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AND

THOLI

connect it with its owner; and then, the cold,

freezy scintillations which shot from it curdled

his very blood ! Sometimes it would adhere

as closely to its end of the hole, as did Neddy's

at the other end; and then all was darkness to

Neddy's vision-but he thought the fringes of

the two eyelids touched! and his trembling

limbs scarce supported him. He winked, and

blinked, and so did the antagonist organ, and

then he became assured that the opposing eye-

lashes absolutely intertangled, and felt as if his

TUC

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NO. 10.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XIII.-(Continued.)

Mick Hanlon was, at thirteen, the bully of the school,-but nothing else. Not that he wanted capacity for obtaining scholastic diswas a boy of low stature for his years, with a fierce eye, a fleshy, out-curled defying lip, and a manner always overbearing. His shoulders were broad enough for a person six inches taller; his arms long, and his nether limbs muscular and hard. In running, in leaping, in wrestling, in boxing, Mick had no rival. Except a few who kept aloof from him, he brought every boy in the school to acknowledge his absolute supremacy, and his slaves submitted to him in mingled terror and admiration. Having thrashed into submission any one who dared to dispute his rule, he would next thrash, just as soundly, any one who even presumed "to look crooked" at his newly made vassal.

Such was Mick at thirteen. At about twoand-twenty, after having, on a St. Patrick'sday, "in the evening," overwhelmed, at the head of a gang of youthful worshippers of the spint, the whole city constabulary, who were about the streets to keep peace and order, Mick next charged a guard of soldiers, who were coming to supply their place, and died on the point of one of their bayonets-the weapon, in his tiger spring forward and upward, having directly entered the young bravo's heart. And there was Joe White, who, when di-

rected, in common with his classmates, to tack two lines of poetry to the end of a prose theme. produced, after days of effort-

"Joe White, my hand and pen Will be good, but God knows when."

And Joe died, prematurely, an ensign in a militia regiment-the butt and the sot of its mess.

And upon the same occasion, Joe's constant crony, John Arran, rivalled him in a distich-

" Sticks and stones, And dead men's bones."

And John, refusing to be sent to college, and afterwards placed in a liberal profession, upon leaving the English Academy, is now only a hosier-and a hossier of no great parts either. It may be added, that a third aspirant for

the poetic wreath, Keeran Fitzgerald, who would be original, produced the following admirable couplet---

just as good for the *espionage* of the boys upon the master-and, indeed, they were as often used one way as the other. Almost every morning in the year, reconnoitering parties were appointed from the first and second classes, who, with the help of those spy-holes, and their own eyes, telegraphed through the school the most minute proceeding of James Charles, from the tinction, but that his ambition always aimed at instant he gave the first stir in his bed. until the "bad eminence" surrendered to him. He he haid his hand on the door-handle, to pass out to begin his duties for the day; and it need not be added, that upon the especial occasions of stolen enjoyment alluded to, our young acquaiatances were most particularly watchful. . It is, then, one of these half-holiday mornings before breakfast. The school abounds with fun and gambol, Neddy Fennell being one of the greatest, if not the very greatest truant among all his competers. James Charles has been sleeping later than ever was known before; and his subjects, believing that he must have been very drunk indeed the previous night, happily conjecture that he may not waken time enough for the morning lessons-nay, nor for the afternoon lessons-nay. that under Providence he may never waken at all,

the matter-that if the spy-holes were good for

the master's espionage upon the boys, they were

But a change soon occurred in Neddy Fennell's sportive idling.

Mention has been made of some very dirty fellows in the English Academy. They were in their own way jocose fellows, too, particularly upon this memorable morning. The had prepared a little blank paper book, and written upon each of its pages words that betokened. they said, a future fortune of some kind or other, to any or everybody who, by insinuating a pin between two of its leaves, should cause the mystic volume to unfold. The device was not a very original one in the school; and when practised by boys of anything like neatness of mind, produced much harmless fun. But in their hands the simple plaything, from the nature of the matter they had scribbled through it, degenerated, of course, merely into a vehicle of nastiness.

Neddy Fennell passed them after they had just offended-ay, and abashed to the very erown of his head, Tommy Palmer, by inducing him to read his future destiny; our little friend could also see that James Graham's eyes were fixed on the dirty fellows with deep indignation. They enjoyed, however, the success of their joint invention in fits of smothered laughter; and he overheard them arrange to have " rare sport" among the girls at the other side of the room, so soon as they should come up from the parlor to receive their morning lessons at the hands of James Charles Buch-

own optic was to be drawn out of his head.-Mental delusion almost possessed him. The cold, greyish blue eye seemed to become selfirradiated, and to swell into the compass of a shining crown-piece, while it darted into his rays of exeruciating light. Still, however, he courageously held on, until at last, James withdrew towards his bed-room door; upon which Neddy hastened to his place at his desk, but not before he had ascertained by a glance across the room, that the two dirty fellows, having filehed the fortune-book from his pocket during his late trepidation, were in the act of the alarm had been given by one of the dirty fellows, that " the master was coming" was but a ruse to send Neddy to the spy-hole, in order to enable himself the more easily to recover his precious property; and this was now evident. from the two friends being seen, without the least apprehension of the approach of that said master, endeavoring, in high glee, to import a portion of their own nastiness to the pure little hearts and minds before them. Neddy had scarcely resumed his seat, when James Charles entered the school-room, and Neddy's eyes, or rather eye, fastened on his book. Almost at the same moment, the little voice—Neddy knew it well-which had before uttered a little scream, broke into a sudden fit of crying. Neddy again glanced at the girl's table. The child who was crying, had just flung into the middle of the room the atrocious fortune-book ; and he was about to vault across the desk a second time, to possess himself of the evidence of blackguardism, when James Charles Buchmahou saved him the trouble, by picking it up himself. The two detected dirty fellows were slinking to their places. "Have the goodness to stand where ye are, gentlemen," entreated James Charles Buchmahon. They stood stock still before him. He sat down to his desk, put on

the fortune-book. In a few seconds he suddenly stopped reading, drew his chair smartly back from his desk, mahon. He started, reddened, and said, "I'll raised his hands and eyes, and then screwed the latter into those of the base culprits; he resumed a silent appeal npwards, and again as silently told the two dirty fellows what he thought of their playful device, and of themselves, and what they had to expect for their eleverness. Having quite finished the rare volume, he stood up, and beckoned them towards him. They came. He held it open in his hand, before their eyes, pointed to it, and uttered the one word, "read." He then pointed to the girls' table, tapped the now closed book with his fore-finger; slowly opened his desk, slowly deposited therein the "sybilline leaves," and uttered another monosyllable-" kneel."

his spectacles, and deliberately began to read

from it, and then he uttered three words more. " Master Edmund Fennell !"

EETTRESS.

The individual so summoned left his seat, and stood before the throne.

James Charles applied his spectacles close to Neddy's face, deliberately and diligently scanning it, now upwards and downwards, now from side to side. With much suavity he then took him by the shoulder, and induced him to turn round and round, that he might critically inspect the evidences left upon his dress of his fall on the very dusty, old oak floor.

This investigation ended, a piercing "whew ! -which continued while his breath lasted, fol lowed it; the "whew" was, by the way, usual on such occasions as the present, and it used to traverse the boys' heads, as if a long needle had been thrust into one ear, and out through Charles Buchmahon gave up the contest, and the other. And then, after finishing the pinch of snuff, he politely addressed Neddy.

"Why, sir, you are quite a buffer-a perfeet Mendoza. I had no conception whatsoever, sir, that my seminary had the honor of contain ing such an eminent pugilist But, sir, any young gentleman, who aspires to become a bully introducing it to the notice of the little dames. | under this roof, must begin by fighting with who sat to the old table in the recess. In fact, | me, and more than that-he must become my conqueror, before I can permit the English Academy to be turned into a bear-garden. But we shall speak of this, sir, when I shall have discharged a more pressing duty. In the mean

time, Master Edmund Fennell, have the kindness to kneel down-a little apart, however, from those two prone animals." pointing to the two dirty fellows, who of course still continued on their hands and knees.

Neddy could have said something in his own defence, but he was either too proud or too much put out to do so; or perhaps he wisely reserved himself for the re-investigation of his case, which seemed to have been promised; so he knelt down.

A new fit of crying and sobbing was heard from the old table in the recess, and a beautiful little girl, her cheeks streaming tears, ran forward to the judgment-seat.

And—"Sir, sir," she exclaimed, clasping her little hands. "do not punish Ned Fennell -he doesn't deserve it !- he is a good little boy, and often comes to see my father, with old priest Connell-and my father says he is a good boy-and so does priest Connell ;---and least of all does he deserve your anger, for what has happened this morning ! I saw and heard it all, sir-and I can make you sure that he has done nothing wrong,--no-but done everything that was right, sir. Oh ! good Mr. James Charles Buchmahon, do not take him into your room and hurt him !"

Neddy had not shed a tear before this moent; after an upward glance at his little ad vocate, he now cried heartily-but they were happy tears he shed, James Charles Buchmahon stood motionless-his large, cold eyes became half-covered by their upper lids. He smiled, in something like the kindliness of human nature, and the boys thought, as well as they could judge through his spectacles, that a softening moisture came over them. At all events, he quietly sat down, took the little girl by the hand, drew her to his knee, and began to question her in a low voice.

"Quadrupeds ! how many senses are there ?" "Five, sir !" they bawled out in a breath.

"You quadruped, to my right hand, name those five senses.

"Feeling, hearing, seeing, tasting, and smelling, sir.'

All this seemed very wide of the mark, and puzzled the dirty fellows, and the whole school besides, exceedingly.

"So far, so good. Well, then, none of my five senses ever yet perceived, so far as to cause my reflective powers to apprehend, and thereby my understanding to arrive at the conclusion that the English Academy was founded and instituted by me, for the training up of any of the inferior animals-of any of the brute creation, in fact. I could not have possibly imagined that, at this time of my life, I was, to degenerate into an instructor of beast brutesay, of the foulest among the foul brutes-of foul, snorting swine. But you have undeceived me. And allow me to ask you, how has it come to pass that you have been enabled to stand upright in your sty, and present yourself, upon two feet, at the theshold of the English Academy ? By what mighty magic has been wrought the presumptious deception ?

The quadrupeds did not venture to answer the question.

"I say to you both that, in daring to stand erect on your hind legs, you have attained the very climax of andacity. But -- " here James Charles slowly took out of his desk the cat-o'nine-tails--"but I will assert over you the outraged dignity of human nature. Great as may have been the spell which enabled you, for a season, to look like human beings, I can overmaster that spell by a higher one, and force you to resume your pristine positions no earth. Down, therefore ! Down, again on all-fours-I command your re-transformation !" he waved the cat slowly round his head; "abaadon the bearing of humanity, and once more move along with prone visages and snouts, delving into your native mire and filth."

The swine, as James Charles now called them, evidently did not comprehend this long harangue, and only glared at him with pallid visages.

"Did you not hear me, unclean brutes ?"

"The you not near me, unitean braces. "Yes, sir," they gasped. "Obey, then !"—a hissing of whipcord came round their cars, and then its crash descended on their bare heads. They should, clapped their hands to their smarting craniums, and jumped aside. The cat next applied her claws to the backs of those hands; and there was a

"It's a very fine thing, for a boy to follow, The tune of the harp, that's played by Apollo."

And that Keeran, during his whole life afterwards, was, indeed, very original in every respect, with, however, about as much claim to chuinence, or common sense, in his originality, as may be found in the lines, for which posterity are indebted to him alone.

And in the English Academy, there were two or three very dirty fellows-dirty in their persons and attire, as well as in their minds and sensations-dirty fellows inside as well as outside ;---and dirty fellows of exactly the same description they continue to be to this very hour.

And mean boys that have only grown into mean middle-aged men. And generous boys, who at five-and-forty, are still generous. And gentlemanlike boys who, through their whole after-lives, have always been gentlemanly. And all the boys who have been "Paddy lasts" in the English Academy, are "Paddy lasts" in the world. And the great majority of its pupils were content with middle places in their class-and farther than middle places they have never got into in society.

And very few indeed, of all that miniature And very few indeed, of all that miniature crowd, struck out for real fame or eminence in could not fail having the worst of it. His lips any way-but it is a grateful and a gracious and nose were bruised, and spouted with blood; duty to add, that they who did so, in verity and from the heart, have since reached the smiling shore of their boyhood's ambition: not one of them, at all events, has been drowned in his bold struggle to attain it.

CHAPTER XIV.

Sometimes even the redoubtable James Charles Buchmahon, master of the English not, I'll come back to you." Academy, used to indulge in a social glass after dinner-nay, after supper, too, with a few seleet friends; and the following day, was sure to one of the spy-holes, when, ye gods !--another remain longer than was his wont, in his bed- eye, a well-known, large, grey, bluish eye, a chamber. By some means or other, the young cold, shiny, white and blue delft eye, was in the gentlemen of his seminary were searcely ever | act of doing the same thing at the other side of | ignorant of the recurrences of such evenings; the augerhole. and consequently, for an hour or so, upon the mornings that succeeded them, the school-room of the English Academy used to be very un- his own eye as closely as ever he could, into the usually relaxed in discipline. It was, indeed, opening, shrewdly judging, that such a proceedrather a venturesome thing, even with the ing was the only one which could hinder his temptation mentioned, to atter a loud breath, opponent from noting and ascertaining his peror for a moment vacate a seat, when, as will be sonal identity. And now it became a real trial remembered, the young students were divided of skill and endurance between the two eyes; from the awful bed room by an oak plank, but, oh ! the horrors of the ordcal that Neddy solely; to say nothing of the spy-holes which had to endure! Sometimes, the large greyish it often; gravely took off its lid; dipped deep James Charles Buchmahon had bored through blue eye would withdraw itself about the fourth his finger and thumb into its pungent contents; the old partition.

try my fortune too,'

They held the book of prophecy to him. He divided its leaves in the usual manner, and read something very like what he had expected. He turned over some more of its leaves, and became satisfied of the nature of all its contents. Just then, the young girls entered the schoolroom, chaperoned by their mistress as far as

the door. Neddy glanced towards one of the little troop, and his blood boiled.

"You shall never take this fortune-book to the other side of the room, you blackguards," said Neddy.

" An' who'll hinder us?" asked they.

"I'll hinder you," he replied, and he put the book into one of the side pockets of his jacket There was a remonstrance, and then a pulling and dragging souffle, and at last a boxingmatch; the two dirty fellows, now even more cowardly than they were dirty. falling together upon one little boy, much their inferior in years, height, weight, and strength, while he, nothing daunted, jumped about them, rolling his little fists round each other, making a good hit whenever he could, and taking all their his left eye became unwillingly half shut up, and he staggered often, and was clean knocked down at last.

A little scream came from the girl's table, and at the same moment one of the dirty fellows said, "The master is coming out."

"Wait till I see," said Neddy, "and if he is

He ran round the long desk, and was just applying his eye-his only available one-to

Neddy's first impulse was, of course, to start back in terror; but the next instant, he stuck The despairing blackguards knelt.

"No!" interrupted James Charles Buchmahon, with great and severe dignity, stepping back from them-" I was wrong ; do not kneel; go on all-fours; prop yourselves on your knees and hands together, and remain in that position; I will explain why to you, anon."

Again they obeyed him, their dirty faces growing pallid as death, and their dirty hearts quailing with an undefinable fear and horror at this unprecented proceeding.

James Charles Buchmahon again returned to the desk, now standing upright before it, however. Very slowly and solemnly he next drew out his pocket-handkerchief, used it-and what a quavering, trumpet sound there then was !---folded and rolled it up into a round hardish lump, held it in both hands tightly, bent his head over it, and began rubbing across it, from side to side, the base of his very broadbacked and hooked nose. Great awe fell upon his subjects, big and little. The process described,—which they used to call, "sharpening his beak," was one which, by experience, they well knew betokened the approach of some terrific catastrophe; while they were also very well aware that, during the sharpening of the beak, the two bluish grey eyes were scowling round, from one to another of them-as before remarked, under their proper brows, and over their proper spectacles.

The beak was sharpened. The pockethandkerchief was unfolded from its sphere-like form, shaken, and put up. James Charles Buchmahon then produced before himself a horn snuff-box, of his own manufacture ; tapped part of an inch, from its own side of the parti- put on its lid; returned it into his waistcoat-It is evident, however, to the mounest capa- tion, as if to admit light enough into the ori- pocket, sniffed up, in a long, long-drawn sniff, oity-and even George Booth quite understood fice, to enable it to mark the rival orb, and about half of the huge pinch he had abstracted rurads did as they were bid.

She informed him that Neddy's scuffle in the in the first instance, with the two dirty fellows, arose out of his endeavoring to hinder them from approaching the girls' table with their

atrocious book of fortunes. She repeated the words that had passed between Neddy and them; and how Neddy put the book into the pocket of his jacket, and then how they fell upon him, while he would not give up his prize, but defended himself as well as he was able. James Charles listened attentively, and questioned the child over again, and very minutely. When she had said all she could say, he bent his lips to her car and whispered a few words. The little thing clapped her hands, dashed aside with them the tears and the golden hair at once, which were both blinding her, and her lovely little face was one glowing smile, as she whispered in her turn-"Oh! thank you, sir." But James Charles Buchmahon, becoming somewhat scandalized at so unaffected a show of feeling and of nature, raised his forefinger and said, in almost one of his freezing tones --- "Now go back to your seat, Miss M'Neary."

Little Helen, after making her little salaam, obeyed; but not before her smiling eyes and those of Neddy Fennell, now also smilling, contrived to meet.

A death-like silence ensued-

"It was as if the general pulse Of life stood still, and nature made a pause, An awful pause, prophetic of her end!"

And during the "awful pause" James Chares Buchmahon, half inclining himself backwards and holding his head perfectly erect, while his hands hung clenched by his sides, frowned downwards upon the two dirty fellows, in, as it were, speechless abharrence and indignation.

