and the parents of the rising generation have the right to choose the education which their children should receive." Other candidates are spoken of, but Captain Harman and Mr. French are the only ones who have placed themselves formally before the constituency.

conscience on their banner they endeavor to suppress it except for themselves. It is still worse with the Protestant opponents of Catholic education, because they admit the principle for which Catholics contend, but will not consent to its application to them. It is only the other day at a meeting to encourage diocesan inspection of rate-supported schools, the Marquis of Salisbury said:—"I hope no one will be inclined to listen to that delusive advice which is often proffered by well-meaning, or, at least, well-spoken counsellors, who try to represent to us that religious education in schools is so much trouble thrown away, by taking out of the hands of the clergy that duty which they ought to perform. To that objection, which I have no doubt you have often heard, there is one plain and simple answer, and I gather it from the attitude of the great section of thought in reference to religion throughout the world. In this country and on the Continent a great struggle is going on between belief and unbelief. Wherever Christianity is preached there also an effort to depreciate and disparage it exists. It exists to some extent in this country, but to a much greater extent in other countries. This party is powerful, active and numerous, and it is a striking fact that the one watchword upon which they all agree, the one object for which they are all trying, is to upset our Christian religion. To them every institution of religion is hateful, and the one thing which they are trying to accomplish is secular education." These words are profound and true.—Secular education is the trap deliberately prepared by the enemies of Christianity. But it is into that religion shall pervade every part of education, but for Catholic teaching they demand that an all-pervading paganism shall be the rule.—Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN. The following "leaflet," the composition of a clergyman of the Church of England, we (Catholic Times) reproduce in full, because of its very great importance for all Catholics as showing the tendencies of some members of the Protestant clergy:—

"ASHAH-SCHECHINAH: ASIAH, THE NATIVE NAME OF WOMAN. "This was the happy name of Eve in the days of her innocence. When she stood before Adam in her blameless beauty, he said, being inspired, 'she shall be called Ashah'; that is to say, Man's, or Man's own, because she is taken out of Ash, Man. It was afterwards, when she had slithered into sin, that the man called the name of his wife Eve. Now, the household word for the sinless Mother, in the cottage of Nazareth, and on the lips of her Son, was also, Ashah! It was in memory of the former phrase of Eden: a sound of mingled endearment and respect. It was not, in that native language, as it is in our own mean and meagre speech, a mere appellative of sex—'Woman'; but Ashah! the tender and the graphic title of the 'Twin: the Bride of the Garden, Man's own, all innocent: and of Mary, Maiden-Mother of God. So at Cana, and on Calvary, Jesus made chosen utterance of that only name, Ashah. At the Marriage, when with her Woman's zeal for the honour of the Feast, the Mother made haste to her Son, and said, suddenly, 'they have no Wine! Jesus answered, and with the long accustomed smile: 'What have we, Ashah? He said, in the exact letter, 'What is to me, and to thee, Ashah? He signified, with a very usual idiom, 'What have I, and what hast Thou, Ashah? He meant in the Spirit of his Voice and Smile, 'What have we not, Ashah? Are not all Things under our feet?'"

"Mine Hour . . . the Hour that thou wottest of . . . is not yet come . . . but still . . . and the well-known look of Nazareth and home, and revealed the rest."

"So she turned to the servants, and said 'Whatever He shall say unto you, do!'"

"This, the cloudy sheath of the presence, is the most majestic symbol of our Lady throughout the Quæres. The element of Schechinah, which I have named Nympha, was called by the Rabbins, Mater et Fila Dei, and was always a feminine noun. They say it was a stately pillar or column of soft and fleecy cloud; which took, ever anon, the outline of a human shape or form—'Virginitus Hominis.' Within its breast, shrouded the Glory of the Presence, as in a tent. Therefore I claim, with all reverence, to use the title, Ashah-Schechinah!"

"A Shape like folded light: embodied air: Yet wreathed with flesh, and warm:— All, that of heaven, is feminine and fair, Moulded, in visible form!"

"She stood—the Lady Schechinah of earth, A Chancel for the sky— Where woke, the breath and beauty, God's own birth, For men to see him by!"

"Round her—too pure to mingle with the Day— Light, that was Life, above: Folded within her fibres, meekly lay, The link of boundless God!"

"So linked: so blest: that when, with pulse full-aid, Moved, but that Infant hand,— Far, far away, His conscious Godhead thrill'd, And stars might understand!"

"Lo, where they pause, with intergathering rest, The Threefold, and the One! And lo! He binds them to her Orient breast, His Manhood girded on!"

"The Zone, where two glad worlds for ever meet, Beneath that bosom, ran — Deep in that womb, the conquering Paraclote, Smote Godhead on to man!"

"Sole scene among the stars; where, yearning, glide, The Threefold and the One — Her God upon her lap: the Virgin-Bride, Her awful Child: her Son!"

"DRAKOHAN." THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—An article on the position and prospects of the Church of Rome in England is published in the Daily Telegraph "with the formal sanction," the editor states, "of His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster."

From this it appears that the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in England are as follows:— 1. The hierarchy consisting of an archbishop and 12 bishops.

2. Thirteen Cathedral Chapters, consisting each of a provost and 13 canons.

3. Thirteen dioceses, with 1,021 clergy.

4. Public churches and chapels, 1,016.

5. Greater colleges, 6.

6. Lesser colleges, 10.

7. Schools for the middle classes and poor: In London, 200; in the rest of England, about 800.

8. Of the convents about 10 are of the contemplative life; and all others of every kind of active charity, chiefly for education in every grade, but above all, of the poor, for nursing the sick, for penitentiaries, for reformatories, for orphanages, for asylums and homes of every sort.

9. The number of Catholics in England and Wales, by every test at our command, of baptisms, &c, may be put down at a million and a half.

The statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland are as follows:— 1. The hierarchy consists of four archbishops, of whom two are primates, and twenty-four bishops.

2. Twenty-eight dioceses, with 1,080 parishes, and 3,440 priests.

3. The public churches and chapels are 2,349.

4. One university, 25 colleges, 116 superior schools, and about 7,000 primary schools.

5. The number of Catholics in Ireland, according to the census of 1871, was 4,141,933.

The number of Roman Catholics in Scotland has been increased by communication with the North of Ireland, by the immigration which the great industries of Scotland have drawn to Greenock, Glasgow Dundee and other parts of the country. The number in Scotland, so far as it can be ascertained, may be put at between 400,000 or 500,000. The number of priests is over 200, and there is an equal number of churches. Of the colleges, schools and educational establishments it is not easy to give a detailed statement.

The Presbyterian says that, in 1855, Mr. Colburn Lord the following petition in a Scotch Church: "O Lord, we thank Thee that Thou hast brought the Pope into trouble, and we pray that Thou wouldst be mercifully pleased to increase the same."

UNITED STATES.

THE CHOLERA.—Gloomy news continue to come from the South and especially from Nashville, Tenn. In that ill-fated city the mortality is fearful. Last Friday seventy-five persons fell victims to the epidemic. Its ravages are no longer exclusively confined to the negro population, but have extended to every class of society. The sale of all vegetables, except onions and tomatoes, have been prohibited. The panic-stricken and superstitious negroes are refusing the medicines of white physicians and gorge themselves with unwholesome food. They have argued themselves into the fanatical notion that they may eat whatever they like with perfect security to their health until the hour of their death, irrevocably appointed by the Almighty, arrives. In Memphis numerous deaths daily occur, though the disease seems to be on the decline there. Washington, D. C., has had a few fatal cases. In Cincinnati there exists considerable and well-founded alarm. Though the cases of cholera have thus far been few, they were accompanied by such fearful symptoms as to leave no doubt of the existence of cholera in its worst type in the city. Below is the latest intelligence from abroad before going to press:

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.—Since our last cholera has been playing havoc with human life in Nashville. For several days the deaths averaged over fifty. On Tuesday last they were reported at twenty-nine. Three-fourths of all the deaths that have taken place in Nashville, Memphis and other cities and towns, as well as on the plantations where it has appeared, have been among the blacks. Crowded sleeping apartments, unwholesome situations and imprudence in eating and drinking have been the provoking cause of the disease, wherever it has broken out.

There were only ten deaths from cholera in Memphis on the 24th June. This is a hopeful decline.

There were four deaths from cholera reported in Cincinnati on Tuesday, the 24th.—Catholic Advocate.

SCENE IN A CRIMINAL COURT.—A terrible scene lately occurred in the circuit for Anne Arundel county, at Annapolis, Maryland. To men named Thomas Hollohan and Joshua Nicholson, were tried for the murder of an old woman named Mary Anne Lamplcy. At the close of the trial Hollohan suddenly jumped from the prisoner's box, and with a horrible imprecation struck Mr. Fry, the deputy marshal of police for Baltimore with what seemed to be some iron wrapped up in the leg of a stocking. Although Fry was somewhat stunned by the blow, he "wheeled round" and grasped Hollohan, and then commenced a fearful struggle. Hollohan, being the stronger, threw Fry down. Nicholson jumped to the assistance of Hollohan, and for some time nothing could be seen but "a confused mass of brandishing arms, swaying forms, and the glitter of revolvers, while the room was filled with the cries of fight and excitement from the dense throng and the shouts of angry men. When quiet was restored, Fry was seen covered with blood; Hollohan was standing up in the grip of several men, with blood also coursing down his face, and the pistols of several detectives clapped to his temples. He merely remarked, "I'd like to get a hit at Cronc," alluding to another police officer. He was then heavily handcuffed, convicted of murder of the first degree, and sentenced to death.

A lady of a truly manly spirit, accompanied by a small poodle, is said to have sadly failed the other day in an attempted reformatory movement. She entered the smoking car of a Western train and solemnly refused to go into another car, observing that her presence would keep the occupants from smoking. One stony wretch, however, insensible to the claims of refinement and reform, began to enjoy his accustomed cigar, which was suddenly snatched from his lips, with the remark, in high treble, "If there is anything I do hate it is tobacco smoke!" For a time the offender was silent and motionless, then gravely rising, amid the plaudits of the assembled smokers, he took that little poodle and gently threw him out of the window, sighing, "If there is anything I do hate it is a poodle!" No mortal pen could describe the feelings of that reformer.

A strange and fearful creature, a kind of moral What-is-it, has been discovered by the newspapers of New Bedford. Beside this peculiar freak of nature, even the Giant of Cardiff and the Fossil Man sink to paltry insignificance: 'Tis a woman—a woman who has absolutely no curiosity! She is 73 years old, she dwells within five miles of the City Hall and two of the railroad, and yet has never seen the cars, and—O, degenerate daughter of Eve—she says she doesn't want to!

The people of Fort Scott, Kansas, in deep distress. Recently there arrived in the town, on its way to Boston, and intended for a museum there, an immense collection of Texas tarantulas, centipedes, scorpions and horned frogs. By accident the case was broken up, and the agreeable creatures are now domiciled at Fort Scott, where they are likely to increase and multiply, not in the least to the comfort of the Fort Scott citizen.

A man from San Francisco who had not heard of the Chicago fire arrived there last week. After looking at the ruins he turned to a stranger and asked, "How long did the earthquake last, old sport?"—American paper.