At length he broke the pause by uttering, in tones that seemed to come from the depths of his laboring bosom :---

"Quadrupeds! become for a moment, bipeds -imitate humanity by standing upright." With the facility of dancing bears the quadstill louder yell, and a wider jump aside. "We don't know what you want us to do, sir !" they screamed out,

But James Charles Buchmahon soon made them know; and again they were on their bands and knees.

"Grunt now, ye swine-manifest your nature a little further. Grunt !" he again elevated the eat.

They carnestly assured him they could not grunt.

"Can't? I will soon show all the young gentlemen here that I have not mistaken your nature or qualities-come, grunt, I say !" and the cat was scratching wherever she could insert a claw.

"Ugh, ugh-ugh, ugh-oh-ah!" they at last grunted and shouted together.

" Did I not judge aright, gentlemen of the English Academy-hark, how plainly they can speak their original language-walk forward, now, swine-but still on your four legs-do. you hear? and grunt as ye go, that all human beings may avoid you."

Round and round the school-room he made them crawl, while, per force, they still imitated the discordant sounds of the animals they personfied. In vain did they attempt to escape under desks or forms. With a smart cane, which he had now substituted for the cat, their merciless driver soon hunted them out ugain to the middle of the floor; and if they ceased their motion, for one instant, or refused to grunt, down came the cane on them.

At last, growing tired of his occupation, James Charles halted, and allowed them to do the same.

"So far, swine," he said, "you have been only enforced to resume your proper natures, and display your proper attributes. Real punishment for your crimes you have not yet received. Punishment, first, for your unnamcable crimes at yonder table, and all your proceedings connected therewith ; punishment, secondly, for your cowardly swinish crime of attacking together one little boy; one little human creature, certainly inferior to you in mere brute strength-and rending and disfiguring the comely human features that providence had blessed him with. I am still your debtor I admit. But please God, I shall not long be

Only waiting to imbibe a fresh pinch of snuff, as a kind of piquant stimulus to his already perfect good will for the task before him, James Charles then belabored the two dirty rascals, from the nape of the neck to the termination of the back-bone-allowing them at last to gohalting and roaring to their places only because

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-OCT. 20, 1871.

enough

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Again returning to his desk, he again c lled very few inches of him. Neddy arose, willingly enough.

" $\ddot{\mathbf{I}}$ the more readily, and the more easily to your offence, sir, of repelling even by one single ungentlemanlike blow, the attack made no matter how brutally, upon you, because your late re-entrance into the English Academy, after a long absence from it, since your good father's death-" Neddy burst out crying-" may have caused you to forget that I require from the youth of my establishment, not the turbulence of prize-fighters, but the habits of young gentlemen. Sir, there shall be no boxing-matches in the English Academy. It there be cause of quarrel, it must be immediately referred to me, and justice shall be dealt to both parties. Go now, Master Edmund Fennell, and return your respectful thanks to Miss Helen M'Neary, to whose generous interference, you stand chiefly indebted on this important occasion; go, sir—if indeed the young lady can bear to regard, even for an instant, the present very ungentleman like state of your features." Neddy was instantly hastening, as fast as he

could walk, his arms wide open, to obey this reasonable and pleasant request.

"Stop, sir," roared James Charles Buchmahon. This unexpected countermand sounded like a gun-shot in Neddy's ears, and he certainly did stop.

"Pray, sir, in what seminary did you acquire that uncouth and bruin-like method of paying your respects to a young lady? Retire some distance back, and make an obeisance to Miss M'Neary; thus, sir; look at me, sir, if other towns of Ireland, Newry has a record you please."

Ned looked accordingly, and beheld James Charles Buchmahon advance his finger and thumb to the brim of his cream-colored beaver, keeping his elbow turned out, and his arm well rounded as he did so; and then he beheld him solemnly raise the beaver from his bald, grey head, sway it downward gradually and gracefully, and bent his body, until his head came on a line with his hips; and James Charles, during all this process, smiled and simpered his very best, and at last said, in a fascinating tone-" Miss Helen M'Neary, I return you my most sincere and respectful acknowledgments. . _ Now, Sir!" And James Charles again stood very straight, and holding his head very high, proud of the perfection of his politeness. while his eye took a short circuit round the school-room, to notice the universal admiration which his dignified gracefulness must have called forth. Neddy Fennell contrived to turn his face from the observation of his preceptor, while he performed the task prescribed to him ; and then gave-repeating every syllable he had heard-so correct an imitation, in tone, manner, and action of James Charles Buchmahon, that the row of young ladies before him, and all the aquis; Castle-lanigan (now Castle Enigan) boys around him, were nearly suffocated with the attempt they made to suppress their laughter.

"That will do. sir: you may now retire to your place," added James Charles.

And Neddy did so; and afterwards took his own time and opportunity for returning, in his nacall) Nadromana usque Athnarass cum terown way, to Miss Helen M'Neary, "his most | ris suis, silvis et aquis: Cromeail; Ballenatin sincere and respectful acknowledgments;" nor usque ad Athmiscail Saoicean (now Ballyhol-

profits on the Irish, and being therefore as a were given to James Bellew at a rent of forty

have been induced to remit the puishment due to advance the Faith in Ireland. In 1543 the and wailings for children and friends burned in Abbey, at the suit of Arthur Magennis, was converted into a collegiate Church, which it remained until the suppression, when, with the other holy places of Ireland, it became a wreck. After the English invasion, Newry became the theatre of many bloody contests between De Courcy and De Lacy, and other plundering adventurers in Ireland, for the mastership of Ulster. In those days the brave MacGennisses were the native chiefs of the district, and such the most densely populated part of the city, they remained despite the renewed efforts of over which the fire had passed were rushing in the stranger to dispossess them until the reign of Elizabeth. It was during the reign of the collach rhua that Sir Henry Bagnal built the Castle of Newry. Into this Castle and the olden Abbey he threw a garrison to hold the district for his mistress. The Great Hugh, however, was then in the flesh and at Beal-an-atha-buidhe the fierce Sir Henry bit the dust before the avenging arm of the gallant men of Ulster. In virtue of letters patent issued by James I. a few canting undertakers became the owners of Newry, but in 1641, under the gallant and deeply-wronged Sir Phelim O'Neill, the native chieftains routed the interlopers and again Newry was possessed by its own. In the Cromwellian wars the town feil into the hands of the Roundheads and in the Jacobite wars William occupied it for several days, waiting for artillery wherewith to attack James. Thus we see that like unto the alike of glory and of shame. There monarchs of free class revelled in the praises of the Bards. There holy men prayed, died and went to Heaven. There also canting English troopers sullied the sacred places and made desolate the people. For the benefit of those who have not an opportunity of consulting original works in reference to Ireland we transcribe from Reeves' Ecclesiastical Antiquities an extract from the endowment charter of the Monarch of Ireland which will give the reader an idea of the extent of wrong done not only to the monks, but to the people upon whom they spent "their rents and profits" by the robbery of Edward III. " Mauritius Mag Lachlain Rex totius Hiberniæ Universis, &c. Sciatis quod ego, &c. condonavi et confirmavi in honore Beatæ Mariæ, et Sancti Patricii et Sancti Benedicti, patris et fundatoris ordinis Cisterciencis, Monarchis Deo servientibus in NIPORCYNTRACTA in perpetuam et puram elæmosinam Terram O'Cormaic ubi fundatum est Monasterium. Atherathin (now included in Sheeptown) cum terris suis, silvis et aquis; Enocratha (now Carumean) cum terris suis. silvis et aquis; Cromglean cum terris suis et cum terris suis et aquis; Lessinelle (now included in Sheeptown) cum terris suis et aquis; Croa, Drumformact (now Crobane and Croreagh); Letu; Coreragh (now Corcreeghy);

Fidglassayn (now Conlea and Greenan); Tirmogennean (now Turmore) Cimocul (now Car-

his arm was no longer able to hit them hard only a mere Irish one, holding conversation truction of the entire city, as all the efforts of swing open to let her through, many of these near only with the Irish, spending its rents and every fire-engine of the city were absolutely the bridge were forced into the water by those in powerless, and the water thrown on the flames rear, in their efforts to get away from the and papers of the Historical Society, including seemed only to add to their fury. By this flames surrounding. The screams, shricks and the original copy of the famous Emancipation out, "Master Edmund Fennell-" spraking matter of course barbarous, was deprived by second only to add to their fury. By this still very londly, though the boy was within a Edward III. of England of its lands, which time the streets became blocked with thousands, fleeing before the fire unable to save anything, shillings with a carucate and a half of Louth and vast numbers with bare fect and nothing and homeless to-night, and whithout shelter of is feared that a large number of children, for life. This was done we may rest assured | but night-clothes on, filling the air with cries | and kind having lost everything-added to their the flames. The fiery fiend spread rapidly over the southern part of the city, and by half-past one o'clock the new Court House and the immense blocks of marble buildings surrounding it on the west and south sides, including the Chamber of Commerce, were one mass of flames. Here the scene presented was the most awfal the imagination can picture. The is under control. It is tolerably true that unfortunate inhabitants of over a square mile of every direction in a frenzied state of bewilder. | the west to the lake on the east. This portion ment. In a few moments the roofs of the of the city, except along the Main street, Court House, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Insurance Building, and Coolbach's Bank fell in with a fearful crash. Here an attempt was made to stop the progress of the flames by blowing up some of the large buildings with gunpowder. Five kegs were exploded in Coolbach's Bank, but the shattered debris of wreek only added fury to the flames. The scenes présented here were terrible and it was now evident the entire city was doomed to destruction. The flames rushed on with irressistible force and appeared like a huge monster of flame and smoke, over a mile and a half long, with its head on the Court House square. Here the huge flames would leap up among the clouds of smoke, illuminating the whole city as at noon-day for miles around. Presently from a sudden gust of wind they would dart down along the ground and along the walls of adjacent buildings, which would immediately burst out in flames. The Sherman House, on the north side of the Court House Square, next caught fire, the guests rushing out through the doors or jumping through the windows, in every direction, many escaping without their clothing. Nothing whatever was saved, and it is not known how many persons may have perished here and in the immense buildings surrounding, as no one can go within a mile of it to-day. From here the flames rapidly advanced to the Lake Street Building, the Tremont House, and every building on Lake and Water streets to the Illinois Central R. R. Depot and Illinois Central Elevator. The whole southern part of the city, from where the fire crossed the Canal at Polk street, to the Court House Square, and from thence to the Illinois Central Railway Depot, over a mile and a half in length, and from the canal to the lake shore, one mile wide, was one solid mass of flames. This comprises the wealth and principal business part of the city, containing the Court House, Post Office, Sherman House, Tremont House, Pahner House and the immense new Pacific Hotel, Michigan Southern and Illinois Central R. R. Depots all the leading banks of the city, the Tribune, Times, and all the newspaper offices of the city, Chamber of Commerce, all the theatres and public libraries, and halls, all the wholesale houses and large retail houses of the city, and the rich and fashionable residences on Wabash and Michigan Avenues as far as Harrison

street, one mile from the canal. Everything this repetition of a display of his gratitude, or in Ledengan (now Derryleckogh) cum terra (remains standing as far as the eye can penetrate the extent burned over at the present writing is much greater than on the south side, and the flames are still raging. There is no hope force on the prairies five or six miles north oldest part of the city and is occupied by many the north branch of the canal is principally occupied by foreign element, Germans, &c., mostly poor. At the present writing, an area of three miles long and one and a half broad is one blackened, charred desert, not even a tree or blade of grass is left living, and the flames are still advancing north. There is no hope of any portion of the north division of the city being saved, which covers an area of about six miles long and an average width from the north branch of the canal to the lake shore of half a mile. The part of the north side already destroyed includes the water works, Roman Catholie Cathedral, and about forty-five churches of different denominations. The area burned on the south side contains about twenty of the most beautiful and costly churches in the city, and many smaller ones. It is utterly impossible to attempt an approximation of the entire | blackened furniture. loss. The part burned down contained nearly all the grain elevators, lumber yards, wood and wholesale and principal retail houses, all the best churches, the theatre, the costliest and but the exact number can never be known.

misery, want of water; the waterworks having been destroyed. There is not a well in the city and no access to the lake for service of sewerage of the city empties.

Oct. 10.—The fire continued to burn all last night on the north side, but this morning it there is nothing remaining of that side from the river on the south to Lincoln Park on the north and from the north branch of the river on where there are warehouses, was occupied by dwellings. Two-thirds of the population of this district were German and Seandinavian. These people are now homeless; some of them in frame buildings on the northwestern section and others on the Prairies without shelter. Throughout yesterday a renewal of fires in the west side was looked for and a change of five degrees in direction of the wind at any time would have led to that result; there would then have been no refuge for any. Everybody had clothing packed ready to start for the prairie at a moment, but God averted this last possible addition to our disaster. At sundown the wind lulled and at three this morning, rain so fervently prayed for, e me. It did not rain long but roots of houses and ground have been wet so that now it is possible to have fires and cook food for the multitude. 1,500 citizens were sworn in last night as an extra police force, and the Secretary of War authorized Gen. Sheridan to employ all available for a guard. Five hundred soldiers are on duty. Two men caught in the act of firing houses on the west side were arrested and immediately hanged to lamp posts. This summary action has checked the thieves and murderers.

No business house is left in the South Division. The Water Works and Gas Works went early in the night, so there was no water in the city. Steam fire engines arrived from Milwankee but were useless. A fearful loss of life occurred because of falling walls. A vain attempt was made to tear down blocks to check the flames. Ten thousand business men will be compelled to make assignments, and an insurance erash is inevitable. Desolation and sorrow universally prevails. The river is impassible between West and South Divisions, except at 12th bridge, all the others being burned and it is feared this remaining one will be crushed beneath overwhelming traffic. Five thousand families are houseless and penniless. Help should be sent at once to the poor. The wind is still boisterous, and if it turns north nothing can save the Western Division. The present loss is estimated at from one hundred to two hundred million dollars. Fire proof buildings burned like tender, especially banks, not one of which remains. Few business houses have been saved-not even their papers.

The whole population were busy all night. and the streets are now like a bivouac with is absolutely lost over this vast area of one mile | sleeping men. The shipping in the north branch and a half long, and one mile wide, of the very | of the river was sent adrift into Lake Michigan; is it mentioned, that the little lady disliked land), usque ad amnem Alhadoniayra; Bile heart of the city, not even a wall or chimney many vessels were burned. All business is uspended, and must remain so for the present. reader may draw his own conclusions and the flames shot across to the north side, burning all mains but blackened stones and crackling cind-Ulsterman may well ask-"Did the coming of the vessels and canal boats in the canal, and ers. No papers can be published until type the stranger purify religion in Ireland?" We rapidly spread over to the north side. Here comes from elsewhere, as the type foundries are burned. A large number of firemen were killed, and all did their duty nobly, but the streams of water on the burning blocks were whatever of restricting the fire till it spreads its like fountain jets against the awful heat of the conflagration. The new hotel, eight or nine from the Court House. The north side from stories high, just completed, sent up pyramids the canal to Lincoln Park along Lasalle and of the solid flame, making the water of Lake Dearborn streets, and the lake shore is the Michigan ruddy coloured for sailes, the flaming bridges along the river swinging a graceful arch of the wealthiest citizens, while the city north of fire from shore. Burning ships sailed in of Clark and State streets and along the line of erimson waters. All the churches, in the south division, Convent of Mercy, all the railroad buildings and front mansions on Michigan and Wabash avenues are gone. The very pavements are burned. A rumor says now that another fire has broken out in Hyde Park, a southern suburb and is moving north. If this be true the destruction of the remaining portion of southern division cannot be prevented. 100 squares are already burned in the south division. The population will probably be reduced to 50,000 in a month. Business men cannot resume unless substantial help is sent from the east and west. A hundred thousand employes engaged in mercantile business are out of employment. Streets leading to the unburnt part of the south and all leading to one unbroken bridge west are completely blocked by all kinds of vchicles carrying sick and injured people and It is conjectured, with good cause, that nearly 500 have been burned to death. We saw coal yards, just filled with winter supply; all four men enter a burning building, and in a the banks public buildings, all the hotels, moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall. There was a crowd of men around the corner of the building trying to save property, most fashionable private residences of the city. when the wall yielding some of them were It is within the bounds to say that three-fourths | buried beneath it. About 12 or 15 men, of the entire wealth of the city has been swept women and children rushed into the building of away in a few hours. The loss of human life | the Historical Society, a fire-proof building for must be very large many hundreds at least, safety. In a few minutes the flames burst up and they were burned to death. Among those The confusion on the north side this morning who took refuge in this building was the and all day baffles description ; people rushed | venerable Col. Samuel Stone, SO years of age, round frantically crying and bemoaning loss of for a long time connected with the Society; friends. The means of escape from the North also J. B. Gerard and wife, and Madame side were over draw bridges across the canal, | Defelgerne, the noted teacher of music- It is and over these the poor people rushed, some feared that Dr. Frear and family were also carrying children, and everyone with pots, pans burned, as they were in the building, and have and bedding; presently a tug.boat would come not been seen since. Mr. Edsall, whose husalong towing a vessel from the flames, loaded band was murdered last week, and who was

building which was afterwards consumed, and it is feared she also perished. All the books imprecations at these bridges are uttarly indes- Proclamation of President Lincoln, for which cribable. At least 170,000 souls are houseless the Society paid \$25,000, were destroyed. It inmates of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on State street, were also burned, as many are missing. On Chicago Avenue a father rushed up stairs to carry three children away, when he five miles. Many in their thirst drink the was overtaken by the flames and perished. In putred water of the canal into which the the same neighborhood a family of five persons perished.