A TRIFLE PERSONAL.—This may be a trifle personal, but it's the way they put things out West. A St. Louis editor, in speaking of a brother ink-slinger, says—"He is young yet, but he can sit at his desk and brush the cobwebs from the ceiling with his ears."

Mr. Justice Littleton, of Massachusetts, made the following remark about a certain hotel, after he had been there on circuit. Some one asked him how he found the table. "How?" growled the judge. "Everything cold but the water, and everything sour but the pickles."

The female operatives in the Worcester envelope manufactory have struck for one-thousandth of a cent more pay on each envelope, and the proprietors declare that such an exorbitant increase would ruin their business.

The Postmaster General estimates that \$180,000,000 postal cards will be wanted the first year.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 11—St. Pius, P. M. Saturday, 12—St. John Gualbert, A. B. Sunday, 13—Sixth after Pentecost. Monday, 14—St. Bonaventure, B. C. D. Tuesday, 15—St. Henry, C. Wednesday, 16—B. V. M. of Mount of Carmel. Thursday, 17—St. Alexius, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Ministerial Crisis in Italy continues, the Count de Cambrai Digny called on after Minghetti's failure having also failed to form a cabinet. The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the trial of Marshal Bazaine will probably take place at Compiègne in the latter part of September. Senator Suer, Minister of the Colonies, is engaged in preparing a comprehensive scheme for reforms in Cuba. The city of Vich, 37 miles from Barcelona, is blockaded by the Carlists. The Captain of the steamer Marillo, which ran into and sank the emigrant ship Northfleet in the English Channel, has been fined by the Portuguese Custom House authorities 200,000 reis, for failing to come to Lisbon when he had a cargo for that port. The Shah has arrived at Paris, where he received a warm and popular reception.

Upon the resumption of the trial of the Tichborne claimant on Monday, it was announced that the defendant was sick and he was excused from attendance upon the Court for a few days. Mr. Hawkins, for the prosecution, said they would close their case on Wednesday next, when an adjournment of ten days would be taken. True bills have been found against the Bank of England forgers, and their trial takes place at the old Bailey in August next. The new cable from Valencia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Nfld., has at last been completely and successfully laid. Of late several conflicts have taken place between the 2d West India Regiment, at present stationed at Barbadoes, and the police.

Cholera still lingers in Cincinnati. Five deaths occurred yesterday and nine the day previous. The terrible storm which swept over Wisconsin on Friday proved very destructive to pleasure parties. On Green Lake Wisconsin, a number of pleasure seekers were struck by the storm, their boats capsized, and twenty souls were sent to eternity. Five persons, two gentlemen, two ladies, and a boy who were sailing in a boat at Chippewa on Friday, got into the rapids and were carried over Niagara Falls. The parties are not known. Pieces of the boat have been found.

A detachment of the British Flying Squadron has arrived at Halifax. The Department of Marine and Fisheries will investigate the cause of the loss of the screw steamer "Precursor," wrecked on Isle Ronde, the day before Dominion Day, in sight of Montreal. The reports which the Marine and Fisheries Department have received from all parts of the sea coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, are of a most satisfactory character. The salmon fisheries have not yielded so abundantly in the last twenty years, and the fishermen are now beginning to realize and appreciate the advantages of the thorough system of protection to the Fisheries which has been enforced by the Government. The appointment of the Hon. A. G. Archibald to the Lieutenant Governorship of Nova Scotia is hailed with pleasure by the inhabitants of that Province. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs was on Monday formally installed as Minister of Internal Revenue.

A despatch from Bombay brings intelligence of a rising among the Hindoo peasants in the district of Poonah. They refuse to pay rents, and plundered and burned several houses.—Two bands have been dispersed by the police. A despatch from Khiva states that the town of Manget, which made a desperate resistance, was fired and destroyed by the Russians. Kilae, which surrendered without firing a shot, was spared. The victors found in Khiva 10,000 Persian slaves, many of whom claimed the protection of Russia. It is officially announced

that the Khan of Khiva and all his ministers, who fled from the capital on the approach of the Russian troops, have returned and submitted to General Kauffman, beseeching his clemency and imploring his merciful consideration. The General, pending his disposition of their cases, has placed them under guard.

A BRAND.—In one of our United States exchanges, the Catholic Telegraph, we find a notice of another very interesting case of "brand snatched from the burning," the brand in this instance being an Italian of the name of Hoyototi, whom the "Young Men's Christian Association" of New York plucked from the fire, and set up as an ornament of one of their conventicles. The following details are furnished by a New York correspondence of the Telegraph:—

"We have a peculiar institution in this city known as the 'Young Men's Christian Association.' It is composed of a lot of enthusiastic, kid-glove young men of very amiable dispositions, and affable manners, clean-shaven faces, and smooth-brushed hair—regular 'ladis' men! To see them act as ushers at one of their lectures, or entertainments, one would imagine they were all brought up as waiters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, or some other place like it. Well, these young men take up wanderers from all parts—especially if the wanderer says he was a Catholic, but is not, and get him a situation, or set him at work perverting his former coreligionists. Some time ago they picked up an Italian, whose name sounds like Hoyoti-Toyiti, but is spelled Hoyototi, aged 25. Just the age to be interesting to the old maids and young ninnies of both sexes, who wipe their sympathetic eyes over the benighted Catholics of Italy. This Hoyototi was found wandering through the streets, hungry and penniless, by a missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was given food and shelter. He could speak English, and informed the missionary that he had come from Leghorn a year before."

Having been taken in hand, clothed, and fed, the Y. M. C. A. started their "brand" in the missionary line of business; and for some time he was employed to run an evangelical concern amongst his own countrymen, over some of whom his sleek appearance, good coat, and well lined belly had a great effect, as testifying to the advantages of "coming to Jesus," and as affording strong proofs of the divine origin of the Holy Protestant Faith.

Things went on pretty smoothly for a time, and the newly converted Hoyototi kept the evangelical dodge alive with considerable success. But at last, as sooner or later always happens in these cases, our "brand" came to grief, and thus it chanced:—

"One Sunday evening lately he informed his congregation, at the close of the religious services, that there was a railway contractor in Rochester who wished to employ laborers, and would pay at the rate of two dollars per day. If any of the congregation would accept the offer of employment, they would have to pay into his hands three dollars each for railway fare. Most of the men present accepted Hoyototi's offer, and gave him the three dollars asked. Other Italians, hearing of the chance for employment, hastened to Hoyototi's house, No. 81 Madison street, and paid him the railway fare. He went to several wealthy members of the Young Men's Christian Association, represented to them the destitution of the Italians, and obtained a large amount of money to pay their fare. Hoyototi thus secured nearly three thousand dollars. On Monday morning he informed the persons in whose houses he was staying that business rendered his presence necessary in Philadelphia. A cab soon appeared, and he departed with his trunk as if on a short journey. He was missed during the day by the members of the Association, inquiries were made by the Italians, and it was soon known that he had absconded with the three thousand dollars. He is now in Canada, and laughs at the Protestant dupes that thought he was sincere."

He will find some of his own stamp here in Canada, "brands" like himself, who are as smart at winning the dollars out of the pockets of their "Protestant dupes" as any Italian. We should recommend the F. C. M. Society to engage the man at once; he is just the fellow for them, and would run well in harness with some of our native Canadian "brands."

"No peace with Rome until Rome is at peace with God."—(Toronto Young Briton's Banner.)

James A. McLellan, Esq., L.L.B., and Government Inspector of High Schools ascertained last year in the presence of the assembled wisdom of Toronto Orangemen that "the great William (i.e. the Immortal Pious &c.) lived in an age of toleration." Now as the said J. A. McLellan may just possibly deem it expedient for the furthering of certain political aims to again air his history beneath the inspiring shade of the Young Briton's banner, it will perhaps be as well to say a few words in anticipation. What Mr. McLellan's ideas of toleration may be, we know not; nor do we care to determine; although in the interest of the High Schools and our rising generation generation they may have a certain importance. This however is certain: if our Government Inspector of High Schools receive his inspiration from the Young Briton's banner, his toleration must be of a somewhat mongrel kind. There is a certain charm about precociousness, especially when discovered in a very young and beautiful child; but when the Toronto hobbledehops (neither men nor boys) pretend to foist on the Church of Rome, which is the Church of Ages, their ideas of "peace with God," it is carrying precocity a little too far, and is invading the realms of audacity and impudence. We do not blame the Toronto Young Britons; they ought to be whipped and sent to bed; it is their parents who are to blame in thus encouraging lawlessness and uncharitableness, in allowing their children to preach peace before

they know their catechism, and in sparing the rod to spoil the child.

It would be well for those, who inculcate in our High Schools the tolerant conduct of Dutch William and his age, to cause to be inscribed upon their door posts the illustrious names of John DeWitt and the Admiral, his brother. This might serve to keep before their eyes a certain murder ("horrible occurrence" as the Edinburgh Review terms it) in which a certain immortal and pious individual afterwards King of England had a not too enviable part, and which appears to have flown naturally from the (in)tolerant principles of the age.

When in spite of the Triple Alliance England concerted measures with France for a simultaneous attack on Holland, mob law deposed John DeWitt, raised William III., Prince of Orange to the Stadtholderate, and arrested Admiral DeWitt on the accusation of a man whose infamy was notorious. This may appear sufficiently energetic conduct for an enlightened (Protestant) republic with an Immortal Pious as its Stadtholder. But this is not all. This tolerant age has more toleration in store for us. Cast into prison on a trumped up accusation, and though suffering under a severe illness the gallant Admiral was put to the torture! On this trial his innocence was clearly manifested, but republican (Protestant) judges swayed by personal enmity and the public outcry, condemned him to banishment in the same sentence which acquitted him of crime. The Pensionary John DeWitt indignant at the unworthy treatment his brother had met with, went in state to the prison to bid him farewell ere he left for exile. 'Twas an unfortunate visit. "An infuriated crowd collected round the prison doors, calling for the two brothers to be delivered up to them. The civil and military authorities were in formed of the tumult, but did nothing to allay it. The mob broke into the prison, and massacred with every circumstance of savage barbarity the two brothers, who more than any men living had deserved well of their country." And all this under the Stadtholderate of the Immortal and Pious future Regenerator of England, and Idol of the Toronto Orangemen! The Stuarts may have been frivolous and imbecile; they may have been licentious and arbitrary; but religious bigotry must indeed have had full sway in the minds of men who could discover in the perpetrator of such atrocities and the condoner of their punishment an ameliorator of England's woes.

We have said that William the Stadtholder was "a perpetrator of these atrocities and a condoner of their punishment." As Professor McLellan may not wish to take our dictum in this affair, as that of "a suspect," let him listen to the words of a Protestant Reviewer. "He suffered Cornelius DeWitt to be imprisoned and tortured on an accusation which he must have disbelieved; and to be banished for a crime of which he knew him to be innocent; when a word of disapproval would have prevented the perpetration of either injustice. And without going so far as to say that he rejoiced in the death of these virtuous citizens, it is certain that he neither exerted himself to prevent the murder, nor to punish the murderers, as he must have done had he been under the influence at the time of any strong feelings either of humanity or justice."—(Edinburgh Review, Jan., 1843.)

This, to say the least of it, is a somewhat mild way of putting it. For a chief magistrate to allow a man to be imprisoned and tortured on an accusation which he must have disbelieved, and to be banished for a crime of which he knew him to be innocent, will always appear to us either the uttermost imbecility, or the most tyrannical of tyrannies, whilst for a Stadtholder in the full confidence of the people neither to exert himself to prevent a murder, nor to punish the murderers is according to our ethics to become an accomplice of the murderers.

Whilst upon this subject of the toleration of this Williamite age the learned Inspector of High Schools will perhaps allow me to put on record an important fact, which should be printed in imposing letters on every High School wall under his jurisdiction; viz., that the Elector of Hanover (George I.) should have been chosen to ascend the vacant throne of England whilst there were actually at that moment 54 members (yes, fifty-four) of reigning houses in Europe all of whom possessed a better title to that throne than he. This imposing fact, he will please explain to his High School pupils as accompanied by another, viz., that Sophia Stuart the mother of George I., the daughter of Elizabeth of Bohemia and sister of Charles I., was the only one of these 54 equally deserving claimants who was attached to the Protestant religion. This is Protestant Ascendancy with a vengeance. SACERDOS.

OMISSION.—In our report of the examination of the pupils of Villa Maria Convent on the 26th ult., the name of Miss Lizzie Dowd, who receiving a large proportion of the prizes distributed, was accidentally omitted.

OTTAWA, July 2nd, 1873. To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,—It is now two years since I took occasion in the columns of your highly valued paper, to animadvert at some length upon the progress of Catholicity in the Ottawa Valley. It is needless for me upon the present occasion to revert to that subject. Suffice it to say, that the noble work of evangelization, has since that time suffered no relaxation but, on the contrary, has been prosecuted with a truly apostolic ardor. The organization of new parishes—the erection of new churches—the formation of new religious confraternities—these, Sir, are some of the works to which our pastors have zealously devoted themselves. At no very distant day, we shall all be in a position to experience the lasting effects of their devotedness; we shall all be fully able to understand the vast superiority of our holy religion, even in the midst of heresy. Not many years ago, we could boast of but few Catholic churches on the right bank of the Ottawa. Now, Sir, what do we see? We see every place of any importance—and many places of no importance at all—with churches and schools quite sufficient, both in number and dimensions, to accommodate the Catholic population of these places. I was truly astonished yesterday, when I visited the village of Almonte, for the first time, to see erected there, a splendid Catholic Church 100 feet by 60 feet. Near the church rises the inchoate presbytery, which when completed will cost not less than \$5,000. It must be confessed, that of late Almonte has made gigantic strides in advance. Under its present zealous and devoted pastor, Rev. Dr. Faure, the Catholics of the place have risen to importance and respectability. This happy result has been attained by a strict and persistent inculcation of the great virtue of temperance. They have now in Almonte a Father Mathew Temperance Association, which since its formation, has accomplished an immensity of good. Yesterday, I had the honor to be present at the monster picnic held by that Association, in MacFarlane's grove near the village. Not fewer than two thousand persons could have been present. Every thing was admirably arranged, to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the Society's numerous guests. The games were contested in a most spirited manner, the victors truly, indeed, won the premiums. At five o'clock, the proceedings were brought to a close by the distribution of the prizes to the successful athletes. This pleasing duty devolved upon D. Galbraith, Esq., M.P.

When all the prizes had been distributed, Mr. Galbraith took occasion to address a few words to his constituents and their friends from the adjoining districts. He called their attention to the momentous changes which had been effected in Canada during the past few years. The extension of the boundaries of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the rapid development of its resources and its daily increasing prosperity. He also adverted to the object of the gathering which he then addressed, declaring himself strongly in favor of a Prohibitory Liqueur Law; basing his support of that measure upon the report recently laid before the House of Commons by Mr. Bodwell's Committee. The hon. gentleman's remarks were frequently interrupted by enthusiastic bursts of applause, and he sat down amidst a perfect storm of cheers. The Rev. Dr. Faure then came forward and was loudly cheered. He said that they had been brought there by a triple motive of patriotism, charity and devotion to the cause of temperance. He expressed himself in favor of a strict prohibition of the liquor traffic, and drew a vivid picture of the evils of intemperance. The rev. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers. He was followed by Mr. Jamieson of Almonte, and Mr. Bartle of Ottawa; who, in their own earnest and impressive style, reiterated their well known advocacy of temperance. The vast crowd then dispersed, highly satisfied with the proceedings of the day, determined to uphold in every legitimate manner the great principle of which they had heard the enunciation by the distinguished gentlemen who had addressed them.

Trusting that you will give insertion to these few observations, I have the honor, Mr. Editor, to remain, yours faithfully,

RELIGIO.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS AT THE CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.—On Wednesday evening, 2nd inst., the distribution of premiums to the pupils of the above admirably conducted Institution, took place in presence of the parents and friends of the young ladies and many strangers from a distance, anxious to witness the closing exercises of this Establishment, always attractive, and which have never failed to bring together crowds of admirers. As usual, the stage at the end of the fine Hall was most tastefully decorated and with its fair occupants in snowy white presented a spectacle charming in the extreme.

The programme was excellent in every respect. The music, vocal and instrumental, was rendered with the utmost precision and in very good taste. The pieces enacted—"Stolen Fruit is not the Sweetest," "Les Orphelins"—a most touching Operetta, in French—and "Magdalena, or the Orphan of the Highlands,"—were exceedingly well represented, conveying most useful lessons, not to the young ladies alone, but to all present; lessons we feel not to be forgotten sooner because most gracefully imparted.

Handsome drawings, and a large amount of needle work, including the useful as well as the beautiful, and displayed about the stage, convincingly proved the industry of many hands during the past term, which concludes the eighth scholastic year of one of the most successful schools in the Dominion.

The Valedictory—an elegant composition—was well delivered by Miss Biron, of New York, and was honored by rounds of applause. Father MacCarthy replied in a few words, congratulating the young ladies, and thanking the reverend gentlemen of the clergy, and the large and highly respectable audience for the encouragement given by their presence on many former as well as upon this very auspicious occasion. —Com.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MONTREAL, July 6th. SIR,—In a late edition of yesterday's Witness, the Editor represents my sister as saying at the Mayor's Meeting, last Friday, that our Reformatory was on "an entirely wrong principle."

She simply expressed her preference for the plan of small, family schools, with Mr. O'Sullivan as Master, and without prison restraints, to the Monastic plan, without female influence and with the keys and walls. Each plan has its advantages and its disadvantages.

She spoke in the highest terms of our Institution; and fully appreciates the advantages which the Catholic Orders possess in dispensing with the necessity of paid officials and helpers. In the account which she gave this evening of Sir W. Crofton's Irish System, she spoke most highly of the successful devotion of the Nuns to the reformation of the most depraved female convicts.

As it is most important that our citizens of all religions and races should unite in effectual remonstrances to our government against the goal which appears to be the worst among the bad, I especially regretted that the Witness had attributed to my sister the objection which he is known to entertain against everything Catholic.

Yours respectfully, P. P. CARPENTER.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE JESUITS (To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—You favor us in yesterday's issue with Professor Goldwin Smith's dictum as to Jesuitism, which, he says, "is not religion but conspiracy." Such men as Bossuet, Fenelon, Chateaubriand; aye, Leibnitz, Grotius and Bacon, thought differently, but for the present let me cite the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Capes of the Church of England, a man of whose learning and general knowledge Mr. Smith, no doubt, knows much:—

"I regard the Jesuits," he says, "as perfectly honest and conscientious men, and I heartily honor that self-sacrificing devotion to the idea of duty which is one of their animating principles. There is something noble and Christian in the idea of a man being ready to teach in a school in England, or to assume the functions of a learned professor of theology, or to hasten to the wilds of Africa at a moment's notice. I need scarcely add that I look upon the popular belief of the existence of some secret and scandalous Jesuit oath as a pure fiction. There is indeed something absurd and self-destructive in the notion of a person's binding his conscience by a solemn appeal to God to obey a certain other person even when his commands are contrary to the will of God. Yet this is the vulgar Protestant idea of a Jesuit oath? again, "They," the Jesuits, "have the credit of having forced the declaration of Papal Infallibility upon the Vatican Council, and the old stories about 'Jesuit intrigues' have gained fresh currency, and no doubt have frightened not only the sensibilities of English Protestants, but even the less feeble sensibilities of Prince Bismarck himself. But if the vast majority of the Roman Episcopate, and the priesthood in general, together with all the laity, had not been already prepared for the propagation of the dogma; all the energies of all the Jesuits in Christendom would have been powerless to effect it. If the Pope had not been practically accepted as infallible he could not have ventured upon declaring himself so."—(Contemporary Review, December 1872.)

The want of care and conscience manifest in Mr. Smith's writings on "Current Events" in the Canadian Monthly (Toronto) had often startled me; but when I find him deliberately stating that "the other day the Jesuits instigated the French invasion of Prussia, and that the main object of a Jesuit University would not be education but intrigue," I must conclude that he is either mad or bad.—M. R. Montreal, 27th June, 1873.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

THE PRIZES—CALISTHENICS—ADDRESSED BY THE MAYOR AND JUDGE COURNOYER—THE SCHOOL PROSPERITY.

At the Catholic High School of Montreal on Tuesday-morning there was a large gathering of the friends of the institute to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils. Before 9 o'clock the boys were marched to the play-ground under the command of the Professor of calisthenics, M. Boucher, and performed a series of exercises with such wonderful precision that one would have thought them a set of automata with each movement regulated by machinery. These exercises being over, the boys with their teachers and friends ascended to the large convocation hall, at the top of the building, which they completely filled. As soon as all were seated, and in order, the Academy orchestra, under the direction of M. Boucher, played the Grand March, Delta-Kappa-Epsilon, by Basse, in such a style that convinced us that as much care had been bestowed upon their musical as had been on their physical training. Master Emile Vannier then delivered an oration (in French) entitled "Love of Native Land," the composition of one of the Professors of the Academy, its commanding idea was that indifference to the welfare of our country is a crime. Some of the passages evoked loud applause, not only for the nobleness of the sentiments uttered, but for the manner of their utterance—they were well spoken, with good accent, and good discretion.

After an interlude during which the orchestra played with great spirit the national air, "Vive la Canadienne," Master Robert Anderson read an essay, composed by himself, "The discovery of Canada." It was evidently prepared with great care, and reflected credit upon the youthful essayist, who at

some future day, if he progresses as rapidly in thought and judgment as he has in the past two years in his studies, will probably follow in the wake of the "Spectator," the "Rambler," and the "Titler." Then followed the "Maltese Boatman's Song," sung very effectively by the Academy Glee Club.

The distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with. They consisted of books, and from their great number occupied fully an hour in distributing them; this part of the programme was rather tedious, and we were glad when Mr. Edward Murphy came to explain to the audience the nature of the four special prizes—*priz d'honneur*—two of which are in perpetuity, viz: the "Murphy Prize," consisting of a gold medal of the value of twenty-five dollars, and in addition the sum of fifty dollars; and the "Prix Comte," fifty dollars. The others, the Prix Coursoi, and the Prix Jodoin, fifty dollars each, given to those boys who are the most irreproachable in their conduct, constant in their application, and who have the most marked success in their studies during the scholastic year.