Late on Sunday evening a boy went into a stable in Dehoven street, near the River at the West side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp. This was knocked over by the cow, and the burning fluid was seattered among the straw. This was the begining of the fire. A single extinguisher on the ground, or active work of the police in tearing down one or two shanties, would have prevented the spreading of the flames.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We have already indicated the two great evils under which the Irish Civil Service laboursthe predominance of a favoured sect and the strong infusion into its ranks of Euglishmen and Scotchmen. The General Post Office we have recently shown to be a fair example of the one evil; while of the other we care not to take any particular instance, as we find that almost every department has been leavened with Londoners and North Britons. We will take, for instance, the Poor Law Office, and what do we find ? Since the introduction of the Poor Laws into this country, in 1838, nearly all the paid Commissioners have been Englishmen, and, with the exception of Mr. JOHN BALL and the present third Commissioner, Mr. BELLEW, all have been Protestants. The present Chief Commissioner, an Englishman, got drafted into the Irish office when a very young man, in the inception of the Poor Law system, and attained his present lucrative position a great many years since. The Commissioners for Administering the Poor Laws have duties to perform which are strictly defined by Acts of Parliament, but is it too preposterous to suggest that if the Commission for the last thirty-three years had been composed of representative Irishmen, would we not have had a more perfect, or, at least, a more generous administration of the system? and may not many social reforms, which are not yet thought of by our egislators, have been proposed if the office were held by men having a sympathy with, and a thorough knowledge of the people of Ireland ? We merely throw out these suggestions as they occur to us in examining the Poor Law Office, and we shall now proceed to analyze the officeholders of this important department. Here are the component parts of the commission :---The Chief Commissioner, an Englishman and a Protestant; the Medical Commissioner, a Protestant; the Secretary, or Chief.Clerk, also an Englishman and a Protestant; and the siz first-class Clerks, of whom five are Protestants, and three of these Englishmen, compose the head-quarter's staff of the Irish Poor Law system. This body, with the inspectors and the auditors, form the whole moving power of our poor relief organization. The inspectors are the men who constitute the connecting link between the Board in Dublin and the Poor Law Unious throughout the country. Need it be said that for the performance of their duties it is necessary that out of the len Inspectors there should be seven Protestants, of whom one must also be an Englishman? Then we come to the auditors. Their duties do not seem to necessitute the same strong religious bias, as we find there are three Catholics to two Protestants ! Those twenty-four officials we have just referred to represent the central authority, of whom it thus appears seventeen are Protestants and size are Englishmen, while the remaining seven are Catholics and Irishmen. Amongst the secondclass clerks there are four Protestants and six Catholics; and in the third class there are nine Protestants and eleven Catholies. However, as these perform only routine and office duties, their value in the administration does not count for much. We gather from a tot of the salaries that in this office the Protestants receive £16,-663 per annum; and the Catholies an exact moiety of this sum, or £8,820. We cannot think that this fairly represents the proportion which ought exist in the Irish Poor Law Department. In pursuing this examination of the Irish offices we must not be understood as seeking to throw any discredit on the men who compose the service. We war with the scandalous and unfair system which is discovered at overy turn. If it can be shown that it is necessary for the just administration of the Laws that there should be such a prependerance of Protestants and Englishmen in the higher offices, we shall resign the position we have assumed, but if not, we shall deem it our duty to pursue our inquiries farther into the Irish Civil Service, in the hope that a "little light let in" may lead to a prompt and complete reform of the system.-Dublin Freeman. PLAYED OUT .- At the risk of being charged with disturbing somewhat unkindly the decayed remains of a moribund notoriety, we may venture to refer to the appearance within the last few days in Ireland of Mr. George Francis Train. Mr. Train arrived in Cork for the purpose of lecturing, and was unable to draw fifteen people into a room to listen to him. On a former occasion he was so popular in the humorous city, that his admirers presented him with a dish of sausages on his departure; now he appeals to them in vain. No antic he can perform, no display of meaningless bombast which he is ready to give will induce people to listen to him. Mr. Train has, with-our knowing it, committed the "huppy despatch" on the peculiar kind of reputation which was formerly meat, drink, and excitement to him. The Irish peo-ple are sick of the Yankee Jack Pudding, and will have none of him. He may be as treasonable now as ever he like, but he is obliged to attitudinise to is with satisfaction, we confess, we record the effacement of Mr. Train as an American-Irish agitator .---

indeed, that she considered Neddy's way on sua; Terram Lisdorca (now Lisduff); Carac- from the outside, but as yet no one can enter Tremendous efforts were made to save the the occasion, as very much inferior to James team (now Ryan) cum terris suis, et molendino; it, so intense is the heat. From the immense Tribune and Post, as well as the City Charles Buchmahon's way. But this looks too Betheac (now Benagh) cum terra sua." The clevators and store-houses along the canal the Hall and Government buildings. Nothing relike telling tales out of school.

(To be Continued.)

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.]

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY " TIERNA N'OGE."

NEWRY-COUNTY DOWN.

A pleasant little town, immediately south or the Mourne Mountains near to the mouth of the Newry river, and connected with Lough Neagh and the sea by canals; doing a flourish-ing export trade, that is, as flourishing as can be expected under the present circumstances of Ireland, and possessed of about 14,000 inhabit- | Yesterday Chicago stood proud and creet, the ants. Such is Newry in the historic County Down. Its modern history presents but little of interest, and its chief attractions to the Pacific Oceans, and from Lake Superior and student or tourist are its former powers, reli gious and political. The word Newry is a corruption of "An Iubhar," (An Yewr)-i.e., the yew tree-and its ancient name was Iubar Kinn Tragha (pronounced Yoor Keen Thraw) -i.e., the yew tree at the head of the strand. In the year 646 it is recorded that Maelcaba, ing houses in the suburbs. It is utterly im-King of Ulidia, kept his court there, where, possible to particularise or give the names of when the Fileus or poets were banished from the other parts of Ireland, he maintained them to the number of twelve hundred. About the year \$30, the Danes in one of their marauding previously reported, burned over an area of expeditions, landed at Newry, and from thence marched on Armagh. Three hundred years | tenement houses, machine shops, wood and coal afterwards, in the year 1144, by the advice o. | yards; total loss about five hundred thousand St. Bernard, "the holy Malachias, bishop of Down, erected the monastery of Iobhair Cinn Tragh in the County Down" for Cistercian Monks. Some fourteen years elapsing, "Mauritius Mag Lachlain, Rex totius Hibernia uni-&c., liberally endowed this establishversis," ment and the instrument of endowment is com monly, though erroneously, amongst others by the Rev. T. Walsh, regarded as a *foundation* charter. The deed was witnessed by "Eda Maglanha, Erenanus de *Insceumscray*," Gillaodar O'Cathasag, Herhennanus Dundaleth-glas (Gilla Oder O'Casey, Superior of Dundalethglass) by Cumaighe O'Flinn, Rex O'Turtray, by Angen, Superior of Dromore, and by Gilbert O'Caran, bishop of Raphoe.— In 1160 the Abbot Finnian Mac Tiurcain was made bishop of Kildare. A. B. 1162 the

think not but then we are MERE IRISH.

THE GREAT FIRE.

We give below such particulars of the terrible disaster that has befallen Chicago, as we have been able to glean from the columns of our contemporaries :---

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.-This city has been visited with one of the most awful and devastating conflagrations which has occurred in the history of the world since the great fire of London. great commercial emporium of the west, with railroads centering here from the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, filling her store houses and granaries with the produce and wealth of a continent. To-day the entire city is absolutely and literally obliterated from the face of the earth, and nothing remains of this great proud, prosperous city but a fringe of scattered dwellplaces burned, as to do so would be to give the entire business directory of the city. The fire which occurred here on Saturday night, and about twenty acres, principally covered with dollars, and one woman burned to death. This fire had been subdued and no apprehensions of further danger had been felt, untill half-past 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out at the corner of the Canal, Port Avenue and Halsted street, in the south-west part of the city, about one mile and a half from the Court-house Square, and half a mile south of the fire of the previous night. As this was an extensive pork packing and lumber district, and the wind was blowing strong directly towards the Court-house Square and the centre of the city, the devouring, element soon got beyond the control of the firemen, who were promptly on the spot and battled heroically, but were obliged to retreat from square to square rapidly. In less than one hour the flames had spread over half a mile and crossed the canal into the extensive lumber and library of the h bbey, all its effects, and the storehouses near Polk street. Here the flames yew tree which St. Patrick planted, were despread with fearful rapidity, and the wind stroyed by fire. In 1373 this Abbey being increasing with the flames, threatened the des- with human beings, when the bridge would suffering from an illness, was carried to a Our neighbours are grievously afficted by the native

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--OCT. 20, 1871.

sedition-monger of their own soil, and no doubt they found Mr. Train's last utterly unbearable .- Daily News.

CATTLE STEALING IN COUNTY MEATH .- for some time past cattle stealing in the county of Meath, and in-deed, in the adjoining county of Cavan, has become so unusually frequent, that the constabulary are kept on the qui vive to discover the thieves. A few nights ago, a boy about fifteen years of age, who had just received his liberty from the county gaol at Trim while proceeding towards Navan, entered the lands of Mr. Bourke, of Lobinstown, and deliberately drove a fat beast therefrom. Before he reached Navan he a fat beast entertain. Denote he reached wavan he encountered a police picket, who felt strong doubts as to the legal possession of the animal. He was taken into custody and the cow put to livery. He was subsequently brought before one of the magistrates, who sent the case to the sessions .- Freeman.

A BRAVE IRISHWOMAN .--- Ireland is not only the land of Saints, but of bravery and heroism. The London dispatches record a case of womanly heroism. The London dispatches record a case of womanly heroism which will probably give its possessor an enviable immortality of fame, like that of Grace Darling. It appears that a vessel was wrecked off Drogheda bar, in plain sight of the professional lifeboatmen, who, nevertheless, refused to go to her assistance until the gale should abate. Already had six men been swept off the wreck by the waves and drowned, when a lady put off from shore in a small hoat, and, at the risk of her own life, saved that of one man, still clinging to the wreck. So runs the telegraphic story; and our admiration of this feminine heroism is only heightened by its vivid contrast with what for the present appears selfishness, if not poltroonery, on the part of the men. Let us hope, for the sake of the lifeboat service, that the fuller explanation of the affair by mail will relieve the official boatmen from the blame which now seems to attach to them, since it cannot diminish, in any event, the lustre of the achievement of this brave woman .- Vindicator.

BEETROOT AS AN IEISH CROP .--- The serious failure of the flax crop in Ireland this year will confirm the opinion entertained by many experienced Irishmen that the country is not well fitted to grow that crop. As a matter of fact a large portion of the flax which keeps the Belfast factories at work comes from Belgium, which can always surpass Ireland both as to quantity and quality. There is one crop crop for which Ireland is peculiarly adapted, and one which has been very much neglected, that is, beetroot. The advantages which it offers are numerous It is well suited to the soil in rotation with oats and artificial grasses. It is also well adapted for such a hunid climate as Ircland possesses. It would give not only immediate enjoyment to those who cultivated it, but it would give still further enjoyment to the manufacturer. It is really extraordinary, seeing fibw close this country is to France and Belgium, that so little should have been done here hitherto in the way of making beetroot sugar. It is not as it this were a newfangled invention, which our proverbially cautious agricultural class shrank from adopting. The manufacture is much more ancient than many others which have become established sources of British industry. Many years ago the famous field of Waterloo raised tons of beetroot for the sugar factory. An enterprising gentleman interested in the prosperity of Ireland lately raised some of this root in his own country and sent it to France and Belgium for analysis, where it was found that it contained 11 per cent. of sugar. Now as 9 per cent, renders the manufacture lucrative, there was evidently room for considerable profit. Nor is this all. The cultivation of the crop would mitigate one of the great sources of social disquietude the want of remunerative employment. By converting some of the inferior pastares of Ireland into fields of beetroot, occupation would be secured all the winter through .- Globe.

At the Portadown Petty Sessions, an application was made, and refused, to admit to bail the three prisoners committed for trial for the attack on the party of excursionists. An application for a summons against Sub-Inspector Byrne, for abusive and threatening language, was also refused.

REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD CITY .- On Saturday Sir Henry Winston Barron arrived in Waterford and busily engaged himself in canvassing the electors on the strength of the rumour that there is likely shortly to be a dissolution of Parliament. Sir Henry represented the city for years, but was defeated at the two last elections. He is very sanguine of invited success should a dissolution take place. William Creagh, a land bailiff in the employment of Mr. Uniacke Townsend, J. P., has been shot at and wounded in County Limerick. Creagh was sitting by the fire in his residence at Ballylanders last night when a shot was fired through the window. The police were immediately informed of the matter, but there is no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage THE HARVEST .- MEATH AND LOUTH .- Oats, generally speaking, is a very fair crop, by no means so bad as described a month ago. It is the opinion of experienced farmers that it is little under the average. The quantity of wheat sown was not large, but all that has been thrashed shows it superior to last year's crop both in grain and straw. Barley is a full average, and quality good. We will have an abundant return of peas and vetches. The potato crop is not half as had as was represented some weeks ago. About one-fourth of the crop will be unfit for use. Hay is selling under the prices of the last threeyears-a good sign. Pasture meadows look luxuriant and the after-crop excellent. Turnips, which a fortnight ago looked wretchedly bad, are beginning to show signs of promise, and, no doubt, will turn well. Mangolds will be deficient.

centre of that splended but unavailing stand which Catholic Ireland was making for her rights, her liberties, and her faith. The destiny of Ireland still hung in the balance-victory had not yet abandoned the sword of her great champion, Owen Roz. The Nuncio had left pleasant Italy, had left his archiepiscopal throne, his princely sceptre, to bear through countless dangers to the Catholic chiefs assembled in Kilkenny the blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff, his counsel, his encouragement, and assistance more material, casks of Spanish gold, good blades from the Toledo forges, and powder from the arsenals of Italy. The times are changed since then. Times has blunted the sword of persecution. Manners are altered. The Cardinal, enters the ancient city without the splendid retinue which followed Riscensi. He comes in modest and in peaceful guise, bringing with him nought but blessings and kindly words. But though all things else have changed the one essential has remained unchanged. Now, as when the Italian Prelate swept proudly by Kilkenny's noble pile, there is the same enthusiastic respect the same joyous welcome, the same union, sacred and indissoluble, between Faith and Fatherland, the people and their priesthood. - Dublin Freeman.

IELAND AND THE INTERNATIONAL -The London Morning Advertiser of Sept. 11th has the following:-The International Association, which is said to be gaining strength in Europe, and to have pushed its way so far as India, has recently, through its "General Council" in London, taken a very important step by unanimously electing as a member of the General Council" and "Secretary for Ireland," Mr. J. P. O'Donnell, whose name is so well known here and in America in connection with Fenian and Republican movements that important results will arise from this apparently simple election. No one will doubt who knows anything of Mr. O'Donnell's organizing powers and political antecedents the Council" has chosen a man who holds the most advanced opinions, and whose influence with the Irish people in England and Ireland is stated to be considerable. The new "Secretary for Ireland" became connected with the national movement some nine or ten years ago, when a student of the Catholic University of Ireland, and since that time he has been identified with all the extreme movements of the Irish revolutionists. He was one of the proprietors of the United, Irishman, which was started in Dublin about eight years ago, and which gave place to the Irish People, the Fenian organ which was suppressed in 1865. Although largely in business at that time as a homp merchant in Dublin, he took a leading part in the St. Patrick's Brotherhood, an a sociation which advocated the most violent opinions, and which differed from Fenianism only in being public. He was arrested in 1866, when it was publicly stated that he was James Stephen's deputy " head-centre" for Ireland, and detained in prison for ten months. On his release he was compelled to retire from business, but shortly after started the Irish Star in Westmeath. Owing to magisterial and police interference, he was ultimately compelled to quit Westmeath, after which he came to England. Since that time he has taken a very active part in Fenian politics, was secretary of the amnesty movement, and organiser of the Hyde–Park demonstration in October, 1869. In February, 1879, he was selected by the Irish of Southwark as Parliamentary condidate, but he declined the honor on the ground that no honest Irishman could serve Ireland in the British Senate. Towards the latter nd of last year he was arrested for breach of the neutrality laws, but was released after an incarceration of three months. It is said that he is on terms of friendship with many Continental revolutionists and all the Fenian chiefs, and it is stated on good authority that in a few weeks a new Republican ournal, to be called The People, will be started under his auspices. His opposition to the sort of "home rule" advocated by the present 1rish home rulers is not concealed, and he strongly denounces the policy of Mr. Butt and others in advocating denominational education in Ireland. With such a man as secretary the International will, no. doubt, soon obtain a footing in many parts. The connexion in America

announced. At a meeting of the Drogheda branch of the Home Government Association held last night it was resolved that a great "monster meeting" in favour of the "Home Rule" movement should be held at Brogheda on Sunday the 1st October. Mr. Martin,

with the International of O'Donovan Rossa is also

the whole extent of our peril, and to take measures for our safety. The rebels of past years and the Fenians of yesterday could be discovered, and their schemes watched and frustrated. We knew who was an enemy and what were his designs. We had, moreover, the assurance of the fidelity of a large section of the Irish people. There was a loyal Ireland sharply distinguished from the disaffected Ireland on which we could rely for sympathy in an extremity. We could venture to speak of Irish treason as an excrescence and a foreign growth on the Irish character. We could afford to laugh at its threats and despise its machinations. But who can say the same of the Ireland of the present day-the Ireland Gladstone fed and treated by the messages of peace? Can any honest man read a week's Irish news and continue to believe in the soundness of the Irish condition? Granting that the day of peace and unity has not come yet, will anyone dare to foretell the date of its advent? Will it be next year, or in Will it be next year, or in a dozen years, or in half a century, that we are to arrive at the results promised by Mr. Gladstone, and on the strength of which we have consented to the reversal of all our ancient system of government, and the trial of an exceptional legislation, and an exceptional political economy for Ireland?