The chief prize, the "Edward Murphy" prize fell to the lot of Master Robert Anderson, who has only recently reached his fifteenth year. The Prix Coursoi, to Emile Yannier; the Prix Jodoin, to Joseph Deschamps; the Prix Comte, to Henri Pepin. Accompanying the prizes were framed diplomas on parchment, some of the most beautiful specimens of calligraphy we have ever seen. They were executed by M. Westerlinck, the professor of writing to the Academy. Mr. Edward Murphy who occupied the chair, in the absence of the Rev. Canon Leblanc, President of the School Commissioners, in addressing the happy recipients trusted that when they went abroad into the world and encountered difficulties they would resolve to master it even as they mastered their studies; and that they would exercise the same good conduct, and constant perseverance, and vigilance and care in their professional work as they had done in their scholastic work in order to lay the foundation of future wealth and fame.

Mr. Judge Coursoi addressed the audience in French and introduced the Mayor, Dr. Bernard, who said it afforded him great pleasure to be present at the distribution of the prizes, and that he had been deeply interested in and delighted with not only all the arrangements of the school, but its lofty and well ventilated class rooms, its capacious grounds, by the system of education the masters pursued—so eminently practical, and calculated to arouse the warmest feelings in every generous mind; because no matter what commercial profession the pupils may choose, the avenues to honourable fame would be open to them, or at least would be obstructed by no barriers of which they could not command the key. In his official position as Mayor of the City of Montreal he was glad to be present, because he believed that it is of the utmost importance to the cause of good order, to the respectability of the middle classes and the artisans, and to the morals and social condition of this great city that good and proper education should be provided for its people. In accepting the honour and emoluments of his office he was bound to accept the responsibilities attached to the Mayoralty, and he could not possibly do better than follow, in most things, the example set him by the ex-Mayor, Mr. Judge Coursoi, therefore he with great pleasure requested to be allowed to give a prize of \$50 for the next scholastic year to be given under the same conditions as those awarded this day. He regarded it as the imperious duty of every one in these times of general economy not to obstruct the limits of education, which ought to be as widely diffused as possible, and he believed that the people would willingly submit to a moderate taxation for so laudable an object as that of enlightening the ignorant; for it must be obvious to every reflecting mind that it must tend to the happiness and well being of the people if schools were increased where the grand truths of religion may be communicated and morally inculcated.

The Principal, Mr. Archambault, read the annual report and congratulated the Commissioners upon the increased number of pupils, now numbering 311, and the flourishing condition of the school. In conclusion we cannot avoid expressing the great gratification we experienced in all the internal arrangements of the school, the only thing that seems to be wanted is a gymnasium, and we should be wanting in duty if we did not award to Mr. Peter Murphy, one of the School Commissioners, his just meed of praise for unwearied exertions in connection with the school.—*Gazette 3d inst.*

MEMORANDUM OF CHOLERA. [OFFICIAL SANITARY INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC USE.] The American Public Health Association, by its Executive Committee, submits the following Memorandum respecting the most available means for arresting and preventing the fatal prevalence of malignant Cholera in this country: The presence of this disease at several places in the Mississippi Valley is acknowledged. Its progress from New Orleans to Memphis and Nashville seems to have been rapid, and is significant of its onward tendency. That it is being propagated, as in former visitations, by local causes and the neglect of sanitary duties, is as true now as in the former visitations.

To combat and arrest the progress, and prevent the epidemic prevalence of this scourge of sanitary negligence it is necessary that the inhabitants of every city and town should promptly resort to the most effectual purification, and that the best known means of Disinfection, and that this sanitary cleansing and preparation should be at once and very thoroughly carried into effect, before any cases of Cholera occur;—and that in the presence of the disease these sanitary duties should be enforced in every household, and throughout the entire district. Experience has proved that the best way to prevent both pestilence and panic is to know and prepare for the danger! It is the only way to deal successfully with Cholera.

Sanitary Cleansing. The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of Cholera are— (1) Neglected Privies; (2) Filth-sodden Grounds; (3) Foul Cellars, and filthy or badly-drained surroundings of Dwellings; (4) Foul and obstructed House drains; (5) Decaying and Putrescent Materials, whether Animal or Vegetable; (6) Unventilated, damp, and uncleansed Dwellings and Apartments.

These localizing causes of Cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence, or of excessive moisture remain, these should be controlled by the proper cleansing, drying, and disinfection. Thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application, at the same time, of quick-lime and coal-tar or crude carbolic acid; whitewashing with fresh quick-lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers, and closets; and daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate, and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of.

PERSONAL HEALTH.—The security of Personal Health requires—Pure Drinking-Water, Fresh and Substantial Food, Temperance, and the needed Rest and Bathing of the Body.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANTS. The principles relating to Disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating of infectious cause of Cholera, and arresting putrefaction, are readily understood and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular; and we respectfully recommend that the statement, and the following schedule of rules and methods, be given to the Press, and to all Principals of schools, Superintendents of places of Public Resort, R. R. Depots, Ferries, Hotels, and Public Institutions; and to the Masters of Ships and Steamboats; and the Conductors of Passenger trains throughout this Continent; believing, as we do, that, by the timely and continued application of these measures, the prevalence of Cholera may be prevented: But let the fact be remembered, that there can be no substitutes for thorough cleansing and fresh air.

of destroying the propagating of infectious cause of Cholera, and arresting putrefaction, are readily understood and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular; and we respectfully recommend that the statement, and the following schedule of rules and methods, be given to the Press, and to all Principals of schools, Superintendents of places of Public Resort, R. R. Depots, Ferries, Hotels, and Public Institutions; and to the Masters of Ships and Steamboats; and the Conductors of Passenger trains throughout this Continent; believing, as we do, that, by the timely and continued application of these measures, the prevalence of Cholera may be prevented: But let the fact be remembered, that there can be no substitutes for thorough cleansing and fresh air.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTING. For Privies, Water-Closets, Drains and Sewers.—8 or 10 lbs. of Sulphate of Iron (copperas) dissolved in 5 or 6 gallons of water, with half-a-pint of crude Carbolic Acid added to the solution and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best Disinfecting Fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the Carbolic Acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive.—pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet pan or privy-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy-cauls, sewers and drains: gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfests all the foul material.

For the chamber-vessels used by the sick and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, use the solution of Copperas and Carbolic Acid; and, for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers and ditches, this Disinfecting Fluid may be used, or the "dead oil" ("heavy oil") of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself: coal-tar may be used as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains.

Other Disinfectants.—such as the solutions of Sesquichloride of Iron, or of Chloride of Zinc, are effectual in Privies and Drains, and upon foul surfaces and offensive materials.

Quick-lime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon foul walls and in damp places; and whitewashing with it should be practised in common tenements, factories, basements, closets, and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing or bedding defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw them into a solution made as follows: 1 lb. of Sulphate of Zinc to 6 or 8 gallons of water, to which add 2 or 3 ounces of pure and strong Carbolic Acid—such articles to remain therein at least half an hour; then immediately place them in boiling water, and continue boiling. If the Acid is not at hand, then use the solution of Zinc in water. The same Disinfection solution is excellent for bed-pans and chamber-vessels, and for soiled floors or defiled surfaces.

Apartments, bedding and upholstery that have been used by the sick with Cholera or Diarrhoea, should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE OBSERVED:

- 1. That thorough cleanliness, domestic and civic and an abundant supply of pure water are essential means of preventing Cholera in any household when the disease is near.
2. That general cleansing, scavenging and disinfection should be attended to in every city and town before Cholera makes its appearance; and that wherever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be kept constantly disinfected.
3. That whatever differences of opinion there may be respecting the epidemic phenomena of different periods, the paramount importance of thorough cleanliness and disinfection is to be kept in mind; and that, in the words of the Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain, "It appears to be characteristic of Cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhoea which the epidemic can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they are comparatively non-infective at the moment they are discharged, but afterwards, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective power; and that if they be cast away without previous disinfection, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth-sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soaking from drains or cesspools, or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly, or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking-water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of the Choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."

4. Cleansing and purity, skilful disinfection, temperate habits, and wholesome diet with pure water and fresh air, are the trusted and sure means of health and security in all places and for all classes of people when exposed to the causes of Cholera. The watchword against this destructive enemy should be,—Remove the local causes that favor the propagation of Cholera, and wherever it appears, let its germs be quickly stamped out by powerful disinfectants, and special cleansing.

From being the most feared and destructive pestilence, Cholera has become entirely submissive to sanitary measures of prevention, and can now be controlled with such certainty and completeness as to prevent its ravages as an epidemic. Believing, therefore, that the people of the United States will wisely apply the suggestions which are given in this memorandum, the undersigned Committee presents them for the purpose of hastening and making sure the most extensive, thorough, and speedy control of this Destroyer.

- STEPHEN SMITH, M.D. (New York.)
C. B. WEAVER, M.D. (Louisiana.)
JOHN H. RAVER, M.D. (Illinois.)
W. M. CLIMBERS, M.D. (Ohio.)
CHRISTOPHER C. COX, M.D. (District of Columbia.)
MORDECAI MORRIS, M.D. (New York.)
JOHN M. WOODWORTH, M.D. (Supt. U. S. Marine Hospital.)
FRANCIS BACON, M.D. (Connecticut.)
HENRY HARTSHORN, M.D. (Pennsylvania.)
ELISHA HARRIS, M.D. Secretary, (301 Mott Street, New York.)
Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association.
New York, June 20th, 1873.

All who receive this Circular are requested to communicate information concerning observations upon Cholera, and other Epidemics that prevail at the same time. Local authorities or other citizens can issue, for popular use, if they desire, a card of information made up from this Memorandum, omitting the first three and last paragraphs.

DOMINION DAY. This, the celebration of Canada's national birthday, according to some is a legal holiday, which others affirm not to be the case; the latter, however, judging from the practice of the banks and public offices, would seem to be correct. The anniversary is of such a nondescript character that at present no one

can possibly classify it, the Governor of one Province proclaiming it dies non, another leaving it to the discretion of the people. Whether a holiday or not it is Dominion Day, the day on which our new national institutions came into force, and Canada assumed—whether or not she were entitled to it—an importance to which she had not before laid claim. Yesterday was observed by some as a holiday; others would not accept it as such. Flags floated in most of the streets of the city, whilst the people—we must say, in the majority—donned their holiday attire and started pleasure-seeking. The day opened fine, but clouds gathered in the horizon, advancing and retreating for several hours. During the whole of this process, however, it became apparent that, though the skies were loth to open, a rain-fall was by no means far distant. The storm kept off sufficiently long to enable excursionists to reach their desired haven, but in a few instances were they able to take all the enjoyment which they had dreamed to indulge in in the country.—*Herald, July 2.*

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PICNIC.

The St. Helen's Island was made use of by the St. Patrick's Society for their annual picnic. The Montarville was engaged for the occasion, and she set out on her first trip from the Lachine wharf about 9 o'clock, accompanied by the Hibernian Independent Brass Band, whose excellent music enlivened many a passing hour in the course of the day, the Vice-President, Mr. M. Donovan, other officers, members, etc.; the banner of the Society, unfurled, was erected in the prow. Two trips were made in the morning and three in the afternoon, and on each occasion the steamer was crowded.