Strange allegations are sometimes made in courts of justice. A number of men were charged before the Kells (county Meath) magistrates a fortnight ago with having taken part in "a meeting and assembly of persons for the purpose of practising military excisises, movements, and evolutions without any lawful authority." Counsel for the accused pleaded that the magistrates had no jurisdiction to deal with the cases, inasmuch as the Peace Preservation Act of last year had ceased to exist, and the Bench actually postponed their decision until the law advisers of the Government could be communicated with on this point, although the Act by which the Peace Preservation Act, 1870; was continued until June, 1873, only passed through Parliament a few months ago. A reply to this effect was received by fastian working suit. He discards a white shirt and the magistrates on Monday, and the defendants were 1 is minus a collar, but fies a red silk kerchief around each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, with his neck, wears a cloth or glazed cap with its peak hard labour.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POPULAR IDOLS. - In marked opposition to the opinion Protector Bradlaugh has of his own importance, is the estimate put on him by a Belgian member of the International, theorganization which Bradlaugh boasted he could do anything with. The frightfully rude Belgian does not believe in Bradlaugh, whom he calls a king of shreds and patches. and a useless puppet. He is, if possible, more se vere on Odger, whom he calls a snivelling idiot.

The Right Rev. Dr. Danell, Bishop of Southwark writes to say that the Rev. Thomas Morrissey, who was supposed to have been lost on the Alps, is quite safe, and on his way back to England.

A lad thirteen years of age was drowned on the 18th ult., in the district of Wick, under peculiar circumstances. In company with six other boys he went to sea in a small boat from the shore of Ferse to catch small fish. The boat was too small, and, all the boys having suddenly gone to one side, she was upset, and the lads were thrown into the sea at a small distance from the shore. The boy in question being a good swimmer, set himself to save those of his companions who could not swim, and succeeded in getting all on shore but one. While swimming towards him the poor lad became exhausted, and sank to rise no more, while the drowning companion was got safe to land. The name of the unfortunate little hero is Sutherland, son of a fisherman.

BABY FARMING IN MARYLEBONE. - On Saturday afternoon Dr. Hardwicks held an inquiry at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, touching the death of Agnes Anderson, aged four months. The case created much interest in consequence of the police having arrested three persons for the murder of the deceased child. Agnes Anderson, 23, Cum-berland-street, Tottenham-court-road, aged 17, said that she was the mother of the deceased, and that she had been in the employment of the father of the child. She was a boot-fifter. She placed the deceased out to nurse with Mrs. Cecilla Baker and she gave the nurse 8s, per week. She could have got a cheaper nurse, but she did not want her infant to be neglected. Dr. William Smiles said that on the 8th M. P., Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., and others are to be the deceased and her mother were admitted into the house. The deceased then weighed 41b. 90z, and for working men to declare their right to participate died on the 12th inst, from exhaustion caused by the want of proper food. Mrs. Cecilia Baker, 16, Colville-place, Marylebone, said that she lived by taking in needlework. She took the deceased at the requesof the mother, and she was to get 7s, per week for it. She was in the habit of taking the money by a shilling and a sixpence at a time. The mother was in the habit of taking the deceased to publichouses. After the death of deceased, witness, the mother, and Mrs. Smith, a tailoress, were charged with causing the death, and remanded to the House of Detention Laura Bentley, 1, Bailey-court, St. Mark's-buildings said that the mother was in the habit of leaving the child at her house while she went out at night. She heard the mother upon several occasions exclaim. " I hope to God the child will die !" Superintendent Thomson said that the mother was in the habit of going about before the death of the deceased asking for money to bury it. Emma Williamson, nurse at the Lying-in Hospital, Endell-street, said that when the deceased was brought there it was covered with filth and vermin. Mrs. Smith said that she had charge of the deceased, and when it was brought to her it was in a dirty condition. Superintendent Thomson said that at the next police examination he should ask the magistrate to discharge Smith, and use her as a witness against the other. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter-against Agnes Anderson and Cecilia Baker for neglecting to give the deceased proper food." MASS IN CAMP .- On Sunday last, when the divisions of the army engaged in the minic warfare down in Hampshire encamped at Pirbright, the Catholic chaplain to the forces celebrated mass for the many Catholic soldiers of the brigades. The special correspondent of the London Telegraph thus notes the different demounour of the troops at the Catholic and Protestant services :—Passing along, I came upon the Roman Catholics at worship, and I stood still to listen. The prayers were just ending, and the priest, standing outside the tent provided for his altar services, legan an exhertation on the keeping of the Sabdath. Of his cloquence I can speak highly; of his views I say nothing; but the men were especially attentive, and appeared to recognise the fact that they had come to the Green for spiritual instruction. After the benediction, the men moved off to their respective regiments, in order to make room for church parade of the 2nd, or Col. Stephenson's brigade. There was no singing or playing, but a simple recital of the prayers of the Church and a This latter, however, like that of the sermon. Roman Catholic priest, was eloquent, though, from a cursory glance at the men, the teachings inculcated were not so attentively received.-Liverpool Catholic Times. PROTESTANT TOLERANCE IN BUNTON .- A gentleman who has been sojourning for a few weeks past at the beautiful watering-place of Buxton, among the Derbyshire hills, calls our attention to the pressing needs of the Catholic mission there. There is a very small unpretending chapel there, and a resident ling, and well calculated to turn the serious mind to priest, who has to lodge at some distance from the sacred building, which is thus exposed to injury and desecration by the local bigots. Our informant counted no fewer than 26 small panes smashed in the sanctuary window, and while Mass was going on,

a presbytery connected with the church be started?

LIFE IN LONDON, FROM A NEW YORK STANDPOINT .-

The Home Journal has another London letter from the editor Mr. Morris Phillips, from which we quote the following :- The workingmen of London have common, coarse faces, and the lower order have a very degraded look, but the appearance of the latter class is not so depraved or dangerous as their equals in position in our large cities-say New York. The London costermonger and rowdy is not so offensive as the New York loafer; neither is his tongue so vile nor his movement so swaggering; not even when he is drunk. There is less of the animal, less beast, so to speak, in the London bully. If a person respectably dressed ventures into low quarters, he may be jeered at and made fun of openly, and he will hear some "Billingsgate," but his life is safe They will not make a target of you with a loaded pistol, nor need you fear that a concealed dirk knife, or dagger might any moment be pulled from its hiding place and buried in your back. The English boast of fair play is well founded. It men are caught lighting in the street by standers will assist in the fun, for as fun it is regarded in England. They will torm a ring and see that no mean advantage is taken by either of the belligerents .- They do not allow a party of two or three to make war upon one man, as do New York bullies. They do not stamp upon each other with their feet; do not gouge out eyes; neither do they bite with their teeth like the New York cowardly cannibal. The London loafer is not so much wanting in respect for others as he is lacking in self-respect, and this arises from his teaching, and the manner in which he is held and treated by his superiors. The London workingman is at little trouble to improve his mind, his manners, or his cause of death to be disease of the heart, produced by personal appearance. All of his leisure time is spent in drinking beer. On Sundays, at the east end of over excitement.--- Vindicator, the town, in Victoria Park, he may be seen to per fection. There and then he persists in wearing his over one eve, and carries a short clay pipe in the corner of his month-altogether not a very pleasing picture, perhaps, but one, at least, that does not frighten you. He may be unkempt and unwashed, but he lacks the bloodthirsty expression and the deep villany in his eye that are so marked in the well dressed but murderous-looking brute of New York, You meet with much more civility in the streets and public places of England than in America. Our countrymen remark that there is no regular system of walking in England; that there is no right nor wrong side of the walk for pedestrians. This may be true, but assuredly you are less liable to be jostled and roughly pushed in the crowded thoroughfares of London than in the streets of New York. Admi that, compared with the English, we are a live and energetic race, that will not account for the rude and uncouth behaviour one meets at the hands of strangers in the streets, in places of public annuse ment, in cars, stages, and other public resorts. Anyone who has occasion to visit our Custom House or the City Hall, for example, will agree in the opinion that the officers are impolite and disobliging. So are the conductors on the street cars, and, in a measure, this remark will apply to most clerks in large business houses, as well as to employees in bankers', lawyers', publishers', and other offices. Beside a want of good breeding, they display a selfish, uncivil spirit; are sparing of their words, when words are called for, and put you, their patrons and "masters" (to use an English term), to as much trouble and inconvenience as possible. These public servants and three story brown front house, and have money and insolent clerks think they show a certain independence and freedom in keeping with our institutions, but instead, they disgust people with their boorishness and ill-temper.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND .- Five bundred Germans and Belgians and thirty Danes arrived at Newcastle on 17 ult. Three cases of assault and intimidation were before the magistrates to-day. The defendant in one serious assault case was committed for trial. The others were light offences, and dealt with accordingly. At Gateshead 14 men were summoned for not completing their contracts, and in the cases decided the men were ordered to find surveites to complete their contracts. To-night a large meeting of working men was held at Chelsen, for the purpose of devising means to assist the men on strike at generally. It was resolved that the time had arrived in the advantages of the development of machiner and the application of science to the productiv power of the country; and that a reduction in the hours of habour was absolutely necessary for the moral, sanitary, and intellectual well-being of the working classes, and for promoting the employment of the large mass of surplus labour in the country. Thirty-six foreign workmen left Newcastle on the 18th uit, by the Hamburg boat. A number of workmen were summoned before the Newcastle magistrates for not finishing their contracts at Messrs Hawthom's. There was a difference of opinion among the magistrates as to whether the contract came within the terms of the act and as the comlovers had a remedy in the county court, dismissed, the case. The other cases were adjourned, it being understood that the opinion of a superior court would be taken .- Freeman.

circumstance may appear, they are literally true,-A little over a year ago there lived in a small village in Sweden, a man by the name of Rosencrist, whose ostensible pursuit was that of a tailor, but rumor has it that his principal revenue was derived from poaching and stealing, and at last this impression was so strongly confirmed that he suddenly left that village to evade the arm of justice. Ho came to this country about eight months ago, and took up his residence in Chicago, where be again worked at his trade. Having a family, he found it difficult to support them in the city, and, consequently, sent them to a farm about fourteen miles from Chicago. He thereupon took lodgings at a boarding-house, No. 144 Burnside street, and for a long time no suspicions were entertained as to his character. Recently several valuable articles belonging to boarders at the house were found missing, but no clue as to the perpetrator could be detected. Subsequently another theft was again discovered, and the proofs of guilt pointed directly to Rosen-crist, no one clse having been near the appartment since the time the articles stolen were last seen. On being accused he stoutly denied the theit, but, finding no credence was given to the denial, he suddenly grew more passionate, and, lifting up his hands toward heaven, exclaimed that he hoped his " tongue would rot in his mouth, his head drop from his shoulders, and God strike him dead on the spot," if he was guilty. No sooner had these words escaped his lips when he suddenly began to reel and stagger, and before support could be given, he feel to the floor-dead. The excitement this incident created among the by-standers can better be imagined than described. Strong men stool paralyzed, women fainted, and none were able to speak for some mi-nutes. A physician was called, who pronounced the

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A FEMALE BAUTUS .- All have sympathised with the great Roman Rrutus, in his struggle between paternal affection and the demands of justice. What was his position to that of Mrs. Morris, Justice of scace in Wyoming. That judicial tune tienary, busied with the duties of office, had left domestic concerns to the male partner. But to Mr. Morris, there happenel what will sometimes take place, the misfortune of being obliged to nurse the baby, rendered procious and untainable from the absence of maternal nutrition Tired out at length with the struggle, Mr. Morris fled, got drunk in despair, became noisy, was arrested in consequence and brought before Justice Morris. Failing in his flustered condition to distinguish between Mrs. Morris and a magistrate, he attempted to use the usual endearing terms to his ovely Betsy, but Mrs. Justice Morris sternly rebuked him and ordered htm to be locked up, in spite of his entreaties and representations as to the state of the baby. It is dreadful to think of the after punishment-the curtain lecture .- Montroal Headd,

Boys AND GIRLS .- There are no boys now .- The objects called boys are thin-visaged, shrewd-eyed things. Boys are hardly out of the challe now befor they go to speculate in Wall street.-They go down the street with shiny hats, large cigars, slender canes, and they talk business with outlo-do these boys-these children who are continually looking in the glass, stroking their lips, and wondering when that thing will come ! If we have no boys, it is also true that we have no girls. Why, they are good for nothing, if they havn't received an offer at lifteen. They are educated to be shining things, with none of the charms of a true woman. A girl don't want to marry now-adays unless she can live in a

THE NEW YORK CITY FRACES .- The proceedings against the Corporation this yes in New York city have reached a very satisfactory point. One of the chief of the conspirators has been so far brought to a condition of remorse, that he has given up property wrongfully acquired to the amount of S650,000, und has made confessions which will undoubtedly lead to the conviction of some of the other robbers.

At ten o'clock this morning, (Oct. 4), Mayor Hall appeared before the Yorkville Police Court to answer the charge of malfeasance in office. Judge Bixby said he would not take bail.

CELIBACY .---- Should the proposal made by a San of devising means to assist the men on strike at Francisco lady be adopted there may be a large in-Newcastle, and to aid the nine hours' movement crease in the list of marriages. She proposes to ave a law passed to compel every singl nan, hav ing a salary of a certain amount over the wages of the majority of working women, to pay into the treasury so much a month, to be divided among the single women.

Mr. Gladstone has announced the determination of the Government not to yield to appeals for the release of the remaining Fenians, on the ground that their offences were not political, and the release of others imprisoned for political offences form no precedent.

DISRAELI AN ORANGEMAN. - At a meeting held at Bushmills, county Antrim, last week, one of the speakers—the Rev. Henry Henderson—stated that the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had consented to allow his name to be given to the Salford Loyal Orange Lodge, and in the letter announcing this he had declared that he thinks highly of the principles of the Orange Institution.

On Monday evening 17th ult., his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop arrived at Kilkenny, and was received by its people with a heartiness and an enthusiasm which clearly demonstrates that nowhere is the illustrious Prince and Prelate regarded with feelings of deeper affection and respect than in the ancient City of the Confederation. True it is that, in accordance with his Eminence's express wish there was no formal demonstration, but the crowded thoroughfares and the cheering crowds testified the warmth of the popular feeling in a manner far more impressive than any written words could do. Those amongst the people of Kilkenny who have studied the thrilling annals of their ancient city must have felt their hearts strangely stirred as the Lord Cardinal passed by. Two hundred years ago the people of Kilkenny in like manner swarmed into the streets and made the welkin ring with joyous shouts, and with true Irish welcome greeted an illustrious dignitary of the Church. He was not of Irish birth, he came from the distant Italian shore, he had braved a thousand perils on his mission from the Eternal City by the Tiber to the good old town by the Nore.

His rank and station were illustrious; he was no less a personage than the famous Archbishop RENUCINI, Prince of Ferno, and Nuncio of the Pope. In the stormy year in which the gates of Kilkenny opened to the Papal Nuncio Ireland was rent with tion so bad as it is at the end of the third year of the a Protestant argument in the shape of a large stone

A Club is being organized in Dublin, to consist of the advocates of Home Rule policy.

The Truro election is the subject of comment in he Dublin journals. The Daily Express says :-"The country is heartily tired of the Ministry of all the bunglers. If a general election were to take place now the response would everywhere be the same as in East Surrey and Truro, and the majority of 120 would vanish like a dream. It is now seen that the Church Act has not made Ireland either more united or more loyal: that, at all events as a political expedient, the Land Bill has proved a failure. and that Mr. Gladstone regards any excuse for not dealing with the Education question at present in much the same light that a convicted felon looks u **o**n a repireve.'

The Irishman ridicules the idea that there is langer from Fenianism during the coming winter, as has been suggested in a London military newspaper, and says that no one can be presumed to know where the writer heard of, "Fenian meetings" unchecked held once a week.

"The Orange Difficulty" is referred to by the Nation, which says that the question,-What is to be done with the Orange celebrations in Ireland? is one which much often occur to patriotic minds.-The statement, frequently repeated of late, that the Orangemen in these celebrations have no intention of giving offence to their Catholic countrymen, the Aution thinks, " is one that taxes credulity to no small extent." If the Orangemen are sincere in this it considers they "might easily arrange to take some of the bitterness out of their demonstrations." If, as they declare, they only " meet to honour the memory of a great king who restored to Ireland the blessings of civil and religious liberty," why can they not do this " on some day which would not be associated with painful and bitter memories in the minds of Catholics?" The Nation adds that "the Catholics of Ireland would certainly meet in a friendly spirit any conciliatory line of action adopted by the Orangemen of the north." In support of this points to the southern demonstrations which "though some persons may choose to call them disloyal" have, "no reference whatever to Irish Pro-testantism," and in which, "whenever the Irish national colour is displayed at public meetings, the orange is found to be mingled with it. It is mixed up in green rosettes ; it is displayed on green sashes ; it forms a border to green flags."

"THE IRISH DANGER."-The course of the Limerick election has brought the London Standard to the verge of tears, and in the course of its lamentations it ventures on some very striking and candid admissions. In one of its leading articles we find the following tribute to the strength and vitality of the Irish national spirit :----

The political condition of Ireland at the present moment is such as must force itself on the attention of the stubbornist optimist. It is once more the question of the day. In spite of all we have done in Irish legislation-in a great measure, as we believe, through what we have done-it would be idle to deny that Ireland is just now a greater source of weakness and danger to the empire than ever it was. Neither in 1798, in 1848, nor in 1868, was the situacivil strife. Kilkenny was the focus, the heart, the Gladstone regime. Formerly we were able to see

UNITED STATES.

HIGH TREASON TO THE REPUBLIC, - It is not easy for Americans to understand the feeling that the old nations had toward their kings, the reverence of their persons and acts, and the horror for every word or leed of treason against their majesty. We see some thing of this sentiment among the English people now, although they know very well that the power and honor of England no longer depend upon the throne. What, then, must their feeling have been four or five hundred years ago, before modern liberalism was thought of, and when it was a great thing even for noblemen to dare to say before their monarch that their souls were their own ! Yet the feeling of loyalty has not died out, but only changed its form, and civilized nations have as much horror as ever of any betrayal of the real majesty of the nation, or any blow at the essential life of the state Let any nobleman in England venture to rob or to imprison unlawfully the poorest man in the realm, or let the Crown dare to lay hands on an acre of private property, and the whole nation would be up n arms, until the wrong would be righted. Have not Americans a conviction of the majesty of our Republic? Have they not labored, watched, fought and suffered enough for their country to give them a sound sense of its priceless worth, and of the foul shame of all treason against its life? Yet is not such treason very near us? What name is base enough for the rapacity that plunders in the name of patriotism and gorges itself upon stolen goods in the name of equal rights? What makes a generous American abjectly hold down his head in Europe more than the thought that the chief city in America has been for years in the hands of unprincipled men, who exhausted the rhetoric of demagogues in their adulation of the people, and who distance the greed of conquerors and kings In the extent of their robbery and their extravaganie? Whatever version may be given to a circumstance that occurred in Chicago recontly, the most thoughtless must per force admit that the result is both strange and start-

more profound meditation, and ever stay the reckless

man in his course. A man of robust health, and in

the prime of life, is accused of a crime under cir-

cumstances of almost positive proofs of guilt, and,

while he calls upon God to bear witness to his in-

Perhaps, after all, there is a certain secret satisfaction in knowing that our American institutions -if we may so accuse them-which have the greatvirtues, the most exalted patriotism, and the noblest patterns of rugged life, have likewise brought forth the most audacious scamps. It is something to sny then, besides owning the most prodigious cataracts, the tallest trees, the longest rivers, the broadest lakes, the widest and most diversified domain, we have furnished the world with the most notable examples of mighty and successful rascality. Tho crime of stealing is old as sin; but to steal on a gigantic scale is in some sense a fine art. Tweed is as much a greater man than a Tammany henchman who robbed a bank of six or seven paltry hundreds of dollars, as Brinvilliers is greater than Polly Bodine, or an artistic Thug is more than a brawling butcher of Cow Bay; and here lies the danger of these larger rascals. The audacity of their crimes blunts, in some sort, the moral sense, and men admire and envy while they shudder. We alter Porteus's line, and declare that "one theft does make a villian, millions a hero." Yet we must take some shame to ourselves and to our race when we rememer that the chief characteristic of these men of sudden wealth and influence is their vulgarity .- Triune.

COUNTERFEIT.—There is a curious case reported from Ohio, of a man holding a highly responsible situation in the Cleveland Iron Company ; a wealthy man, of great business talents and very zealous in the cause of religion, who has been detected passing ounterfeit money. His office brought him into ontact with a large number of business men, and large sums of money were constantly passing through his hands for payments connected with tho works. He obtained the counterfeits in New York and passed them off on the merchants and others with whom he was doing business. When arrested he had two pocket books, one with genuine, and the other with counterfeit money.

The theory of physical deterioration in Massachusetts is illustrated in an address just delivered before the Farmers' Club at Princeton, by Dr. Nathan Allen. He says that in 1840, when the population of that town was 1,347, "the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen was twice the number in 1870, when the population was 1,279." For the last ten years one seventh of all the births in this town have been in the families of foreigners, though the population of this kind does not exceed 100 in number.

The New York Tribune, in an editorial on somo phases of crime in that city, says," The prevention of certain forms of vice is a reform that belongs to the church and the family, not to the law." This is an important truth too often forgotten. "The law is made for the lawless and disobedient." The prevention needed is the prevention of the state of society that produces such characters. But if this duty devolves on the church and family, the church has been too much neglected and the family homo supplanted by hotel life. It is well to realize that a Protestant argument in the shape of a large stone nocenc is struck dead almost before the the law cannot do everything. Even our good tem-was flung through with force. Could not a fund for appeal Las left mis lips. Incredible as the perance people depend on it for too much.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCT. 20, 1871.

main, and in a few years no doubt Chicago will caused by Papal rule, so industriously circu-

be as rich and flourishing as ever. In the meantime the Fenian raid at which we hinted in our last has actually occurred.

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AND

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every week shows the date to which he has paid up. 'Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTBER 20, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER-1871. Friday, 20-St. John Cantius, C. Saturday, 21-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 22-Twenty-first after Pentecost. Monday, 23-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 24-St. Raphael, Arch. Wednesday, 25-SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, MM Thursday, 26-Most Holy Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The great fire at Chicago, the most terrible that has occurred since the great fire of London more than two hundred years ago, has been the all engrossing topic of conversation during the week. It is looked upon as a national calamity or rather as a calamity whose effects will not be confined to this Continent, but will make themselves felt in Europe. In another place will be found such details as have reached us by telegram, and these are fully confirmed by later intelligence. Of the great City that proudly called herself the "Queen of the West; which glorified herself, sitting upon the waters, and saying in her heart, I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow-a great part, and that part the wealthiest, has been burned with fire, and utterly destroyed. In one hour so great riches have come to nought, so that that all the company in ships, and as many as trade by sea, standing afar off, cry out, when they see the smoke of her burning-What city is like unto this great City? In her fate as well as in her previous wickedness, Chicago recalls forcibly to mind the prophecies against Babylon, and the vision that the old man of Patmos did see. Chicago, it is said, was conspicuous, even amongst American

The great General O'Neil, had advanced upon the Province of Manitoba, but has again suffered himself to be taken prisoner, and conveyed out of harm's way by the United States troops. Little interest is excited in the silly affair, which amidst the great events of the day has created no excitement. Bush fires we are sorry to say have been very prevalent both in the State and Canada, and have caused much

damage. health is improving. The difficulties betwixt Government. * * * No doubt it is to the laborers and employers at Newcastle, which this fact that we may trace the exceeding venit was hoped were at an end, have broken out | eration with which His Holiness is regarded by again, and it is feared will be attended with se- the poor and humble of Rome and its vicinity." rious disturbances; many arrests have been To this also we may attribute the detestation already made. All the large cities of the Em- | which the same classes entertain, and exhibit pire, are collecting and forwarding monies for | towards their conquerors, and the usurpers of the relief of Chicago.

seem to be making much progress. Some 500 that the rule of the latter was most beneficent gentlemen have met at Munich to devise an and that though a captive, and daily exposed Anti-Infallibility League, some having been to outrage, the deposed Sovereign is still the sent by self-appointed committees, and others at | object of his loyal subjects' love and profound tending without undergoing any such ceremony. | veneration. Victor Emmanuel is not the peo-They did not affect much however, and as the ple's choice. They, were they free to act, Times' correspondent recognises-"if the num- | would quickly consign him and his bands of ber of those German Catholics who in addresses | armed mercenaries to the place from whence or at local meetings have declared against the they came. recent sensational acts of the Roman Church be taken as a fair standard of the importance of the assembly, its weight is insignificant mdeed." The government it would seem proposes to come to the rescue, and to give imtion to obey such laws.

The election returns from France give as the Conservatives.

the relief of the sufferers at Chicago. The was stated that, though the dignitaries in ques-Lord Mayor of London acknowledges the re- tion did officiate in a Scotch Presbyterian ceipt of $\pounds 17,000$ stg., as the result of two days collection, and all the other large cities of the with the object of ministering to, the Episcopa-Kingdom are exerting themselves in the same | lian dissenters of the parish-the building havcause. At Montreal, Monday morning, about | ing been merely placed at their disposition for that \$50,000 had been subscribed, nor are Quebee | purpose. This excuse, however, has been disand Toronto backwards. We have not as yet posed of by a subsequent letter in the Times. seen the report of the amounts therein taken up. | from the Rev. Mr. A. Cameron, the minister | LATEST TELEGRAMS :--- LONDON, Oct. 16.---Subscriptions at the Mansion House for the benefit of Chicago sufferers amount to £20,000. Liverpool contributions amount to £4,000. An address has been issued by representatives of workingmen, demanding the separation of Church and State in England, and announces meetings of workingmen to be held throughout the country. Mr. Bradlaugh, at a meeting here to-night, --- according to New York World's special,-declared that the Queen was insane. and demanded the regency to be entrusted to the Judges of Law and Equity until a Republic was established. BERLIN, Oct. 16-The Emperor William today opened the session of the German Parliament in person. The present condition of United Germany he considered eminently favorable and gratifying.

lated by the enemies of the Catholic Church, and by them relied upon as an excuse for the most outrageous violation of Treaties, and the law of nations that in modern times has disgraced the history of Europe.

"Consul Severn says"-we quote from the Gazette-" that the lower classes in Rome were at the time when he wrote"-(the same cannot be predicated of them to-day when groaning beneath the military despotism of Piedmont)-"in a favorable position as compared with those of northern countries, not only in the matter of soil and climate, but also in the aid

From England we learn that the Queen's and protection extended to them by the Papal

the Throne of their only legitimate sovereign The New Reformation in Germany does not the Pope. Thus the fact remains on record

No little sensation has been caused in the ranks of the "high church" Anglicans, by the appearance in the pulpit of a Scotch Presby- rewarder of iniquity, can doubt but that He terian Church, of the Protestant Archbishop portance to the otherwise very insignificant acts of York, and of another Anglican dignitary, the of the Assembly; for we see it reported that Bishop of Winchester. These gentlemen whilst the Minister of Public Worship and Instruction spending some weeks in Scotland, were invited has laid down in the Lower House of the Ba- to officiate in the places of worship of the Scotch varian Reichstrath, when the subject of Papal established church ; and to the horror of the Infallibility was therein under discussion, the party in the Anglican establishment that ludiproposition "that the State had at all times a crously calls itself "Catholic," actually comright to make changes in laws relating to the plied with the request, thus communicating in Church." It does not follow however that sacred things with those who, according to the Catholics will feel themselves under any obliga- Anglican theory are not Catholic, but avowedly Protestant.

It is true that the Head of the Anglican result, 867 Liberal Conservatives, 494 Mode- Church does as much when at Balmoral; but rates, 201 Radicals, 104 Legitimists, and 94 hitherto we believe no Anglican Bishop has Bonapartists. We suppose that the Orleanists ever ventured upon such a step as that taken are included amongst the Moderates and Liberal by the two dignitaries named above. A lame attempt to explain away the significance of the Large sums have already been collected for act, has been made in the Times, wherein it church, they did so at the invitation of, and of the parish in question. He expressly asserts that the Augliean prelates officiated for the benefit-not of the Episcopalians-but of the Prosbyterian congregation at large; and that it was understood that the usual order of Presbyterian worship should be by them observed. "And this"-adds the writer-" was the case on both occasions," friends must either abandon their "Branch | flourish these lewd and licentious Divorce Theory," or acknowledge the Scotch Presby- Agencies. terian Church as another "Branch" of the Church Catholie.

Taking warning from the terrible disaster

are good.

also be sure that like the greater part of its other regulations for cleaning the streets, &c., these will be but a dead letter which every one will violate with impunity. As an instance we may ask-Did any one ever know the Corporation to enforce its Bye-Law for keeping the side walks clean of snow?

Victor Emmanuel is emulous of the fame of the vile King Alab, and strives to outdo even that worthy in acts of robbery. As Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard hard by the palace of the eastern King which the latter coveted, so it seems that Victor Emmanuel has east longing eyes on the property of the Saint Andre Convent, which stands near the Quirinal Palace. Our modern Ahab covets these for an addition to his stables; nor does he, as did the king of whom mention is made in the Bible, offer to take the land he covets in exchange for land of equal value elsewhere. He is not so scrupulous, and proposes to seize it by force; but unfortunately for him, it seems that the Americans have a College there; and though he fears not God, he has a wholesome fear of man, and so hesitates at consummating his intended iniquity. The papers add that the Pope has given instructions to the Religious whom the Piedmontese propose to rob, to yield only to force; and so Victor Emmanuel will either have to beat the retreat, or furnish the world with another great scandal. Who can doubt however that with him at last it will be as it was with Ahab, and as God spake by the mouth of Elijah the Tishbite? Who that believes that there is a God, and that He is the in His own good time, will bring evil upon the persecutor and spoiler of the Church, will take away his posterity, and make his house like the house of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, and as the house of Baasha the son of Ahijah. Amen. So be it ; will every Catholic heart throughout the world respond.

Amongst the " Peculiar Institutions" of the U. States we must reckon " Divorce Agencies," We have before us the programme of one of these institutions, sent to us for insertion as an advertisement by a legal firm in New York, who are the business men of the institution in question. In this Agency all who may employ them are assured that without publicity, divorces shall be procured for them, and that no fees will be called for until the divorce be actually obtained, which divorce shall be legal every where.

We knew nothing that better illustrates the moral condition of the U. States, and the deleterious effects of tampering with God's holy law of matrimony than this "Divorce Agency" business. The peculiar institution of Mormonism, against which in an outbarst of Pecksniftian morality the indignation of the U. States is aroused, is not a whit more repugnant

to Christian ethics, and to the divine law, than

is the system of Divorce every where tolerated

On Sunday, 8th inst., the following Orders were conferred in the chapel of the College of St. Anne Lapocatiere, by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec :- Deacons-MM. Grondin, and Desjardins. Sub-Deacons -- MM. Tetu and Dube. Minor Orders-MM. O'Farrell. O. Pelletier, Proulx, F. L. Pelletier, Lisotte, and Caron. The following received the Tonsure-MM. Richard, Garneau, and Lavery.

On the 6th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers conferred the Holy Order of A Priesthood on his assistant secretary, the Rev. M. Ling.

On Monday evening, the Bishops of Montreal, St. Boniface, Ottawa, and St. IIyacintho, started for Quebec, there to assist at the Assembly of the Bishops of the Province, which took place on Tuesday, and was presided over by His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec, Metropolitan. Affairs of great importance will no doubt be discussed and determined.

The Minerve informs us that the Sovereign Pontiff has been pleased to create a new Ecclesiastical Province in British North America, Mgr. Tache, the Archbishop of St. Boniface will be its Metropolitan, and will have as Suffragans their Lordships Grandin, Farand and De Herborney.

The anniversary service of the late lamented Mgr. Baillargeon, Archbishop of Quebce, was celebrated on the 13th inst., by His Grace the present Archbishop, assisted by His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski, and a large number of elergy from other Dioceses of the Province.

The correspondent of the Journal des Debuts notices as of happy augury, and as a sign of the practical divorce betwixt Church and State, that the opening of the Mount St. Cenis tunnel was unattended by any benedictions, or religious services whatsoever.

We regret to have to report a serious accident to M. Bouthillier, our universally respected Sheriff. He fell when going up the stairs of the Court House the other day, thereby breaking his leg, and injuring an ankle,

On next Tuesday evening, the lecture announced last week will be delivered in St. Patrick's Hall, by Tierna N'Oge. Our readers in this city will, we are sure attend largely, and give our contributor a Coud Mille Failthe.

We beg to inform our friends in St. John , and neighborhood, N.B., that MB. J. J. D. LANDRY, Catholic Bookseller, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. We hope our friends there will give him a call.

We are sure that the news that our worthy Mayor, M. Coursol, has been presented by the

cities, for its abominable iniquity; it was worse in this respect-if that be possible-than New York.

"The loss of property has been enormous, and the Insurance Companies will suffer severely, though it is expected that the majority of them will be able to meet their engagements. According to one account, perhaps exaggerated, the value of the property destroyed in dwelling houses, churches, and public buildings, is put down at One Hundred and Eighty-Four millions of dollars, or about Thirty-Six million of pounds sterling!

More terrible is the loss of life. It is estimated that at least five hundred persons, perhaps many more, have perished; it is also feared that amongst the victims are many of the orphans in the Catholic Asylum. The sufferings of the survivors were dreadful. Some 100,000 persons, of all ages, and condition were homeless, naked, and starving. No tongue can adequately describe the horrors of the unfortunate city; whilst to make matters worse, gangs of robbers and incendiaries, probably members of the International, or Communists, are, or have been, doing their best to keep up, and spread the fire. Of these wretches, it is said some eighty have been caught and very properly hung, or shot down on the spot; this however is doubtful.

Prompt measures for the relief of the sufferers have been taken. In all the Cities of the Union, and every where in Canada, in Great Britain, and there where the news has spread, meetings have been held, and monies subscribed for purchasing food and covering for the unfortunates whom the fire has made destitute. The British Government has offered for their use, all that remains of the military stores in the Dominion, in the shape of five hundred tents, and seven thousand blankets. Before the winter sets in we may hope that the more pressing wants of the sufferers shall have been | Parliament, containing amongst other docuamply provided for.

ashes. All that made it great and rich still principled attack on, and capture of that City remains-the fertile plains of the West; the by the army of Victor Emmanuel last year. Lakes, and the railroads which enabled it to The Report is dated Nov. 23rd, 1870. transmit to all parts of the world the rich har-

Horrid details of terrible fires in Wisconsin re coming in.

The news from Michigan is very meagre, but most terrible. Though details have not come to hand, the total destruction of a large number of towns is reported. It is also reported that the whole of the West coast is on fire from Green Bay to Menomene. Depere Wright's Town and Fort Havard are threatened. No rain fell for two months until yesterday (Sunday), when copious showers were hailed with joy. Great numbers of wounded had been brought to Green Bay. The scenes were appalling; men and women partially roasted alive, with their eyes burned out.

Advices from Fond du Lae says the reports from the Northern District grow hourly worse. The accounts of suffering are unparalleled.

FACTS ADOUT ROME.-Under the caption Rome Before The Conquest, the Montreal Gazette lays before its readers some extracts from a Blue Book lately published by authority of ments the Report of Consul Severn on the con-Chicago will, at all events, soon rise from its dition of Rome and its people, before the un-

rests of the American Continent. These re- | stories of Papal misgovernment, and the miseries | Laws in conformity therewith; but we may | statesman.

There is no help for it. Our Anglican tian laws beneath whose deadly shade grow and

A.D. 1871. A great sensation has been produced in Hungary at the revival of the old custom "ad audiendum verbum regium" in the case of a Hungarian bishop. The prelate, the Bishop of Suthlweissenburg, published the resolutions of the Chenmenical Council, and the Papal decrees relating to them, in his diocese without the Emperor's permission, and he was accordingly summoned to Posth to be solemnly reproved for his conduct. lie was received in the by all the Ministers in full court dress; and

amongst our neighbors. It would be well if. before attempting to reform the Mormons, and prosecuting the leaders of that Protestant sect for lewd and licentious conduct, they were to get up a little moral reformation at home, and erase from their Statute Book the anti-Chris-

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

A.D. 33.