At 2 o'clock, in response to a cordial invitation, his Worship the Mayor, in the company of Col. Stevenson, paid a visit to the island, staying for a brief period, and was received by the Vice-President and Mr. J. Howley, whom he congratulated upon the success with which their venture had been met. During his return a number of friends partook of some refreshments, when a few toasts—"The Mayor," "The Society," "The Volunteers," coupled with the name of Col. Stevenson, and "The Press,"—were proposed and duly honored. His Worship trusted they would be enabled to secure the island for the benefit of the people in perpetuity, and promised his hearty co-operation with any movement having this end in view. His feelings of pleasure were alloyed with sorrow and regret, caused by the demise of the late Mayor, who had been also honored by holding the chief office in the St. Patrick's Society; he dwelt upon the high merits of the deceased, and the blank his absence would necessarily cause.

Mr. Curran alluded to the fact that the Irish National Society since the confederation had, by appointing the birthday of the Dominion as the date of their annual picnic, identified themselves with the associations clustering around such a marked historical event.

The excursionists enjoyed themselves in a variety of ways—dancing on the green, games, races, &c. The rain caused a temporary suspension to these diversions and umbrellas were at a premium. The fine trees furnished good shelter, however, and though the wet did not at all improve the look of muslin dresses and the other fearfully and wonderfully made female finery, all were too much on pleasure bent to allow such trifles to damp their spirits. The steamer conveyed passengers to the Island as late as four o'clock, and it was not until half-past eight that the last boat returned to town.

The Society is to be congratulated on the good order that prevailed throughout. We are informed that the Pic-Nic has been one of the most successful ever held by the Society. After paying all expenses the handsome sum of \$537.50 remained to be placed to the credit of the charitable fund of the Society.

MOUNT CARMEL PICNIC.

To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following in your truly Catholic newspaper. The Annual Pic-Nic of the Catholic Congregation of Mount Carmel and St. Peter's under the charge of Rev. P. J. Brennan, was held on the farm of Mr. D. Coghlin, Jr., in N. B. McGillivray, on the 23rd of June, and as the weather was delightful it was attended by a very great number of people, and was very successful in every particular.

The grounds were very tastefully for dancing, swinging, etc.; and for Dinner nothing could be better—shades arranged between two rows of beautiful tall trees; and then there was the greatest abundance of all manner of good things for the inward man, furnished by the good ladies of the Mission, gratis.

The young gentlemen of the Committee deserve especial thanks for the great trouble they took in preparing so great a treat for us all; and in carrying things through so successfully. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it was a real pleasure to see so many happy faces both old and young, and of all creeds and nationalities, meeting here and enjoying themselves so well together.

The gentlemen of the Committee have to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Marrin in furnishing Organ and accompaniments on same, gratis. There were a number of dialogues very nicely rendered by some of the Pupils of the Catholic Separate School Limerick under the care of their efficient teacher Mr. M. Morrison.

The amount realized was upwards of \$200 which will go a good way in procuring necessities for the Altar of Mount Carmel Church, which was the object of the Pic-Nic.

There were about 500 people on the ground during the day, and as there was the best of order, speaks very highly for them; and they left quite early.

So ended one of the most successful gatherings of this kind ever held in this neighborhood, and one long to be remembered, but which we trust to see still better next year.

Yours truly, J. G. Q.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society has obtained through the kind permission of Hon. Mr. Langevin the use of St. Helen's Island for their annual picnic which takes place on Tuesday, 15th July.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—It is with the most poignant grief that we announce in this week's issue, the melancholy death by drowning of one of our most devoted and universally beloved priests, the Rev. J. P. Kennedy, P.P. of Penetanguishene and Chaplain of the Reformatory. Whilst returning home on the little steamer which he used in visiting the remote parts of his extensive mission, his servant boy, who accompanied him by some accident, fell overboard. The good priest, unmindful of himself and recking little of the consequences of his act, plunged into the water, to his rescue, and sank with him to rise no more.—*Canadian Freeman.*

FIRE.—On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, the alarm was sounded from box 9, and on the arrival of the reels the furniture store of McGarvey & Co., in St. Joseph street was found enveloped in smoke, the water was quickly turned into the cellar window where the fire originated, but as it looked serious the second alarm was sounded and the whole brigade was quickly on the spot. The fire ran from the cellar up the hatchways, and had reached the third story, where a quantity of varnish was stored, when it was caught by the firemen and stopped before it could get its fiery tongue upon that inflammable substance. The telegraphic ladder was brought to work, and in less than two minutes was up and fit for use. In the meantime the salvage brigade, under Captain McCrobie, worked hard and to some purpose, as they covered all the furniture, which was stored in the eastern side of the building with their

tarpsaulins on the two first storeys. They could not reach the third owing to the quantity of smoke, which was very dense throughout the whole building. One of the employees in the store cut his fingers severely and received a nasty blow in the groin, which rendered him almost incapable. After some two or three hours the fire was pretty well extinguished. Several policemen were on the ground and partially succeeded in keeping back the crowd, but the want of ropes to entirely stop the street was sensibly felt. The loss is at present unknown, but the stock is insured for \$42,000 in the Phoenix and other insurance offices.—*Herald.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly pure, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

"A Wonder of Medical Science," may well be applied to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is nearly half a century since this remarkable remedy was introduced to the public, and yet the immediate and enviable reputation which it gained by its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, hooping-cough, sore throat, influenza, consumption, and all bronchial complaints, is to this day fully sustained.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Oak Point, Manitoba, Rev. M. G. \$4; St. Bonifacio, Rev. M. A. 2; Loshell, W. D. 1; North Nation Mills, J. B. 2; St. Zephirin, Mrs. J. N. D. 2; Eardley, M. B. 1; Grafton, F. R. 2; Barnston's Corners, R. M. 4; North Onslow, Rev. B. C. 2; Port Felix, N.S. Rev. F. V. B. 2; Frank Hill, M. McCa. 4; Carden, M. S. 2; Downeyville, M. O. N. 1.50; St. Justine de Newton, Rev. J. M. M. 2; Smith's Falls, J. B. 1; Alexandria, J. V. C. 2; North Gower, L. C. 2; Alexandria, A. McD. 2; St. Alexandre, Rev. M. D. 2; Springtown, P. K. 2; (see also, J. M. 2; Coldwater, P. R. 1; Coaticook, F. D. G; Grand River, Rev. P. J. S. 2; Brimstone's Corners, M. H. 2; Prescott, J. S. 2; Inerman T. J. B. 2.
Per J. F. Brantford—Self, 2; J. R. 4.
Per L. M. Seafort—O. R. 1.
Per J. O. B. Inverness—Kinnear's Mills, H. McC. 2.
Per Rev. D. O. C. South Down—J. A. 2.
Per J. L. Perth—Mrs. G. 2; W. B. E. 1; Miss McD. 1; Tunnison, A. McL. 2.
Per F. L. E. Kingsbridge—C. McC. 2; D. S. 2.
Per C. D. Hamilton—Dundas, P. O. C. 2.
Per W. D. St. Bridige—Self, 2; O. D. 2.
Per J. N. Kingston—Rev. M. H. 2; J. S. 2; M. W. 4; Portsmouth, R. H. 4; Sunbury, J. K. 4.
Per J. M. Quebec—H. M. C. H. 2; W. W. 4; J. R. 5; Cheticouicq, Rev. M. G. 10.
Per P. C. Brudenell—J. C. 1.50; T. C. 1.50; T. S. 1.50; R. D. 1.50; E. C. 1.50; J. W. 1.50; Rockingham, M. H. 1.50.

MARRIED.

On the 30th June, at the Bishop's Palace by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, CHARLES FRANCIS CLARK, Esq., second son of GEORGE EDWARD CLARK, Esq., Editor of the "TRUE WITNESS," to MARIE EDWIGIA NORMI, eldest daughter of MAURICE BERTRAND, Esq., Merchant, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 22nd June, Catherine Fraser, daughter of the late Simon Fraser, of Glenogry, and the beloved wife of Duncan McGregor, Esq., of South Plantagenet, aged 70 years.—R.I.P.
In this city, on the 1st inst., David Warren, aged 72 years and 5 months.—R.I.P.
In this city, on the 1st inst., Ellen Dolly, aged 3 months, infant daughter of Mr. Maurice Curran.
In this city, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., of congestion of the lungs, fortified by the Sacraments of Holy Mother Church, Michael Patrick Delaney, native of Berrisoleigh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, aged 48 years.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Wheat, Supers from Western Wheat, Supers City Brands, Canada Supers, Western States, Fine, Fresh Supers, Ordinary Supers, Strong Bakers', Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Barley, Cheese, Oats, Corn, Pease, Pork, New Canada Mess.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, do spring, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Potatoes, Turnips, Hay, Straw.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

GRAIN—nominal; Rye 60c. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.20. Peas 60c steady. Oats 38 to 43c. Potatoes are now selling at 45c to 55c per bag. Turnips and carrots 50 to 60c per bushel. BUTTER—Ordinary 14c, packed by the tub or cask; fresh sells at 15c to 16c for lb. Eggs are selling at 14 to 15c. Cheese, 12c; in stores 13 to 14c. MEAT—Beef, grass 5 to 7.00; grain fed \$8 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs.; Mutton \$19 to \$20; Lamb from 7 to 10c.; Lamb per quarter 80c to \$1. Veal 5c. Hams, sugar-cured, 15 to 17c. POULTRY—Turkeys from 75c to \$1.00 Fowls per pair 50 to 60c. Hay advancing and now \$24 to \$25 a ton. Straw \$6.00. Wood selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for hard, and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered, per ton. Soft \$8.

HIDES—Market steady at former rates, \$6.50 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool, 34c for good Fleeces, a slight advance. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 45c. Pot Ashes \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 100 pounds.—*British Whig.*

WANTED.

By an experienced and competent Professor of Latin, Greek, English and French, a situation either now, or on the 1st September. Highest testimonials as to ability and moral rectitude. Address "Prof." True Witness Office.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear from \$5 to \$10 per day. Two entirely new articles, saleable as flour. Address, N. H. WHITE, Newark, N.J.

THE CELEBRATED CARRATRACA MINERAL WATER

Is unsurpassed as a pleasant and cooling aperient. One or two glasses of CARRATRACA every morning before breakfast, or on an empty stomach during the hot weather will keep your system cool and healthy. Carratraca Water stands unrivalled as a valuable remedial agent in cases of Habitual Constipation, Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism (especially the chronic forms), Scrofula, Skin Affections of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity, and as a Purgative after a debauch it is unequalled. WINNING, HILL & WARE, Montreal.

MYLES MURPHY, COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,

OFFICE AND YARD: 135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL. All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27.]

FATHER TOM BURKE.

A splendid Chromo of the great Irish Vicar (frame-work of polished Walnut) will be raffled at the Bazaar to be held shortly in Ottawa, in aid of the St. Patrick's Church of that city. A Ticket sold at Twenty-five Cents entitles the purchaser to one chance on the Chromo. Mr. S. Cross, True Witness Office, has kindly consented to act as Agent in Montreal for this charitable enterprise. 45-3

J. HUDON & Co., IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS, 305 St. Paul St. and 247 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

HAVE always on hand a very large assortment of the above articles. Gentlemen of the Clergy will always find in their establishment White, Sicilian, and French Wines, imported direct by themselves and approved for Altar use. June 27th, 1873. 45-1y

A SURE CURE FOR CATARRH.

Instantaneous relief guaranteed to any one afflicted with catarrh or cold in the head, by using Dr. Williams' (the noted Indian doctor) cure for Catarrh, (a vegetable remedy, prepared from roots and gums.) One box will cure the worst case—has cured cases of 25 and 30 years standing. It cures when every other remedy fails. Sent by mail for \$1.00. Williams' Proprietary Medicine Company, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., P. O. Box 1236. 45-3m

A SURE CURE FOR THE PILES.

Dr. Williams, the noted Indian Physician, has discovered a positive cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles, (a powerful healing Vegetable Ointment.) One box is warranted to cure the worst case. Not one single failure in five years. Sent by mail, securely sealed from observation, for \$1.00. Those who now suffer with the loathsome disease should suffer if they don't use Dr. Williams' Remedy. Williams' Proprietary Medicine Company, Sole Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A. P. O. Box 1236. 45-3m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of MOISE BOURQUE, of L'Epiphanie, Trader, An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, Merchant's Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the fifth day of August next, at the hour of Three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 25th June, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of SAMUEL REDDY EVANS, An Insolvent. A final dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until 19th day of July, 1873, after which date the dividend will be paid. Montreal, 30th June, 1873. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. 2w47

PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given that the undersigned, Tutor to the minor children of the late Joseph Deschamps, in his lifetime of the Parish of St. Anne du Bout de l'Île, Blacksmith, and of the late Basile Charles, his wife, has been this day duly authorized, in his said quality, to accept the estate of the said deceased, and also of the late Joseph Olivier Deschamps, brother and said minors, under benefit of Inventory. Montreal, 4th July, 1873. ANDRE CHARLEBOIS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 10.—It might have been expected that the Conservatives, emboldened by the appointment of Marshal MacMahon to the post of President of the Republic, would have taken fresh courage and struggled fearlessly against the Radicals. In some parts of France the Conservatives have indeed taken up an energetic attitude, but in this they have given ground. At Lyons, especially, they have shown remarkable apathy. On Sunday last the election of new town councillors took place, affording an opportunity of regenerating the municipality of Lyons. There was reason to expect a severe struggle—though no breach of the peace was apprehended—between the Conservatives and the Radicals. Unfortunately, our hopes have been disappointed, no struggle having taken place. Out of thirty-six Common Councilmen to be chosen by the citizens of Lyons, thirty-five have been taken from the Radical ranks; and even the thirty-sixth is a Republican! It is obvious that such a result as this would never have been arrived at if the Conservatives had taken part in the voting. I am informed that they practised abstention. It is bad policy—a ruinous policy for France. The Radicals will conclude from such victories that they are the most numerous, and that the majority of the nation is Republican and Radical. Such mistakes must help to push on the Democratic party to revolutionary acts, and may produce awful disturbances. General Ladmirault, who is now the Governor of Paris, yesterday suppressed the *Corsaire* newspaper. The journal was an organ of the Radical party, and had very numerous supporters amongst the working classes. It had got up a subscription for the purpose of paying the travelling expenses to Vienna of 200 French *ouvriers*, who were desirous of studying the German manufactures; and still more, of getting into communication with the internationalists of Vienna, Berlin, Leipzig, and Frankfurt. I fear, however, that the measure adopted by General Ladmirault will not prove as efficacious as he means it to be. The fact is, that the proprietor of the *Corsaire* also possesses another paper, the *Avenir National*, which preaches "the same anti-social doctrines. "I shall bury them all," once said the august Patriarch of the Vatican, speaking of the political characters who have been persecuting him for the last fourteen years. The name of Rattazzi has just been added to the funeral catalogue. He was one of the most treacherous, and also one of the most important, tools of the policy of Piedmont in its hostility to the rights of the Holy See. He was just thinking of once more taking the lead in public affairs, when death came to disarrange all his schemes. Observant men in Italy regarded him as the last resource of the usurping Monarchy, which is fast approaching the end of its career. The death of Signor Rattazzi must throw the Italian Parliament into confusion, and the mind of Victor Emmanuel into consternation. The King, it is true, is sick of everything and cares for nothing, and troubles himself but little about the chances of Italian policy.—*Correspondent of Tablet.*

ANECDOTE OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.—On the evening of the great battle of Magenta the plain was covered with dead. The Emperor Napoleon sent for the hero of the day, the commander of the Third Army Corps. When the Sovereign was face to face with the blushing MacMahon, he took him by the hand and said—"You are Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta." The hero retired at once to his tent, and probably was pensively thinking over the time when, after ten years of rank as captain and disgusted at failure of further promotion, he would have sent in his resignation but for his friend Changarnier, then his chief in Algeria. The new Marshal took a pen and wrote as follows in his tent—"My old master in War, he told me this morning to go to the left. I went to the right. It appears I have saved France. I am a Marshal and a Duke. Thanks to you. De MacMahon."—*Correspondent Irish Times.*

THE PILGRIMAGES.—The devotions have become so frequent, and so enormous in their bulk, in Italy and France that it becomes impossible within our limits to notice them all, we can only draw attention to the most distinguished. In the great pilgrimage to Chartres there marched a *bataillon d'élite* of 150 French officers of high rank. The *Univers* says: "The French army, in the persons of its chiefs, takes the leadership of the movement of reparation which will replace their country in that rank of honour which becomes the eldest daughter of the Church. Other armies, we hope, will understand and imitate their example. The first at prayers, are also the foremost in the battle, and heaven blesses armies who pray."

RELIGION IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy has produced a valuable report on this important subject. He establishes the necessity of new regulations and he declares that the intention of the National Assembly is to give every soldier, not only liberty, but facilities for performing his religious duties, and he urges the War Minister to call for a supplementary credit on the occasion. We heartily rejoice at such representations, and we know that the Minister of Marine will not fail to concur in the recommendations of the Minister of War.

Earnestness and vigour are beginning to characterise the financial administration of France. The policy of M. de la Bourliere is not only based on the wisest axioms of political economy, but the changes and re-arrangements are being considered calmly and with due caution. At the sitting of the National Assembly on Saturday the Minister of Commerce made the following statement: "We do not propose to withdraw the law of 1872, for we must have the means of balancing the Budget; but we will immediately consult the Superior Council of Commerce, and present to you the solution

of the question which we may arrive at after an attentive examination of the subject. We ask the Assembly for a short delay before deciding upon M. Thiers' proposal relative to the commercial treaty with France and Belgium. We hope that the reasons given for the delay will be fully appreciated by the two countries. The conventional tariffs have been voted. Among the questions to be submitted to the Superior Council will be the inquiry whether there is any necessity for modifying the law of 1872 relative to the surtax upon goods conveyed in foreign vessels. This measure appears to meet with great objections in England, and we will examine whether in this case there may not be grounds for taking into consideration the grievances of a friendly nation."—*Catholic Opinion.*

The estimation in which President MacMahon is held by all classes of Frenchmen, not even excepting the citizens of Paris, has been noted and honestly transmitted to his employers by the correspondent of the *Hour*. Speaking of the Grand Prix, the writer refers to the enthusiastic reception given to the gallant soldier who now rules France, in the following words:—"The ovation, many times renewed, received by Marshal MacMahon on his appearance on the course, the enthusiastic welcome of a hundred thousand persons, constituting nearly all that is worth anything in the capital, who with one voice and undoubted spontaneity saluted the new Chief of the State as a liberator, is a matter which gives additional zest and frequency to conversations about Doncaster and Boiard. Those who noticed the feeble vivats M. Thiers was wont to receive on his progresses, especially of late, and their sources, will see how the times are changed, and will appreciate the present buoyancy of public feeling. People do not now look forward with anxiety. The *essai loyal* of the provisional is returned to, and nobody asks for the definitive. This contentedness extends to the provinces where the republican dragon has retired to earth, sheltering his feebleness by silence, and proving that he owed his terrors to the latent or open support of M. Thiers' Government. In the Midi, where it seemed that the demagogic spirit would not suffer patiently the ruin of its hopes, it dissimulates them, while the healthy majority is gradually regaining the superiority. The great noise the Radicals made deceived people as to their numbers, and their plan of action induced false currents, which swept away the ignorant, undecided, and timorous. Restored to freedom of movement, the masses turn in haste from their blistering oppressors, and the Republican phantasmagoria will soon deceive only those who wish to be deceived."

THE CARLISTS.—In the news about the Carlists there is more than the usual amount of wearisome contradiction. It was claimed on their behalf that they had taken Irun; it appears that they have only taken a fortified toll-house on a bridge some miles distant from the town. They are next accused in the telegrams of a deliberate slaughter of the carabinieri who there surrendered, and a gentleman, signing himself "Spectator," writes to the *Times* to say that an officer and twenty-four men having been butchered in cold blood, twenty-eight widows (*sic*) and seventy-three orphan children are asking alms at the doors of the British residents in Irun. It is then authoritatively stated on the Carlist side that Santa Cruz, being in force on the heights with artillery, which prevented the garrison of Irun from coming to the assistance of the toll-house, a white flag was hoisted at that post in token of surrender, and that when the Carlists came down in consequence, they were received by a volley from the carabinieri, who were therefore justly put to the sword. If this account is correct, the Carlists had certainly the letter of military law on their side; and the general orders for the release of prisoners, contained in a letter from Don Carlos to Donnellary, are unquestionably humane. But the volley fired by the carabinieri was not a very murderous one, if it be true, as alleged by "Spectator," that "not one single life" was "lost by the Carlists," and a little mercy would not have been out of place, at the same time that it would have been more politic. According to an "occasional correspondent of the *Times*," 200 mobilized volunteers who were at Irun were sent after the Carlists, but went no further than San Marcial, a hill overlooking Irun, on which is a chapel erected by the municipality of that town in commemoration of the last fight between the Spaniards and the French at the close of the Peninsular War. The fighting ardour of the volunteers there found vent in pulling down the statue of the Saint with a rope and burning it before the door of the chapel. "This gallant deed done, they retired." There is another charge of massacre against the Carlists—that of twenty-three carabinieri in the province of Tarragona; also of four volunteers in the same province, and of a mayor in the province of Castellon, all, probably, with about as much foundation as in the first-mentioned case. At Grandella the Carlists are said to have suffered considerable loss, having been surprised while hearing Mass.—*Tablet.*