" And it came to pass on the morrow that their rulers and elders and scribes • • • were gathered together a Jerusalem. And when they had set them"-Apostles who were publishing Christianity without the Emperor's permission)-" in the midst, they asked them, - By what power or by what name have you done this? But when they had commanded them to go aside out of the council they conferred among themserves, saying, what shall we do to these men? * But that it spread no farther among the people let us straitly threaten them. And they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all, nor teach in the name of Jusus. But Peter and John answered and said unto them,—Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto French Government with the cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his service as Chairman of the French Relief Fund Committee, will be received with pleasure by all our citizens.

The late rains have it may be hoped extinguished the prairie fires which have been very disastrous. More than 800 persons are said to have perished in Wisconsin, and the destruction of property has been enormous. A very violent gale of wind raged in this City on Sunday last, several buildings were blown down, and we regret to learn that a young lady was killed by the falling of a tree.

The reply of Her Majesty to the numerous petitions from her loyal subjects of the Catholic religion in Canada has been received. It is the same as that given to Malta; and whilst maintaining the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the Italian Peninsula, it assures the petitioners that Her Majesty regards these affairs with a lively interest, and professes to believe that the usurping government will maintain the freedom and independence of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Lee, or Inglebretzen, the convict under sen tence of death for the brutal murder of Mrs Foster at the Tanneries, which is to be carried out on the 17th prox., has been admitted into the Catholic Church, and has received conditional baptism. We hope that his conversion may be sincere; and trust that the forfeit of his life which he is most justly doomed to pay upon the scaffold will be a warning to others. As usual, some of our maudlin philanthropists are busying themselves to procure a mitigation of sentence on the plea that he, Lee, was intoxicated when he perpetrated his foul murder; but we cannot for one moment fear that the Executive will pay any heed to the babbling of these silly men.

TOBACCO SEIZURE --- It is said that on Saturday last the Customs authorities of this city made a seizure of nearly ten thousand dollars worth of tobacco belonging to a manufacturer of the city for alleged infringement of the revenue laws. The case will likely come up this week before one of the Courts.

that has lately befallen Chicago, people in Montreal are beginning to ask themselves what security they have that a similar calomity shall not fall upon their own City. We have here no doubt a well organised and efficient Fire Company; its members are brave, active, and intelligent; and our Water Works, if not quite up to the requirements of the City with its increased population, and daily increasing area, This is one side, but there is another and less cheerful side to look at. A great part of Montreal seems as if it had been expressly laid out to invite fire, and to neutralize the exertions | Prime Minister's palace of the Fire Companies to expel the visitor. Wooden houses, sheds rather, in which the Count Andrassy, who re-most dangerous occupations are carried on presented the Emperor most dangerous occupations are carried on, filled with combustibles, dry, ancient, and just ed the bishop that he the things to kindle quickly, and to spread the

flames widely, encumber and endanger life and property in many of our best streets; and in the suburbs, a great portion of the houses are built of wood, and offer every conceivable convenience for the destruction of the City. Of course we shall have to pay some day the penalty of our own folly in tolerating these things, but in the meantime we allow them to continue and to spread. We are glad however to see that a move in the right direction is being future."-Daily News. made, and that a petition against allowing wooden buildings and lumber yards within the

city limits is being circulated for signature. The prayer may be granted by the Corpora-This document is far from bearing out the tion; it may perhaps enact some wise Bye- a learned jurist, and as an able and elequent

on the occasion, informhad received an autograph letter from his Majesty announcing that the Bishop's conduct had met with "the Royal disapprobation and displeasure." The Count added that he was commissioned to convey to the Bishop God, judge ye." - Old Book. the Royal rebuke," and to express hope "that he will pay due respect to the laws and to the orders of his Majesty in

We have to chronicle the death of His Honor Judge Aylwin, in the 66th year of his age. The deceased enjoyed a high reputation both as

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-OCT. 20, 1871.

LETTER VI.

To the High School Trustees of Trenton-to Lawyer Francis and the 25 signatories of his Petition-and to the world in general-these letters are respectfully dedicated.

GENTLEMEN, --- Lest you also in common with your High School pupils should be led away by the exaggerated ideas of Marian persecutions which the great Protestant tradition seeks to perpetuate, allow me to supplement "the Smithfield fires" of your Class Book, with a few plain words from a Protestant divine of considerable standing in the literary world. The Revd. S. R. Maitland, D. D., and sometime librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, thus writes with an intelligent commentary which might well be imitated by every High School teacher throughout the land ; even though he should run the risk of instant dismissal withal at the hands of narrow minded Trustees and officious lawyers.

Who, " he asks kindled and fanned the fires " of Smithfield ? what raised and kept alive the "Popish persecution in the days of Queen " Mary ? Was it her sanguinary disposition ? or " was she the slave of her husband's cruel su-" perstition ? or were both the tools of foreigners "who certainly hated the English because they "were heretics, but more deadly hated the " heretics because they were Englishmen ? Was "it "wily Winehester" (Gardiner) ? or was it " bloody Bonner? or was it something in the " spirit of the Church of which both were zeal-"ous members? Whatever may be said on any "or on all of these points there was undoubtredly one other cause, which, if it be too much " to say that it has been studiously concealed or " disguised (by Canadian Class Books ? and "High School Trustees ?) has certainly never " occupied that prominent place to which it is "entitled in such an inquiry. I mean the a bitter and proceeding spirit of some of those "who were very active and forward in promot-"ing the progress of the Reformation, the "political opinions which they held, and the "language in which they disseminated them-"the fierce personal attacks which they made "on those whom they considered their enemies, "-and to say the least, the little care that was "taken by those who were really actuated by "religious motives and seeking a true reform-"ation of the Church, to shake off a level un-" godly profane rabble, who joined the cause of "Protestantism, thinking it in their depraved "imaginings, or helping to make it by their led away alas by religious zeal and the imperfect man was discovered struggling in the water, and "wicked devices, the cause of licence against materials at their command, would hand her " law, of the poor against the rich, of the laity " against the clergy, of the people against their "rulers. In particular it seems impossible " that any reflecting mind, even though misled taught to call her bloody Mary ?--- did she fore-" by partial relations or prejudiced by doctrinal see, through all this dark storin drift the one opinions, should fail to see as a mere matter of glint of light beyond ?----did she, penetrating in flight or the consequences might have been mi fact, in how great a degree the persecution of the gloom of misrepresentation and ignorance, more serious. It is scandalous that so close to a c " the Protestants in England was caused by the forsee, that later on "time would unveil the order that quiet persons cannor pass along with " conduct of their bretheen who were in ceile." truth?"-that through the exertions of con- being set upon and beaten.-Herald. (Essays on subjects connected with the Reform- sciencious historians the truth would at length Treaty has already borne good fruits on both si ation in England.) This, Gentlemen, is a be brought to light-Did she foresee that from of the Atlantic. Before the meeting of the Jo grave onslaught from a Protestant divine upon the dark depths of the State Paper office docu- Committee a few months ago, whatever expressi grave onstaught from a refersant divine upon the dark dependent of one state 1 aper onde detail of mutual respect and attachment might be uter your popular ideas, and one which, if made in ments would be dragged to light by those at public dimers and other assemblies calculated your High School by a perspective convert, valiant antiquaries Madden and Tyler that elicit good feeling, there is no doubt that the r would doubtless ensure his instant dismisal, should at length unveil the truth-Did she sontiment between England and the United Sta and if indulged in by your humble servant would entail the barking of all the village curs at his heels for a month of Thursdays. Grave however though it be, it is nevertheless true, and should lead you to regret that whilst you had a servant good and faithful enough and sufficiently educated withal to make a like intelligent comment upon your Class Book, you had not education enough to appreciate his services. The fact is Gentlemen, in spite of your popular ideas those reforming gentry who under the guise of ministers of religion ! (God defend us from such a ministry !) and who after prostituting the Gospel to the inflaming the passions of men against all law and order, found discretion the better part of valour, and fled to the Continent-were naught clse but rebels against their lawful Queen, and traitors to the laws of the land that had the unhappiness to have engendered them, and would have been as easily attainted of treason in this 19th century of ours, as they were in that 16th. What Gentlemen would you think of us were we to stump the country to morrow declaring in every village and hamlet in Canada that Queen Victoria was illegitimate; that it was " contrary to God's word" and " repugnant to the order of nature" for a woman to govern : that "by his seat in the Sanctuary amid solemn silence, and was instantly surrounded by the Clergy of the differ-"giving authority to an idelatrous woman ye "have banished Christ and his Gospel, and in while spectators stood respectfully outside. "his place restored Antichrist with all his from her you shall restore Christ and his word :" that " in obeying her ye have displeased God;" that "in disobeying her ye shall please God." What, Gentlemen, I ask of you, would you think of us were we to-morrow to be guilty of such conduct? would you deem us a Ro-former? would you esteem us loyal to our Queen or our country? And yet those men, who did like things unto Mary are called and deemed by you the great lights of the glorious Reformation 1 and he who dares whilst in your employ to gainsay it, is dismissed summarily your service. Is this the history you wish to

perpetuate? Is this mongrel truth, the truth that the offering was a purely spontaneous one, you wish your children to make their own? In the name of God surely not-in the name of truth surcly not-in the name of history and all rational education surely not. It is a sad

thing, I admit as freely as you do, to persecute men for their religion. The Catholic Church has suffered more, and is suffering more from Protestantism than Protestantism has ever suffered from the Catholic Church. But sad though it be to persecute, had these men any right to brave all law and order-to beard majesty on its very throne-to brand Mary as an idolatress-to hurl Scripture like an avalanche at her anointed head, and to teach from their pulpits, that it was lawful to slay her? Were we to-morrow to do this against our gracious Queen, should we not be a traitor to our Sovereign-a rebel against our constitution, and attainted of high treason? And if we; why not also the reformers? Are Protestants to be allowed to do against a Catholic sovercign, what Catholics are not allowed to do against a Protestant Queen? Because the reformers wished to destroy Catholicity and to restore Protestantism, are all means therefore,-even sedition and blasphemy-proper and lawful for them? Are they to be allowed to deluge the country with inflammatory and seditious tracts containing libels upon the sovereign, the laws and the religion of the land ? Whilst they live in security out of the reach of the laws, and whilst claiming to be martyrs secure from the martyr's stake-are they to be allowed to render their native land a hot-bed of discontent, insubordination and frenzied zeal? And because Mary's privy council looking at these things

from the point of view of rulers and statesmen endeavoured to crush these rebels and traitors with a high hand, contrary to the advice of Cardinal Pole looking on these things from the point of view of merey and humanity-is Mary to be called Bloody ? and is every High School master,-hired in the cause of the great Protestant tradition-to perpetuate this slander? Oh no ! surely not. Surely there was something prophetic in those noble words, which place .- Witness, 16th inst. Queen Mary-England's first Queen-regnant, chose for her motto " Time anveils truth." Did she foresee with prophetic vision, that for upwards of 300 years, she would be held up to the world, as a by word and a scorn amongst the nations ?----did she foresee, that historians down from age to age, as the embodyment of his residence.-Witness. everything cruel and repulsive ?---did she foresee that little children at their desks would be

should at length unven the truth-old she was not a friendly one. Very little provocation foresee that a weak but noble woman Agnes indeed, would have led to open rupture, the con Strickland, would be the first Protestant women quences of which would have been dreadful to e to "unveil the truth" and to proclaim it to the relations between the two countries are settled world? All honor to such intrepid men, as the the most brotherly basis-each yving with Protestants Madden and Tyler !--- all honor to other in offices of kindness and good will. What that great Protestant English Gentlewoman, States Government in the occasion of former Fer who has dared, difficult and dangerous as she herself declares the task to be,-to stem the in this latter instance at once interfered and tide of (Grammar School Trustees) ignorance and prejudice, and to say one word exculpatory of this most virtuous and most injured of English Queens.

and the more acceptable on that account; his Holiness had made no appeal to their sympathics or aid, and the sympathy now tendered as well as the material aid which they intended to offer would be all the more grateful to the Sovereign Pontiff

Mr. P. O'Meara laid the book before the Bishop, and commenced to give an account of his stewardship. He recount d briefly the efforts of the committee, and stated that the following sums had been received :

Cathedral parish, including St. Vincent de Paul Society's contribution of \$51.25....\$240 89 Parish of St. Joseph..... 184 67 Parish St. Patrick..... 136 05

Mr. O'Meara said that this was a spontaneous offerng to the Holy Father, and that had it so happened that His Holiness had called on them for aid, it would not be a few paltry hundreds of dollars that he should have handed over on that occasion, but thousands.

His Lordship then received the testimonial from Mr. O'Meara with marks of this high appreciation of the words which accompanied it, and with the grace and dignity which invests all his actions.

Mr. Moore A. Higgins next presented an Address from the Convent of the Congregation, which was ead and graciously received.

The address is enclosed in magnificent binding of full vellum, illuminated on the sides and back, ind gorgeously gilt.

On one cover, are these words in raised letters,-'His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. Sovereign Pontiff," and a translation of the same is on the other cover On the back of the volume are the words,-" Pio IX. Pont : Max. Catholici. Ottawa, Jubil, 1871?

THE LUMBER YARDS .- Petitions to the City Council especting the removal of lumber yards have been placed for signature at the principal hotels, banks, and at the Stock Exchange and Corn Exchange. ATTEMPTED ARSON .-- As Sub-constable Pollard was proceeding last night a little before 12 o'clock along Dubord street on his way home he noticed a light under the balcony of the house occupied by Mr. II. L. Greaves, 13 Dubord street. Thinking it suspicious he watched for a few minutes and presently noticed a man apparently drunk coming out from under the balcony. He enquired what he was doing there, The man replied he was looking for Mr. George Greaves, who, by the way, has been dead for the last seven years, and immediately ran off, followed, however, by the policeman, who ultimately succeeded in arresting him. On returning with the prisoner to the house of Mr. Greaves the constable found a quantity of dry leaves piled up and several matches lying about. The prisoner, who was perfectly sober at the time, was taken to the station, and was this morning brought up before Mr. Brehaut, presiding magistrate, and remanded for further examination The deposition of the prisoner has been taken by

the Fire Commissioners, who, however, have no power to prosecute unless a fire has actually taken

DROWNED,-On Saturday evening an old man named Joseph Paquet, who resided in Easin street, fell accidentally into the canal, and was drowned,-In order to reach his residence, he was obliged to go down St. Martin street, and turn to the left, but on arriving at the corner of the street, he proceeded straight forward. His son, who accompanied him, asked him where he was going, and he replied he was going home. A few minutes afterwards the old every effort to save him proved unavailing. The body was shortly afterwards recovered and taken

Assaulted in St. Jean Baptiste Village-On Sat day night two young men complained to the pol at the Central Station, that as they were proceed up St. Lawrence Main street, above Courville stre they were set upon by a number of rowdies, w beat one of them severely. Both had to seek saf

J. McCarroll, 2; P. Quinn, 2; P. B. Donohue, 2; D. Bradley, 1; Fredericton, N. B., Rev. J. McDevitt, 8; J. McDonald, 8; J. Kavanagh, 2; J. P. Carlen, 2; J. Doherty, 2; F. & O. McGoldrick, 1. Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Margaree, N. S.-J. Mo-

Donald, 2.

Per M. Teefy, Richmond, Hill-Oak Ridges, J.

Glancy, 2. Per D. Walker, Lindsay-J. Kennedy, 2; Downeyville, D. Donohue, 2.

Per F. O'Neill, Antrim-Pakenham, F. Ryan, 2. Per J. Feeney, Brantford-Self, 5; R. McGregor, 4. Per Rev. T. Gouin-Three Rivers, M. Scannell, 8. Per D. Sullivan, Malcolm-Self, 2; Vesta, J. Fer-

(uson, 2. Per S. Labrosse, St. Eugenc-East Hawkesbury, J Ward, 1.50.

Per Rev. Mr. McAuley, Stanstead-Mrs. Gallagher

Per J. Murphy, Quebec-Rev. Mr. Harkin, 2; P Ioran, 2; B. Magice, 2; E. Cahill, 2; J. Delaney, 2. Per J. J. Maguire, Buckingham-T. Maguire, 2 For Club, 5.50.

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

Married,

In this city, on the 16th inst., at the Parish Church of Notre Dame, by the Rev. Father Jelund, Mr. John Mullin, to Miss Susan McCallian, daughter of Mr. William McCallian, Merchant, Sorel,

At St. Alphonse, Allumette, on the 10th of Oct. by the Rev. Mr. Lynch, (uncle to the bride) assisted by the Rev. Messrs, Bouchere and Marcellin, Joseph Wm. Bourke, to Miss Lucy Daily,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	Se	:pt.	19.
Flour # brl. of 196 lb Pollards \$	6.40	ര	\$6.50
Middlings	4.25	ര	4,50
Fine			0,00
Superior Extra	0.00	Ŵ	7.00
Extra	6. 60	Ŵ	0,00
Fancy			0,00
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	6.19	M	6.15
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	6.05	a	-6,15
Strong Bakers'	6.40	ω	6.45
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland			
Canal	6.10	ര	0,05

Supers City Brands [Western wheat] Fresh Ground 6.15 @

Canada Supers, No, 2..... 5.65 @ U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.75 @ Oatmeal, per bushel of 260 lbs..... 5,00 @ Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0,671@ Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.90 @ Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.32 @ Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.55 @ Lard, per lbs..... 0.101@ Cheese, per lbs...... 0.10 @ 104c | said estate:

ful havoc among the young children of the city and suburbs. Very many deaths, are reported. WANTED,

QUEREC.-Scarlet fever and croup are making fear-

AN APPRENTICE. Apply to J. CROWE, Black and White Smith, No. 37, Bonaventure St., Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF SAMUEL ATCHESON, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "East" on or about the 2nd of June last, and got off the Steamer at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his step-father HENRY PAISLEY at the office of this paper. (United States Papers will confer a favor by copying.)