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA SCANDAL: SACRILEGE, AND PROSELYTISM.—The Geneva scandals and sacrileges continue and are such as to excite the disgust and protest of honest Protestants as well as Catholics. At the sacrilegious mass celebrated by Pere Hyacinthe the principal part of the congregation was composed of free thinkers and some few rebellious and bad Catholics, who have gathered from Germany and Upper Italy, to make the numbers, and prevent the appearance of a *fiasco*. The Geneva Catholics do not go, neither do the Calvinists, a few English and Americans did so when it was a novelty, but even as it is, it is left Catholic for Evangelicals, and ritualists, I need not say, are above encouraging such a profanation. The most horrible part of it is, that communion is freely given to communists or infidels men who make hideous jokes on the Real Presence are seen kneeling at the rails, scarcely able to contain their laughter at the farce they believe themselves to be enacting. Others have scarcely received the Sacred Species than they begin to blaspheme and jest with their companions. If this were a mere figure it would little matter, but this wretched apostle being a priest, attains his power of consecration, and bends himself to their monstrous sacrilege, knowingly and consciously, giving the Bread of Angels, and to all appearance to his own vanity, to men, publicly known to be infidels, unconfessed, and unbaptized, and to women whose conduct is an open scandal. Perhaps no more terrible instance of a fall has taken place since Luther. Proselytism he makes none, but he is concentrating at Geneva a nucleus of bad Catholics, already beyond the pale of the Church, and who are noisy, active, and in league with nationalists in all countries. These are not the elements to found a sect, however, and the scandal will die away by degrees, after drawing the most terrible judgments of God on its initiators, and especially on the guilty priest and the shameless accomplices who sit by the altar while the sacrilege is perpetrated. Still savilry following the lead of Prussia, the adherents of the persecuting party in power in Switzerland are expressing their disgust, and endeavoring to hide their uncleanliness at the "Ultramontane reaction" in France, inevitable after the election of President MacMahon. If the State is small in extent, and politically insignificant, it rejoices in many high-sounding offices; and in Bern the Executive Council has just laid before the Grand Council its new law, on the German model, headed the "Organization of Cultus." The statement of Lilliput

are evidently thorough-going. The Executive is to have the power to create or destroy parishes, to control the schools; and the "Parochial Councils" will regulate the order of Divine service in the churches. As for the priests, they are to be elected, or engaged for six years at a stretch, and, if not approved of, dismissed on a three months' notice. Further, the Government is to have the right of veto in every parish; and priests, to be eligible, must have studied in a new school of theology annexed to the University of the Canton. The Minister of Public Worship is to be Bishop-in-Chief; and the clergy and people are forbidden all intercourse with the Catholic Bishop, now in exile. They are to refer to the "Cantonal Committee"—composed of non-Catholics—specially designed to look after this organization of "Cultus."—*Catholic Opinion.*

ITALY.

ROME.—HEALTH OF HIS HOLINESS AND MALICE OF HIS GAOLERS.—The Holy Father has been able for several days to celebrate Mass, and is now perfectly recovered. It is, however, the subject of general indignation and of the protest of several of the diplomatic body that the Italian Government should have persisted in ordering the girandola from the Castle of S. Angelo so close to the Vatican as to cause a strong percussive to be felt throughout the Palace, on the evening of the Feast of the Statute. It was represented to the authorities that in the Pope's state of delicate health all violent shocks were to be avoided, but the hope of increasing his illness and developing worse symptoms, was an additional reason for the spot being chosen. The fireworks were miserably poor, but a quantity of loud explosive mortars were fired in the direction of the Vatican, in the hope of bringing on a nervous crisis, and causing a renewed attack of the Holy Father's illness, and his physician thought it prudent to remain in the palace. The infernal malice of his gaolers, however, was frustrated by his calmness and serenity, and we may add contempt for their insults. They did their worst, but the Pope passed a quiet and undisturbed night, and was particularly well next day. The Empress of Russia refused to assist at the Exhibition, and even Victor Emmanuel, struck with shame or fear, did not go. Prince Humbert and his consort, naturally were disinclined to miss an opportunity of doing a vile action, and taking the young Grand Duchess with them, were present at the whole disgraceful affair. Possibly Victor Emmanuel was disinclined to see the evil omen by which the stupid Roman municipality perpetuated his own words at the opening of the Italian Chamber in 1871. "Siamo a Roma, e ci resteremo," we are in Rome, and we mean to stay there, was emblazoned in fiery letters on the Port of S. Angelo, but no Roman failed to observe that the fort was the tomb of a Cæsar, and that the words blazed beneath the feet of the great statue of St. Michael, Angel and Avenger of the Holy Roman Church. There are certain words which are a defiance to God, and to Christendom, and common prudence would have suggested the folly of recalling them in the most offensive form to France at the present moment. Others suggested that the fear of assassination by the Republicans kept the King at home.—*Cor. of Catholic Opinion.*

MGR. DE MERODO is devoting his immense gains on the sale of his land on the Esquiline and Quirinal to the construction of houses outside the Porta Angelica, destined to receive the expelled religious communities. VICTOR EMMANUEL'S GOVERNMENT.—The Roman Correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* has had news from different provinces in Italy. In Sicily the exasperation is at its height. The inhabitants complain bitterly of being at one and the same time oppressed by the Government and preyed upon by brigands. It is the same in the kingdom of Naples. Official robbery is on a par with highway robbery. More than thirty tax collectors have absconded with the public money. In one day 120,000 francs disappeared from the Customs department. At Padua great disorders have occurred at the Cathedral, the Church of St. Andrew, and in other places. The *canaille* insulted and attacked the faithful, broke down the gates of the bishop's residence, and sought to set fire to the seminary. Is this the beginning of the end?

VISIT OF THE CZARINA TO THE POPE.—An illustrious visitor has in an often quoted passage described the interview which took place between Pope Gregory XVI. and the late Czar Nicholas during the visit of the latter Pontificate to the Eternal City. The Pope, all gentle as he was in demeanor and in heart, turned sternly on his Imperial visitor, and, in language almost inspired in its tones of pious indignation demanded from him an account of his treatment of unhappy Poland. The effect on the haughty Sovereign of the Pontiff's reproaches was extraordinary. He who had never heard aught but the tones of ignoble flattery, turned pale at the accents of truth, and staggered rather than walked from the apartment. A generation has since elapsed. The haughty Romanoff and the meek Pontiff have long since been dust, but the iron heel of Russ is still on the white throat of Sarmatia, the long agony of Poland still continues. And the other day, in the Palace of the Vatican, another Pope pleaded with another member of the Russian royal family the cause of Poland. The visitor to Pio Nono is, indeed, a different person from the haughty and splendid tyrant who stood abashed before Gregory. The Empress of Russia is a lady gentle, mild, and good—of cultivated tastes of great availability of heart—a lady who has been tried in the crucible of so row—who has seen her eldest son go down before her to a premature grave, over whom the awful shadow of disease is now waving his dark wings. In accents other than those stern ones in which his predecessor rebuked the Autocrat—in language of gentle persuasion and winning entreaty, Pope Pius IX. has asked the intercession of the Czarina on behalf of Poland. Oblivion of his own sorrows and sufferings, the illustrious Head of the Church pleads for a land whose children have clung to their religion with a magnificent tenacity; have suffered for their faith with a bitterness unparalleled in any country save our own "Poland of the West." Expediency as well as justice ought induce the Russians to listen to the counsels which the Holy Father has addressed to their Emperor. There is nothing but the religious question to prevent Poland and Russia being united in a federation as strong and happy as that of the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom. The Poles and the Russians are men of the same Slavonic race, speaking dialects of the same Slavonic tongue, and resembling each other closely in habits, manners, and social ideas. The true element which maintains between those two peoples a feud which has cost hundreds of thousands of lives in the determination of Russia to force the Poles to enter the Greek Church, and the determination of Poland never to abandon the Catholic religion. Statesmanship as well as generosity, Justice as well as Mercy, plead the cause of Poland. And yet the arm of Muscovite persecution has not been checked, the sufferings of Poland have not been terminated, and the very existence of that noble and unhappy land appears to be forgotten by all save by the grand old man who, from his palace prison in the Eternal City, has never ceased to denounce her oppressors, and to plead her cause at the bar of European public opinion.—*Freeman.*

A quaint Scotch minister was given somewhat to exaggerating in the pulpit. His clerk reminded him of its ill effects upon the congregation. He replied that he was not aware of it, and wished the clerk the next time he did it, to give a cough by way of hint. Soon after he was describing Sampson's tying the foxes' tails together. He said:—"The foxes in those days were much larger than ours, and they had tails twenty feet long."—"Ahem!" came from the clerical desk. "That is," continued the preacher, "according to their measurement; but by ours they were fifteen feet long."—"Ahem!" louder than before. "But as you may think this is extravagant, we'll just say they were ten feet."—"Ahem!" still more vigorous. The parson leaned over the pulpit, and shaking his finger at the clerk, said: "You may cough there all the night long, mon; I'll nae take off a fut more. Would you see the foxes wid nae tails at a'?"

Mr. Moriarty, barrister of the Inner Temple, the German translator of Charles Dickens, is preparing for immediate publication an account of a Spanish claimant's cause that has been progressing in Spain concurrently with the Tichborne suits. After all that has been said of the dilatoriness and cost of the proceedings in the English claimant's case, it may prove interesting to see how the Spanish law deals with a somewhat similar affair.—*Athenæum.*

A pawnbroker's assistant, named Tavemor, thought it fine fun to set his fierce bulldog to worry a cat in Drury-lane, London, until it was dead. Now that he has to undergo two months' imprisonment he perhaps views his conduct in a proper light.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.—The circuits, which are just over have been unusually heavy, both as regards the number and the kinds of cases tried. At Glasgow one judge had set down for him no less than six cases of murder alone. The fact is that the crime of murder is considerably on the increase in Scotland, and we are afraid it is only too likely to increase under the present system of no punishment, or uncertainty of punishment, which is much the same thing.—*Law Magazine.*

THE NON-CONFORMIST COMMITTEE.—The *Standard* calls the London Non-Conformist Committee a little faction of noisy and vehement persons in antagonism to the common sense, the tolerant spirit and the religious instincts of the great bulk of the people, but they cannot disguise from themselves the fact that the country is against them, and that even the weak-kneed Government of Mr. Gladstone dares not offer them the slightest concession.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—The usual pastoral letter from the pen of Archbishop Manning was read in all the metropolitan Catholic places of worship, on the morning of Trinity Sunday. The first portion of the pastoral consisted of an exposition of the doctrine of the Most Holy Trinity. His Grace then referred to the persecution sustained by the Church upon the Continent, and held it was an inevitable consequence of the opposition necessarily existing between scepticism and infidelity, and that Church which upheld the cause of the Triune Deity, and sought to promulgate His laws. His Grace next referred to the present religious condition of England, and expressed great satisfaction that although scepticism and infidelity existed among a few, the general population were well disposed and respectful of revealed truth. The history of the Westminster Church and Chapel Building Fund, the object of the pastoral, was next traced for the past thirty years, showing that a number of small churches and chapels had been built in populous portions of the metropolis to accommodate those who were too indolent to go ten minutes' walk to Holy Mass on Sunday. The Archbishop dwelt upon the necessity of the faithful contributing generously towards the opening of some five chapels in course of construction in densely populated quarters of the metropolis.