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of teaching the French and English languages. One hundred dollars will be given for ten months' teaching. Teachers to provide their hoard and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid. Address, P. Carey, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELT for the K. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class R. MALE TEACHER, Salary Liberal. Must be well recommended, application (if by letter, prepaid) to be made to the Very Revd. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P. P. Belleville, Aug. 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1871.

WILLIAM FAHEY.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TAIL CHAPUT, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. Johnster, 22nd Sept. 4871.

J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF HONORA WELSH, a native of the Parish of Killure, County Kercy, Ireland, who was in Griffin-00 town, Montreal, in 1853. She was then expecting .00 two of her sisters from Ireland. Any information respecting either of them will be thankfully received .15 by their anxious sister, Catharine, (now Mrs Charles .15 Martin) at Cobourg, Ont. Should this meet the eye .45 of either of them, they will relieve the anxiety of their sister by corresponding with Mrs. Catharine .05 Martin, Cobourg, Ont.

Cohourg, Sept. 25, 1871.

-0.20

5.75

PUBLIC NOTICE

5,70 IS hereby given that the undersigned has accepted 2.90the estate of the late Dame CHARLOTTE TARRIEU 3,00 TAILLANT DELANAUDIERE, widow of the late 1.473 Honorable Barthelemy Joliette, in his lifetime of -5.20the town of Joliette, under benefit of inventory, and -0.69that the office of the said estate will be at Mr. A. 0.00 Magnan's office, Notary of the said town of Joliette, 0.34 who is authorised by the undersigned for him and in 0.00 0.11 his name esqualite, to administer the affairs of the

i to	Cheese, per lbs 0.10 @ 104c	and estate: Joliette, 9th October, 1871.
		G. DELAUNADIERE.
itur-	MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.	and a construction of the second s
olice	Aug. 14, 1871,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
ling	RETAIL WHOLESAL	CANADA,)
reet,		PROVINCE OF QUERRE, SUPERIOR COURT.
who	Se Se Se Se Flour # 100 lbs0 00 to 1 80 − 1 70 to 0 00	District of Montreal.
ifety iuch	Oatmeal, """0 00 "0 00 0 00 "0 00	NO. 657.
city	Indian Mcal, (Ohio)1 50 " 0 90 1 40 " 0 00	In the matter of RAPHAEL CAMIRANT,
fdis-	GRAIN.	An Insolvent.
bout	Wheat 护 56 lbs0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00	Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November- next, Raphael Camirant will apply to the said
	Barley " " 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00	Court for a discharge under the said Act.
gion	Penso " "	DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE.
sides wint	Oats 6045 0 50 0 00 0 00 Buckwheat070 0 75 0 00 0 00	Attys for Insolvent.
oint ions	Indian Corn. (Ohio)0 00 " 0 00 0 00 0 00	NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-seventh
ered	Ryc, '	day of September last past (1871) at the town of
d to	Flax Seed "	Joliette, in the District of Joliette, Francois Bourgoin
real		has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of
tates tion, (MEATS.	the late Basile Bro dif Pominville, in his lifetime
nuse-	Beef, per 1b	of the Parish of Lacheray in the said District, in his lifetime tentleman, and of the late Lisette Bourgoin
con-	Park, "	his wife.
the	Lamb, per lb	Montreal, 11th October, 1871.
lon	Veal, per Ib	FRANCOIS BOURGOIN,
the at a	Beef, per 100 [bs	Per his Attorney, EDMEND DADNADD
nited.	Pork, fresh 4 0 00 4 0 00 6 00 4 6 50	EDMUND BARNARD.
nian	MISCELLANEOUS,	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
re-	Potatoes, per bag (new)0 40 40 50 0 00 40 00 Turnios	Dist. of Montreal. J. FOR LOWER CANADA.
ities	Turnips "0 00 "0 00 0 60 "0 00 Hars "0 00 "0 00 0 00 "0 00	THE Fourth day of September, one thousand eight
pre- rson	Har.s. "0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Woodcock, "0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 0t	hundred and seventy-one.
the	Shipe	No. 973.
y, on	Plover,0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00	ADOLPHE ROY & ARTHUR ROY, both Mer-
the	DARY PRODUCE.	chants and copartners of the City and District of
cago sere,	Dutter, fresh, per 1b 0 23 " 0 27 0 00 " 0 00	Montreal, and there carrying on business, as such, under the name and firm of "ADOLPHE ROY &
that	" salt,0 15 " 0 20 0 00 " 0 00 Cheese,0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00	CIE.," PLAINTIFFS.
s to	Cheese,	P8.
the	$1 \text{ MaxL}_{2} \text{ Surger partly} = 0.16 + 0.19 + 0.00 + 0.00$	ANTOINEISAAC DEVEAUX, heretofore Merchant
the	Honey, per lb0 10 " 0 12 0 00 " 0 00	of the Parish of St. Justine of Newton, and ac-
pre- s of	Lard per lb 0 12 4 0 15 0 10 4 0 00	tually absent from this Province, in the Disfrict of
nder-	I DECRIPTION INTO THE OTHER OF ICE OF ICE	
y to		IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs, Le- Blane, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plain-
nerly	Haddock 0 07 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00	tiffs in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph
tion.	[Apples, per [arrel0 00 " 0 00 2 00 " 2 25	Octave Pauze, one of the bailiffs of the said
	Hay	Superior Court on the writ of summons in this
	Straw	
		his domicile in the Province of Quebee in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal,
umin,		that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be
$_{2,25}^{r, T}$		twice inserted in the French language, in the news-
liam,	HemPk Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 25 to 27	paper of the Crty of Montreal, called La Minerve,
J. N.	do do No. 2	and twice in the English language, in the news paper of the said city, called Tauz WITNESS be noti-
1, M.	Slaughter No. 1	fied to appear before this Court, and there to answer
eaux, . Au-	do No. 200 to 00	the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after
id, i :	The second	the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon
n, 2:	do do heavy40 to 43 Grained do40 to 43	the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid,
ey, 2;	Solirs large 29 to 36	the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to
West-	do small	trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.
odoin, dand,	Trips, Guidening (the start	(By order),
aniel,		HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.8 C.
ev, J.	d_0 (18 to 26 lbs, per dozen),	1,00,
ville	Sheep-Skin linings	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
ogue, : Os-	Harness	Dist. of Montreal. J FOR LOWER CANADA.
ghan,	Dimited Cow, per 1000,	NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MAR-
ia, C.		GUERITE DUFAUX, of the City and District of
-	Patent Cow do 18 to 19	Monucal, whe of bobbin to hor to bin And,
Casey,	Rough	of the same place, burgess, from whom she is sepa- rated as to property, has instituted before the said
Elroy, 2; J.	might our offertil the transferrer in the	Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separa-
2; W	and the second se	tion as to body (separation de corps) from her said
2:J		husband; which said action was returned before the
adley		- Court on the 28th day of August last, past under the
ກ, 2 ຄໍາ	RATE SCHOOL of Picton, P. E. Co., a First-Class MALE TEACHER, to enter on his duties in No.	5 No. 1469. - Montreal, 26th September, 1871.
В., Т	Internal and contract, to career out and the fire in the	

SACERDOS.

DEVOTION TO THE HOLY FATHER.

On Sunday, Oct 8th, the ceremony of formally handing the Bishop of Ottawa, His Lordship Bishop Gniges, the address resolved to be presented to his foliness the Pope last Jane, on the occasion of his Pontifical jubilee, was performed in the Cathedral.

It will be remembered that the Jubilee called forth in that city an extraordinary amount of rejoic-ing. It was resolved that the Address to Pope Pius should be written by a skilled chirographer, forming a volume in the highest style of the chirographist's and binder's art, and a committee was entrusted with this agreeable task. The committee at once commenced their sittings and after a short time the ways and means department fell into the hands of Rev. D. Dullanquet, 2; Brandon, Vt., Rev. G Mr. P. O'Meara, of whose stewardship some account

will be found below. At two o'clock, His Lordship Bishop Guiges took ent parishes and the members of the committee,

Mr, Moore A. Higgins in a few well chosen words requested permission to introduce the representa-Permission beind graciously granted, Mr. Higgins then formally presented to the Bishop, Mr. R. W. Scott, M. P. P., as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa, and Mr. E. P. Dorion as representative of the French Canadian Catholics. The speaker having stated that these gentlemen were

template. Now everything is changed, and irruptions and that which has been exhibited in spect to the late raid on Manitoba. The authority vented any serious injury being done to either per or property, and the annoyance suffered by

colonists was comparatively slight. How nobly the other hand, has England come forward to immediate help of the victims of the Chier catastrophe! And these acts of kindly service we strange to say, coincident. At the very time the British Government was issuing instructions the Dominion of Canada to offer Chicago all military tents and blankets in their possession, United States authorities were taking pains to vent any ill results from the malicious madness O'Neill and his myrmidons. Not the least wone ful circumstance in this change from animosity amity, is the fact that the New York Herald, form England's bitterest foe rejoices in the reconciliat Long may this state of things continue.

REMITTANCES OF RECEIVE.

La Guerre, Mrs. Quinn, S2; Athelstan, J. Dur. 2; Sommerset, Rev. D. Matte, 2; Fontenoy, Doyle, 2; Boston, Mass., J. A. Sallenger, 2, Riviere du Loup, Rev. L. Blais, 1; Fort Willi Caissy, 3; Picton, A. Shannon, 2; Frampton, FitzGerald, 1.50; Kingsbridge, Rev. A. Wassere FIZTERAID, 1.50; KINGSDUIDGE, Rev. A. Wasserea 2; Notre Dame de Levis, Rev. A. Vallee, 2; St. drews, P. Maloney, 2; St. Johns, F. H. Marchand Fort Covington, N. Y., Rev. M. C. Stanton, Oshawa, C. Walsh, 2; St. Hyacinthe, M. Buckley, Rawdon, P. Mason, 3; Ottawa, J. W. Ryan, 2; W. nort, Rev. J. (Uppercl. 2), Doublem, New J. Levi-nort, Rev. J. (Uppercl. 2), Doublem, New J. Levi-and. port, Rev. J. O'Donnell, 2; Dunham, Rev. J. Joc Beauharnais, Rev. Dr. Charland, 2; Monckl A. Sutherland, 1; Milford, P. Bond, 1; Port Day Rev. N. Levesque, 2; Mount St. Patrick. Rev McCormac, 4; Osceala, P. Aughney, 1; Eganv L. Curley, 2; Hamilton, R. S. Baxter, 2; Ganano P. Hanley, 2; Hammon, L. & Inkley, 2; Hammon, 1.
 P. Hanley, 2; West Shefford, J. Doonan, 2; goode, W. F. Kearns, 4; Vankleek Hill, R. Cregl 2; St. Regis, Rev. F. Marcoux, 2; St. Sophia McKenna 2; Ulverton, D. Mooney, 4.

Montreal, 26th September, 1871 LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attornics ad litem, Of said Dame Dufaux.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--OCT. 20, 1871.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. de la Bouillerie has just laid before the House a singularly clear report of the financial position of France, which is anything but cheering. France has a debt-only a portion of which is consolidated-

The yearly interest on which amounts to 723,000,000f. An accumulation of deficits amounting" 673,000,000f. A budget of expenses amounting to . 2,500,000,000f. A departmental dttto amcunting to .. 300,000,000f.

Which brings up the expenditure France has to face the fearful total of 4,276,000,000f. Or in English money, £171,040,000!

A Bible woman, distributing tracts in the south of France, was arrested by a sentinel of the National Guard. The people clamored for her release, but the officer said: "Those Jesuits who want to prevent us from disseminating Republican books shall not spread their own." But in making out his report he discovered that she and her books were Protestant, and apologizing immediately, set her free. "Rising Infidelity," says Evangelical Christendom, " looks favorably upon Protestantismbut as a stepping-stone out of Roman Catho-licism into free-thinking." Whatever may be the reason for the permission granted by the authorities, it is certain that in one way and another the truth is being widely circulated and cagerly received.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS .- The disarmament of the National Guards is proceed. ing with the utmost tranquility all over France. At Marseilles alone in there any difficulty expected ; and the Maire of that city has been already in consultation with M. Thiers. Throughout the rest of France the disenvolment of the so-called citizen soldiers is a decidedly popular measure.

RETURN OF THE GERMANS .- The department of the Seine et Oise is totally evacuated. and other three are nearly clear of German troops. The manifestations by French people led to some disturbances on Sunday evening at St. Denis. The inhabitants of Corbeil indulged in such loud rejoicings that the Prussian commander imposed a fine.

M. JULES SIMON AND THE INTERNATIONAL. -M. Jules Simon, perhaps the most unpopular man, certainly the most unpopular Minister in France is being constantly twitted with the fact that he belongs to the International, in which society he is No. 606. The Gaulois. without actually naming him, professes to give a report of his examination before the Committee of Enquiry into the causes of the civil war. The President is represented as putting the following supplementary questions: "It has been often said, sir, that you belong to a-Universal Society, is that true ?" " Mon Dien, sir, in my position I have to sign so many things that I have not time to read, that perhaps-it is possible-you understand; but anyhow I have never taken any part in the acts of that society, to which actually I do not belong." "You do not belong to it—Have you sent in your resignation?" "My resignation? Ah, you open to me quite a new view; I shall send it in as soon as I leave this." "Ouite useless," interrupts the President, "that would look as if you were acting under pressure from | tion, which shews no signs of abatement. They us; besides, our commission is to ascertain facts -and this fact is now ascertained."

ITALY.

Citorio to be painted rose colour ; suggestive, I presume, of the couleur de rose which cannot with much probability be expected to characterize the debates of the Parliament there to be assembled. It is said that an American society has purchased a spacious site in the very centre of Rome, on which it proposes to build an immense Protestant temple, that is to rival, in size and splendour, the finest edifices of old

Rome.

THE POPE'S FAMILY .-- On the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the Holy Father celebrated Mass in the Sistine Chapel, and gave Communion to a large number of the faithful. It was noticed that his features were lighted up with an expression of happiness. A circumstance had happened in his own family to delight him. His grand-nicce, the Countess Luigia Mastai, had received the veil of religion in the Convent of the Oblates of the Tor de Speechi. Several persons of distinction were present at the ceremony. Amongst them was the Countess Giuseppina Mastai, sister of the nun, who is also herself preparing to take the veil; also her two brothers, whom the Pope is having educated at the Collegio Capranica. The new Oblate will be called in Religion Sister Maria Pia. His Holiness sent her a present of a beautiful ivory crucifix.

THE POPE'S HEALTH .- A Roman correspondent writes to a Dublin contemporary :-Your readers will be glad to hear that the health of the Holy Father is not only excellent but is even better than could possibly be hoped for at his advanced age. It is really marvellous to see how strong he is, and how vigorous in mind as well as body. His physician, Dr. Viale Prela, remarked to some friends the other day, that it was a mystery to find the Pope getting younger, instead of older, day by day. Truly the hand of God is here, and we may hope that he will live to see the day when the paste-board throne which Victor Eminanuel has dared to set up under the shadow of the rock of Peter will be torn to pieces, and scattered to the wind.

ROME, Oct. 13-It is asserted that many congregations of Catholic orders are about to leave this city and go to England and America, where they propose to found convents.

The prefect of the Gironde has annulled by the decision of the Municipal Council of Libourne, by which the Christian Brothers were ordered to be expelled from the schools, and to be replaced by lay teachers.

Count Prosper Balbo has written to the Unita Catholica protesting against the insult to his father's memory done by the municipality of Rome in bringing the Statute of Cesar Balbo through the breach at Porta Pia surrounded with brigands. The letter is accompanied with a donation for the Pope.

STATE OF ITALY .- Things are rapidly coming to a crisis in the principal towns of Italy. The cries "down with the ministry!" "down with the monarchy !" are becoming common in the streets and squares.

GERMANY.

TERRORISM IN ALSACE .- The German authorities have sent a communication to the priests of the annexed territories, in which it is stated that the Government holds them, the priests, responsible for the Anti-German agitaare moreover informed that they will be rigorously watched, their sermons examined, and any

Vienna as completely under his thumb as he has long had those of Munich, Stutgardt, and Carlsruhe. The Austrian Empire must be overthrown, and to do this must first be divorced from Catholicity. From every quarter of Germany the warning comes that Europe is on the verge of a religious war.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS .- The German or anti-Papal Ministry and party at Vienna have been completely extinguished by the elections just now concluded; and the Catholic and federal party have the requisite two-thirds majority. To mitigate the unconcealed antipathy of the new Austrain Cabinet, and, if possible, to conciliate the Catholic and anti-German majority in the Reichsrath, Bismarck has proposed to Bcust that Austria and Germany should make a joint representation to the Florence Cabinet with a view to the adjustment of the differences between the Holy See and the excommunicated Robber-King. The maximum of their generous intentions towards the Pope, however, is limited to a suggestion to the Florence Cabinet that their own law of guarantees should be faithfully carried into effeet, and that all the religious and academical institutions within the walls of Rome should escape spoliation. By way of revenge for their defeat the anti-Catholic party threaten to absent themselves for the sittings of the Reichsrath. The German members were absent from the Bohemian Diet on the 16th ultimo. A declaration on their part was read, justifying their nonparticipation in the debate by the illegality of the Diet, in consequence of the prerogatives asserted by the Crown. They protest against any illegal votes that may be passed, and request that the Governor will | DR. J. BALL & Co., Oculists : bring their declaration to the notice of the Government.

In a town in Ohio, not long ago, the women went in bands of two and three with their knitting and sewing into the dram shops of the place, and spent the whole day with their work, and talking politely on various topics. Husbands and friends came in, saw how things looked, and had not the courage to step to the bar and drink. This was kept up for several days, and the result was every shop in the place was closed.

The woman suffrage question is to be formally tested in Philadelphia. A lady of that city a few days since, accompanied by her legal adviser, went before the Board of Assessors, and demanded to be registered and assessed as a voter, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, and therefore entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizenship. The canvassers objected on account of her sex, when her adviser read the law, explaining that citizenship was not confined to sex, that from the foundation of the government women had been recognized as citizens and that now, under the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, they were justly entitled to the privileges of citizenship equally with men. Her name was then registered, and a certificate of assessment given her. Next she paid her taxes, and

not more than two or three years of age, got off .--There was no harm, of course, in this part of the act yet there were circumstances connected with it which may well cause reflection. The lady had hold of the child's wrist, and carried it swinging in one

hand, from the car to the pavement. Suppose the child's shoulder had been dislocated by the act: or suppose it had given such a sudden tension to the muscles and surrounding ligament as to produce inflammation ; would the mother have opposition to Germany severely punished. The considered herself the one to be blamed? It is sometime distressing to see how these little ones are handled. While passing over gutters or other bad places in the pavement or street, nothing is more common than to see them snatched suddenly by the hand and hurled across such places regardles of consequence. It is painful enough for an adult to be suspended for a few moments only by one hand, even when he has sufficient time to nerve the muscles for the effort; but it must be equally painful to the little ones who are handled as violently as they often are It is an extremely dangerous practice, to say the least, and the wonder is that so few serious accidents happen from the ill-treatment. If mothers and nurses who have the general care of children, would reflect upon the dangers that may arise from such hastiness in action, they would see at once the force of our remarks, and the propriety of taking a firmer hold of those they wish to carry. NAMES OF COUNTRIES .- Europe signifies a country of white complexion ; so named because the inhabit ants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa. Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that geographers placed it between Europe and Africa. Africa signiges the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain,-Spain, a country of rabbits or conics. This country was once so infested with these ani-mals, that the inhabitants petitioned Augustus for an army ts destroy them. Italy, a country of pitch; from its yielding great quantities of black pitch. Gau', modern France, signifies yellow-haired as yellow hair charcterized its first inhabitants,-Hibernia, as utmost, or last habitation ; for beyond this, westward, Phonicians, we are told, never extended their voyages. Britain, the country of tin ; as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent island. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phanician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EYES CURED, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated, 'cure guaranteed," by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & CO' S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimoninls of curce, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philoso-phical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Daylon, Ohio,

writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vita Eye Cups.

P. O. Box 957. Reader please notice the permanent cure of Dr. Alex. R. Wyeth of Atchison, Washington Co. Pa. wrote to a friend of his on August 16th, 1871, nearly one year after his first certificate :--

"The certificate of mine you see published by Dr. J. Ball & Co. of New York with Mealy, Irwin, Botkin & Boyd. Certificate certified before Judge Birch is not only my Certificate but emphatically true to the letter.

" I wrote this letter with the Right Eye closed using the left Eye that was blind, and further more there is a Lady in my neighbourhood who by using the Patent Cups was relieved of the necessity of using glasses, altogether her Sight was perfectly restored.

" In short the Patent Eye Cups act on most correct philosophical Principles and that is simply a System of Dry Cupping particularly adopted by the constructions of the Eye Cups for rounding up the Corneal of the Eye which always becomes that as age approaches or that condition of the Eve in which it becomes necessary to use Glasses. They also meet the necessities in the treatment of many of the deseases of the Eye and Optic Nerve that can not be reached by any other means. " Yours Truly,

"DR. ALEX. R. WYETH."

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4th, '71.

Gents,-I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Roudebush. After testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied that they are what they purport to be. After wearing glasses for 19 years for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

Very respectfully yours, Rev. J. Spooner, Blooming Valley, Crawford Co., Pa.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. W. P. Martin, Bolton, S. C., a worthy Minister of the Church. It was addressed to the Editor of the Working Christian, Charleston, S.C. He says: "Bro, Gaines,—I write this without my spectacles I am using Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Eye Cups. They are the very thing for the Eyes, I first, saw the account of them in the Working Christian."

"FENTON, MICH, July 17, 1871.

"DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups I have been slow in my operations but work on a sure Plan.

"People are afraid of being humbugged; but I have convinced them of reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored, my Son's Eye Sight, who was Blind in his right Eye, since he was a lad, the Optic Nerve was injured, after applying your Patent a few times, he can read with that Eye unassisted; he can Shoot as many Birds from the Cherry Tree with his right Eye that was blind as any other Person.

"I have applied the Patent Eye Copy with my Optic attachments to two Persons Eyes who are near Sighted, their Sight is improving at an astonishing rate.

" My old Eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

"Many Blessings on the Inventors of the Patent Eye Cups for the Great Good they have done to suffering humanity. "I remain,

" Most Respectfully,

affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long. I am, very truly yours,

HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thou. sands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new; spectacles discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectaeles and surgical operations useless. served. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please sond their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free by return of mail.

Write to DR. J. BALL & Co., No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

Der Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonics and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Wisslow's Soothig Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleep-less night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrap to the baby, and a portion of the gootning sprap to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single tral of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Be sure and call for

" MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations,

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteem. ed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTH-MA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all

Dealers in Medicine. "Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with facsimile of the proprietors,

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

on outside wrapper of box, and private government

stamp attached to each box. This care in putting up the Troches is impor-tant as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES .- Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL,] August 5th, 1871.

having obtained a receipt for the sum, is therefore ready for voting.

HANDLING CHILDREN.—The other day a horse-car stopped, and a lady with a small child, apparently

TRANSFER OF THE PARLIAMENT .- It has been reported to a Cabinet Council, held the other day at the Palazzo Braschi, that it will be absolutely impossible to get the repairs and alterations at Monte Citorio completed in time to tell this to all who wish to listen to you." to have the new Chamber and its offices in a state of readiness to receive their occupants by | tends to propose to the chamber several religious November. The consequence of this is, that no date is as yet announced for the assembling in Prussia, as it is in France, and as is requirof Parliament. When it does meet, it is not ed by the constitution of 1849; another to exto be a new session, but simply the continuance | clude the clergy from the inspection of the of that which had commenced at Florence before the last prorogation. The reason is, that his Majesty the King has a horror of delivering a speach from the throne in Rome. By merely continuing the session, instead of commencing a new one, no speech will be needed.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—Few ends have been more awful than that of an architect, or rather builder, named Morelli, who had the management of the public works now progressing in Rome. He had mounted a high scaffolding, and whilst up there had got into a passion with a number of the workmen, who were asking for a holiday on the morrow, which was the Feast of the Nativity of the B. Virgin, and in fact refusing to work on that day. The wretch-ed man uttered blasphemies in his anger; and amongst other wicked expressions he shouted out, "I know nothing of your Madonna or your I y to put down Catholic schools in Alsace, he Christ either !" At that very moment his has decided, according to the Multhausenor foot slipped, and he fell from the scaffold on to Alsacian, that the denominational school admithe pavement of the street, and was killed on the spot.

NOMINATION TO ITALIAN SEES .- The sincerity of those who framed the law of Guarantees is about to be tested. One of its pro visions renounces all interference on the part of that Revolution and Catholicity are the two Government in the nomination to Bishoprics. powers most to be dreaded in the present. He More than half the Sees of Italy are now is, therefore, said to be busy scheming allinees vacant, and the Pope has resolved to fill them for the twofold purpose of crushing Communism, up. He does so, not in execution of the law and of reducing Catholicity to a state of impotof Guarantees, which, he repeats, he rejects ence. The first alliance is against the Com-with all his soul, but in virtue of his Apostolic mune. It is said that Germany, Russia, authority, desiring to supply pastors to the Austria, Italy, Spain, and England, will join flocks which are most in want of them. It will the coalition. The object of the allies will be be interesting to see whether this clause of the to preserve the peace of Europe by opposing any Guarantees is honestly put in practice by the fresh attempt at war, which revolutionary Italian Government.

Villa Albani, intended to be converted into a ciate an entente cordiale between Bismark and Royal residence. It is said that the Prince Beust for the purpose of concerted opposition wants a million of *lire* (£40,000) for it. The to the decree of the Vatican Council. In the bargain is a hard one, but it will have to be meantime Russia is making up to Turkey, with

German prefect of Strasburg is reported to have said to some of the leading citizens-" Indulgence has its limits; the iron hand of Prussia will now make itself felt, and I authorise you

It is said that the Prussian government inreforms-one to make eivil marriages obligatory schools, and another to dispense with the requirements imposed on the students of theology to pursue their studies in the Episcopal colleges. There is also talk about the minister of religion and instruction ordering a new translation of the Bible to take the place of Luther's. This was determined on several years ago, but has never been carried into effect.

A Congress of Old Catholies, under the lead of Dr. Dollinger and other anti-Infallibilists, has been held at Munich, to protest against the excessive claims of the Papacy, and to promote a union of all Catholic Churches.

A RELIGIOUS WAR IMMINENT .- The Dublin Post has the following remarks on the German nistration, established by the Civil Commissioners in Alsace, is to be henceforth carried on without restriction as to creed. The German Chanceller seems to be much of the same mind as the leader of the Tory party in England, France may venture to make. For the second The negotiations still go on for the purchase coalition only Austria and Italy are looked of Prince Torlonia's property, the celebrated upon as likely allies. It is intended to nego-

.

WHAT IS VITALITY?-Some philosophers call it Animal Magnetism, some Mervous Force, others Caloric, but by whatever name it may be called, the thing meant is the main spring of existence; it is the principle we inherit, and which may be nourished by proper attention to the requirements of the bedy and the avoidance of excesses; it is wasted or destroyed overtaxing the mind with study or anxiety and intemperate indulgences, indeed, it requires an expenditure of vitality for every thought or action. When the body and the brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste ; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it; in other words, the expendi-ture is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach and Lungs, and Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the only pre-paration known which imparts this vitality directly, and consequently the power to overcome disease, 15

The Blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain, in a healthy struck. A Royal residence must be had; the King will not reside at the Quirinal. His Majesty is at present hunting in the valley of Aosta. The facade of the Palace of Monte Until such time as Bismark gets the ruler of Majesty is a present hunting in the valley of Aosta. The facade of the Palace of Monte Majesty is a present hunting in the valley of Aosta. The facade of the Palace of Monte Majesty is a present hunting in the valley of Majesty is a present hunting in the valley of Aosta. The facade of the Palace of Monte Majesty is a present hunting in the valley of Aosta. The facade of the Palace of Monte Majesty is a present hunting in the valley of Majesty is a present hunting in the valley of Aosta. The facade of the Palace of Monte Majesty is a present hunting in the valley of Majesty is a

REV. ISAAC MORTON."

CAMBORO, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- It has been along times ince I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing Beforce using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent

ease. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups was of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in youth. A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which J

have on my place, was affected very badly with nearsightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came much pleasure in recommending them as the most to me to have the Eye Cups applied to her eyes, the public. and, strange to say, after a few applications, (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do before.

The patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many cars, for the benefit you may confer on suffering humanity,

Yours most truly, ISAAC BOWMAN, Camboro, Haldimand Co., C. W.

Copy of certificate received from Claysville, Washngton County, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1871 :

Dr. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen : - I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups they are the *ne plus ultra* of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases of both acute, and what is called chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit but on the contrary, detrimental, and great expense. My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expressed herself, Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitnally reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audiences everywhere that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eyo Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-penny | Montreal, 9th August, 1971

MR. J. D. LAWLOR :

Sin,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufac-tured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GAUTIMER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR : DEAR SIR, In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to

ful and dura-ful and dura-Most respectfully, J. R. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sun,-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have everytried, for the use of families and manufacturers. Respectfully, The Directness of Villa Maria.

HOTEL DIEU DE ST HYACINTHE. 11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:

Sun,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DIEN, ST. HYACINTHE.

Mutilated Limbs (if no bones are broken) made good as new by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

LES CURE ET MARGUILLIERS DE L'ŒUVRE ET FABRIQUE de la paroisse de Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session, asking that the Act 33 Victoria chapter 52 entitled: "An act to amend the Act of the 32nd Victoria Chapter 72, respecting the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges," be amended in such a manner as to allow the Court or a Judge to appoint the commissioner who, by the Act, should be named by the purty or the parties interested, in the event of the latter's refusal to name any, or of a vacancy occuring amongst the said commissioners, and for other purposes generally



CONTRACTION OF FORE	JOB-PRINTER,	SEWING MACHINES,	GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,	9. Over-worked cycs; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bolies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or
WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTAIUO.	CONNER OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. ST. JOHN STR.,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness
THIS Institution is directed by the Nuns of the			åc.,	the loss of sight.
Congregation of Notre Dame, who have charge of the most celebrated establishments for young ladies, in	MONTREAL.		No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET,	Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate
the Dominion.		CASH PRICE LIST.	MONTREAL.	beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or if
The system of education embraces the English	PROGRAMME OF TUITION			using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee
and French languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, drawing, painting and every kind of useful	. IN THE	····	ALL ORDERS FUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	a cure in every case where the directions are follow- ed, or we will refund the money.
and ornamental needle work.	LYCEUM OF VARENNES.	PRINCIPAL OFFICE :		
Scholastic year, 10½ months.	·		F. A. QUINN,	2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE
Terms :	PREPARATORY COURSE.	365 NOTRE DAME STREET,	2. A. COINN,	From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants
Per Month.	French and English Reading. Mental Arith-		ADVOCATE,	some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and re-
Board and Tuition. (English and French.) \$6.00	metic. Writing.	MONTREAL.	No. 49, St. James Street,	finement, in our country, may be seen at our office.
Music	FIRST YEAR. The Elements of French and those of English		MONTREAL	Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, it the New York Tribane, writes: "J. Ball, of our
Bul and Bodding.	Grammar Sacred History, Reading in French and		MONTREAL.	city, is a conscientions and responsible man, who
Washing 1.00	in English. Arithmetic. Expisionary Art. writing.	. ERANCH OFFICES :		is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-
	Vocal Music. Geography.	QUEBEC : 22 ST. JOHN STREET.	JOLIETTE COLLEGE.	tion,"
Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for	SECOND YEAR.	QUEBEC :	THE above Institution is situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of the Diocess of	Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this
by the parents.	Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of Eng- lish Grammar. History of Canada (French Domin-	ST. JOHN, N. B :- 82 KING STREET.	Montreal. A Steamboat leaves Montreal twice a	note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen
Payments must be made invariably in advance.	(and the Commercial Rates).		week (Tuesday and Friday) for Lanoraic, in connec-	days, and this morning perused the entire contents
(Quarterly.) The Convent having been considerably enlarged	Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Writing. French	HALIFAX, N. S.:-103 BARRINGTON STREET.	tion with the Joliette Rail-road.	of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye.
there is ample accommodation for at least fifty	and English Reading. Translation of English into French, Vocal Music. Geography.		Able Teachers are always provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to	Truly am 1 grateful to your noble invention, may
boarders.	THIRD YEAR.	DOTAT	impart a good and solid education. The health,	Heaven bless and preserve you. 1 have been using
Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.	Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and	ROYAL	morals and manners of the pupils will be an object	spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.
	of English Grammar. Translation of English into		of peculiar attention. The course of Instruction in- cludes a complete Classical and Commercial Educa-	Truly Yours, PROF, W. MERRICK
KEARNEY & BRO.,	I French and French into English. Book-Keeping	INSURANCE COMPANY.	tion. Particular attention will be given to the	REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass. Cured of
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,	by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution		French and English languages, as well as to Arith-	Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Stunding in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.
PRACIICAL PLONIBLICO,	and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture.	FIRE AND LIFE:	metic and Book-keeping.	E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,	Notions of Algebra and Geometry, History of Can-		TERMS :	Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory
BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS,	ada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geo-	Cupital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.	Board and Tuition	Ey Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest
DELLI HANGHIN, ALLINE	graphy. Tuition in English is on the same footing as in	FIRE DEPARTMENT.	Payable half-yearly in advance.	Invention of the age.
Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers,	French.		EXTRA.	All persons wishingfet ull particulars, certificates
-699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET,	Book-Receing in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transac-	Advantages to Fire Insurers	Piano\$ 20	of cures, prices, &c., will paces send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of
MONTREAL.	tions.	1 The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of	Viølin 15 Drawing 4	forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to
	The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and	the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch :	Bed and Bedding 10	DR. J. BALL & CO.,
JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	health of Pupils. Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instru-	1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd, Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.	Washing 6	P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.
THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they	mental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given	3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-	The Annual Session Commences on he FIFTH	For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAB
Burry ware many or gold business and hope, by shirt	'I to them ; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that	derate rates.	SEPTEMBER.	I SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myonic At.
attention to business and moderate charges, to merit	N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or	4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-	C. BEAUDRY, Principal.	tachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has
a share of its patronage KEARNEY & BRO.	third year of the Course, will have to stand an ex-	fected for a term of years.	CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	proved a certain cure for this disease. Bend for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste
	amination and prove that they have made satisfac-	The Directors invite Allention to a few of the Advantages		no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your
OWEN M'CARVEY	tory progress. Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the	the " Doug I' offers to ite life Auguran :	COMMERCIAL ACADEMY	nose and disfigure your face.
	latter going out of the House only for their meals).	1 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and		Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in
MANUFACTURER	at the following rates :	Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-	MONTREAL.	the market. The success is unparalleled by any
OF EVERY STYLE OF	Boarders	ship. 2nd. Moderate Premiums.	THE Opening of the Classes of the above Institu-	other article. All persons out of employment of
	Half-Boarders 10.00 The children of the Parish of Varennes standing	3rd. Small Charge for Management.	tion will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEP-	those wishing to improve their circumstances, who ther gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,	in an exceptional position with regard to the Es	Act, riompt betweenen of Oranno.	TEMBER next, in the New School Building crected	living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds
	tablishment, their parents will have to come to an	5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.	on the "Plateau," by the Catholic School Commis- sioners of Montreal.	of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAV To
Nos. 7 , AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET,	understanding with the Director of the College. Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the	6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured	The Opening has been deferred till this date to	live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Infor- mation furnished on receipt of twenty cents to page
(2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)	other school requisites, at current prices.	amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount,	allow the Completion of divers essential works	for cost of printing materials and return postage
	Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each	every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.	about the building. For the Prospectus—and further particulars—ap-	Address
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Orders from all parts of the Province carefull		gent, Montrea.	U. E. ARCHAMBAULT.	No. 91 L berty Street, Fow Yerk
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