Considering the manner in which of late the English Protestants have given themselves over to the lead of Prince Bismarck, we should not be at all surprised to find that on the first of next month Parliament will accede to the motion of Mr. Newdegate, and sanction the invasion of the homes of Catholic ladies as proposed by the gallant member for North Warwick. The boasted Constitutional rights of a large body of English subjects have been already cast to the winds, and we quite expect an increase rather than a diminution in the system of repression now in vogue. Men talk *de rotundo* of the interference of the Pope as a "Foreign power" with English subjects—it seems to us that the real interference comes not from Rome but from Berlin. There they have totally destroyed religious liberty even in name; they have gagged the Press, or are about to do so, with a harshness almost equal to that prevailing in Ireland; and they have inaugurated a state of affairs under which no man can call either his soul or his body his own. That is what the "Liberal" exemplar of England has done in countries under Prussian sway, and that is what we are rapidly coming to in Great Britain under his influence. The English Protestants are being led by the nose—the leader is a "Liberal" Foreign potentate, and his name is Bismarck. How are the mighty fallen!—*Cath. Times.*

DISASTROUS FIRE NEAR NORTH SHIELDS.—A fire has occurred in the large wire and rope works of Messrs. Haggel and Sen, Willington, near North Shields, through a girl treading upon a match, which had fallen from the pocket of a workman. Some hemp caught fire, and the heaving loft was speedily in flames. Before the fire was got under one half of the works were burnt down, including the most valuable portion of the manufactory. The damage is roughly estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000. The works are insured in eight different offices.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A HEATHER MOOR.—From 60 to 80 acres of Swanley Hill, in the west side of the parish of Pettevose, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. The fire burned for upwards of three hours, when it was got under through the efforts of a number of men who had lent a willing hand. The cause of the fire is unknown.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

THE PROBABLE PRICE OF COAL.—An idea is prevalent that coals are certain to be much cheaper at Midsummer, but this seems to be a mistake. Last year's rise in price commenced in May, and was continuous throughout the year. Last week, being holiday time, little or no coal was raised at the pits, and at present scarcely any stock exists either in London or the country. In aggravation, as it were, of the present state of things, the railway rates for the carriage of coals were increased 3d per ton on the 1st of June, and it is anticipated that a further increase of 6d per ton will take place on the 1st of July. From all these facts it is clear that unless something unforeseen occurs coals will be dearer than ever.—*Civilian.*

HOW TO SUCCEED IN RAISING MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.—A correspondent, in Oswego county, New York, describes a process by which, even in that climate, he has "splendid success in raising melons." The description is somewhat lengthy; but as its length results from its exactness, we will let him convey to the reader all the particulars, without condensation. He says:—"Soon as the ground becomes a little warm I plow, and then, selecting a place where the ground is sandy, I dig holes about 20 inches in diameter and 14 to 18 inches deep. Have the holes about 6 feet apart each way. Leave them open a day or two to allow the ground to warm at the bottom; then put into each hole nearly a half-bushel of manure—fresh horse manure preferred. Stamp down the manure cover it with the dirt dug out about 2½ inches deep, and put down with the hoe. The hill will now be quite *dishing*, say 4 inches or more. Now I place near my melon-patch a cask, into which I put a small wheel-barrow load of fresh cow-dropping and a couple of shovel-fuls of night-soil. Into this cask I put the soap-suds and keep it full. If the weather is dry, I occasionally moisten the hills from the cask; evening

is the best time. About the 20th of May I cut up a thin, tough sod and place it grass side down, in an old tin-pan, and sprinkle about half an inch in depth of fine sandy loam upon it.—On this I put my seeds, very thick; then put upon these another sod, as large as the pan, grass side up. Upon this I pour a teakettleful of boiling-hot water and set the pan near a stove, where it will keep warm. Each morning I pour on a little more hot water. In about three days the seeds will have sprouted about half an inch long. Now remove the upper sod, shake the pan a little, and the seeds will rise from the fine dirt put upon the lower sod. Put twelve or fifteen seeds in each hill after slightly scratching the dirt. Handle the seeds carefully so as not to break the sprouts. Cover about three-quarters of an inch with dirt. By taking this course your vines will in four or five planted in the usual way. Let the weeds grow in and about the hill as a protection from bugs and worms. The vines will grow rapidly, and of course somewhat tall and spindling. If the weather is dry, moisten from the cask two or three times a week, always at evening. This will keep the manure moist and in a state of fermentation, causing considerable heat. When the vines have grown about four inches high remove the longest weeds and perhaps some of the vines, and fill in with dirt nearly up to the leaves.—By-and-by, in a moist day, remove the weeds from the hill, leaving them growing around the borders. Thin out the vines to five or six, leaving some for the worms. Keep the dirt well up to the leaves. Your hill will now be nearly level. Finally, thin out to three or four of the most thrifty vines. Remember the cask. Take away the old dirt with your fingers and add fresh dirt two or three times a week. The hill will soon become crowning. Make a small ditch around the hills, say two inches deep, and fill this occasionally with suds from the cask. After the vines nearly cover the ground, and the melons are well set and of a pretty good size, cut off the ends of the vines. In this way the melons will grow much larger. I raise as large and fine melons here in Amherst, Oswego county, (on the eastern border of Lake Ontario,) as I ever saw on Long Island or anywhere else. It of course demands labor and care; but let any one try this plan and he will find his efforts amply rewarded. I follow the same rule with cucumbers as with melons."

TWO SCENES.—A gentleman took his son to a drunken row in a tavern, where the inmates were fighting and swearing, and said he, "Do you know what has caused all this?"

"No, sir."

His father pointing to the decenter sparkling with rum, said, "That's the cause; will you take a drink?"

The boy started back with horror and exclaimed, "No!"

Then he took his child to the cage of a man with delirium tremens. The boy gazed on him with fright as the drunkard raved and tore, and thinking that the demons were after him, cried, "Leave me alone! leave me alone! I see 'em; they're coming!"

"Do you know the cause of this my boy?"

"No, sir."

"This is caused by drink; will you have some?"

And he shrank with a shudder as he refused the cup.

Next day they called at the miserable hovel of a drunkard, where was squalid poverty, and the drunken father beating his wife, and with oaths knocking down his children.

"What has caused this?" said the father.

The son was silent. When told it was rum, he declared he would never touch a drop in his life. But suppose that had been invited to a wedding feast, where with fruit and cake the wine cup is passed amid scenes of cheerfulness and gaiety, where all friends are respectable, beloved and kind to each other, and he should be asked to drink, would he refuse? Or, suppose him walking out with his father on New Year's day to call upon his young lady friends to enjoy the festivity of the ushering in of the New Year. With other things, wine is handed to him by a smiling girl. His noble-hearted father, whom he loves, presses the wine-glass to his lips and compliments the young ladies upon the excellence of its quality; what wonder if the son follow his example.

ANECDOTE OF DAVID CROCKETT.—The following is old, and we recollect seeing it in print years ago, but it will bear re-writing and printing over again:

David Crockett, while at Washington, visited a menagerie which opened there for exhibition, and stopping before the cage of a huge baboon, he exclaimed, after gazing awhile upon the grotesque quadrumane:

"Bless me! that fellow looks exactly like Tom—of Alabama," naming the Honorable member of Congress from that State, then on duty in Washington.

"Sir!" sounded an indignant voice at his elbow.

Davy turned, and beheld the very member whom he had likened to the baboon, with a lady on either arm.

"Really, sir," said Crockett, "I had no idea that you were so near. Had I known it, I shouldn't have spoken as I did."

"The Honorable member was irate, and with language slightly tinged with threatening, demanded an apology.

"O, certainly," replied David, good naturedly. "I am ready to apologize. Yes, yes—but—" and he looked from the Honorable member to the animal back to the Honorable member, who, by the way had never been deemed a handsome man—"really I don't know which I ought to apologize to—you or the baboon."

A revengeful traveler on a certain railroad, packed a carpet-bag full of loaded revolvers and handed it to a gentlemanly baggage-smasher who had ruined three or four trunks for him already. The smasher flung the bag up against the wall savagely, then threw it on the floor and stamped on it, and jumped up and down on it, as usual. At about the fourth jump, firing began along the whole line. Forty-six revolvers went off in rapid succession, distributing bullets around the car with disgusting carelessness of the legs of the smasher, who was shot in six places before he could get out of the car. He rode on the platform during the whole of that trip, and when he did enter the car, he clenched his legs in a stove pipe and ran an iron-clad snow-plow in front of him to push the baggage out with. He smashes, perhaps, fewer carpet-bags now than he once did in the blissful past—much fewer—and he is filled with gloom. The only boon he craves is that he may be present when the carpet-bag owner calls with his check. He says there will then be a conflict which will make the Franco-German war appear perfectly ridiculous.

It is related of Napoleon, that when Marshal Duroc, an avowed infidel, was once telling a very improbable story, giving his opinion that it was true, the Emperor remarked: "There are some men who are capable of believing everything but the Bible." This remark finds abundant illustration in every age. There are men all about us at the present day, who tell us they cannot believe the Bible; but their capacity for believing everything that is opposed to the Bible is enormous. The most fanciful speculations that bear against God's word, pass with them for demonstrated facts. The greediness with which they devour the most far-fetched stories—the flimsiest arguments, if they only appear to militate against the word of God—is astonishing.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, ANTHONY OSSELIN Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

**WANTED.**  
A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sooner if required. Would prefer teaching classics and French. Best of references. Address "Tutor" Taus Witness office.

**WANTED,** a R. C. Teacher to teach English and French in an Elementary School,  
Apply to  
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CALOUMET ILSAND.

**WANTED—A TEACHER** for a French and English School. A liberal salary.  
JOHN HANNON, Sec.-Treas.  
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**\$5 TO \$20 per day.** Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

**CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.**  
**BRANCHES**  
Have been Opened in  
St. Joseph Street, No. 396,  
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St. Catharine Street, No. 552.

**EPICURUS** from Five Cents to Two Thousand dollars will be received, but re-payments will be made only at the Head Office.

**GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.**  
Office hours from 10 to 3, and in the evening from 6 to 8.  
Another Branch will shortly be opened in the neighborhood of St. Jean Baptiste Village.

**S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,** 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

**CANADA**  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court.  
District of Montreal }  
In the Matter of PARADIS & LABELLE, and the said J. B. LABELLE as well individually as being a member of said co-partnership.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on the twenty-sixth day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

J. B. LABELLE,  
by ARTHUR DESJARDINS,  
his Attorney ad litem.  
Montreal 14th May 1873. 40-5

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
In the matter of MOISE BOURQUE, of L'Epiphanie, Trader

An Insolvent.  
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business in the village of L'Epiphanie on Wednesday the twenty fifth day of June instant at 10 o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. GUILBAULT,  
Interim Assignee.  
L'Assomption, 4th June 1873. 43-5

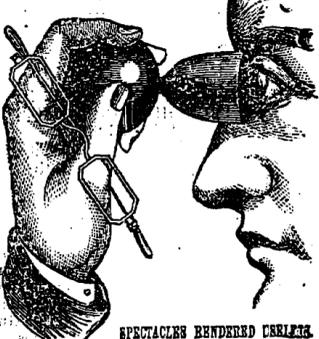
**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
In the Matter of SYLVESTER DEMPSEY,

An Insolvent.  
A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until the Twenty Eighth day of June 1873, after which date the dividend will be paid.

L. JOS LAJOIE,  
Assignee.  
Montreal, 13th June 1873. 44-2

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Emily Paisley of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Renix of the same place, Carter, has instituted an action in the Superior Court, at Montreal, under the No. 2149 against her said husband to obtain separation from him as to bed and board.  
Montreal, 17th June, 1873.  
ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.

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

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. Mydriasis, 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, lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

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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. Horace 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 pen you this note, 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 year 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 on 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 all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to  
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