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# The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

NO. 41.

MONA THE VESTAL.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF ST. PATRICK.

BY MRS. ANNA H. DORSEY.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

"It is a bright myth; and death effaces the sacrifice," said Abaris, thoughtfully. "If, then, O Clotaire, my friend, the thought of the dead Mona inspires thee more fully with that active principle of good without which the longest life is valueless, cherish it. The softer emotions of our nature need discipline, equally with the baser passions: whatever feeds them insidiously exposes the noble soul to the dangers of sensuality," replied the bard, with an air of grave affection.

"Noble Abaris, let thy superior wisdom be my safeguard," replied the young noble, with proud humility. "Thou art always calm, and canst well guide the reins of my impetuous will."

"Calm! Am I calm now?" asked Abaris, abruptly.

"As calm and as cold as yonder sky," replied Clotaire.

"Thou art deceived. My impetuous nature is only chained by a powerful will, which makes the pursuit of virtue its chief aim. But that which passed to-day on the plains of Magh-Breagh has roused all my inner self to a fierce perturbation. I would have avenged by one fell blow the outrage of this daring Patricius, who now seeks by stratagem what the Romans of other days sought by violence. Even now those lights which dance mockingly from his tents over the dark waves of the Boyne, rouse up the chained menials of my will to tumult and violence. But what a comedy is individual wrath against such monstrous provocation! Erin shall never be dishonored in me. It shall not go down to posterity that one of her bards was the assassin of a defenceless stranger, although that stranger hath come with guile and insult to the foot of our throne—and altar."

"But why heed so despicable an enemy, O Abaris? He is alone and defenceless. What is there to fear?"

"That which human power cannot sway," replied Abaris, gloomily. "You stranger fills my soul with trouble. Even now there is wailing and weeping in the temple for the woe his coming foreshadows. He must be possessed of knowledge beyond mortal sense; or how dare he, unattended except by a few fanatics, and unarmed, throw open contempt on the Bealtic rites? If he is a mere spy, all will be well.—But come with me."

In another moment the Count of Bretagne was seated, with Abaris the bard, in a currage which lay moored among the sedges on the river bank. Abaris grasped the oars and pushed out from the shore. The oars boat beneath the sinewy strength of his arms, the light currage shot out across the mid-channel, riding the waves like a feather, and in a little while glided up on the sands of the opposite shore. Everything about the little camp of Patricius, toward which they directed their steps, was wrapped in silence and repose. After searching around in vain for some indications which might betray him as a spy or invader, and reconnoitering every inch of ground, without the least interruption, they retraced their steps in silence, when suddenly the curtain which hung before the entrance of the tent of Patricius was drawn aside, and a person came hastily out, who, forgetting to replace it, passed into one of the tents in the rear. Standing back in deep shadow, Abaris and Clotaire, without being themselves exposed to observation, saw all that was in the tent of Patricius. They saw him, and wondered at his majestic and benign aspect, his noble air and intellectual features, and the symmetry of his well proportioned frame. He was arrayed in the rich and flowing vestments of the Roman *patricii*, and wore, suspended by a chain of gold, an insignia of jewels and gold on his breast, which Abaris thought resembled those crosses which the Egyptians revered as emblems of immortality. He was refolding a parchment, which he secured carefully with cords of twisted silk, after which he knelt before a rude altar, on which stood a crucifix and taper, and folding his hands, bowed his head with an expression of great humility, after which he made a sign on his forehead, breast, and shoulders, which they could not comprehend, and uttered rapid and fervent words in a language which they could not distinguish, while his eyes, up-lifted, seemed to behold objects beyond mortal vision. They crept nearer,—for they see that he is so wrapped in adoration that he would not heed them if they stood before him,—and listen.—They both understand him now, as, in the chaste and majestic language of Rome, he pours out the eloquence of his pleading soul for Erin. How he beseeches his Lord, whom he calls Jesus, to enlighten their darkness, to strike off their fetters, to overthrow the idols and abolish the power of demons in this His own inheritance! How he implores the assistance of a Holy and Divine Spirit, of whose existence they have never heard, and beseeches him to

touch his lips with fire, that on the morrow he may preach salvation to the Gentiles, and, like Paul at Athens, make known to the rulers and princes of the people a crucified God.

Abaris, intent and silent, almost breathless, leaned forward, the fine lineaments of his face so motionless and pale that they looked like chiseled marble, while his large eyes glowed beneath his massive brows like living sparks. But Patricius uttered no more. His up-lifted face wore a look of wrapt contemplation, while his features shown with a light that was flowing back and forth, between heaven and him, like a tide of glory.

"It is time for us to be gone," whispered Abaris.

"Dost thou still feel troubled?" asked Clotaire, as they glided swiftly through the gloom towards the shore.

"More than before,—a thousandfold more than before," replied Abaris, in an agitated voice. "To whom does he pray? Whence the light that beamed around him, like the light of a new day beaming behind the eastern hills? He is some mighty enchanter or wondrous prophet! Already I feel the shadow of stupendous changes. Quick, Clotaire!—I am oppressed! I suffocate!—Away from this spot!—out, out on the foaming river! The wind rushes down on the flood tide—quick! out with the oars.—There—so! There!" he said, or rather gasped, as they threw themselves into the light currage, which, unmoored, was swept out by the violence of the tide, and danced about like a bubble on the foaming river. A few powerful sweeps of the oar steadied it, and turned its prow shoreward.

When they landed, it was nearly day-dawn. The herdsmen were already leading their flocks out toward the glades and pasture-lands, and the ways leading into Tara were filled with country-people, who were bringing their produce to market, in hopes of reaping a golden harvest in exchange for their commodities.

"We shall meet in a few hours in the hall of Tara," said Abaris, taking leave of Clotaire at the portals of his royal father's court. "Ha! here is my mother! Why abroad so early, my lady mother?"

"A happy and proud day to thee, Abaris, my son," said the lady, kissing his forehead, "and to thee, noble stranger, for whose coming I have watched since the departure of my guests. Pardon us if, too jealous of the honor of the vestals of NERF NAOM, of which order our fairest and dearest daughter is a member, we resented a slander which, at the time it was uttered, filled us with dread and horror. Pity our feelings when we thought that the sanctuary which shelters our daughter had been invaded by sacrilege."

"Royal lady, thou art too kind to a stranger. It is sufficient for me that I am justified, and cleared of a dishonorable imputation," replied the young noble, with a look of proud humility.

"We shall no longer be strangers, noble youth. Let me assume a mother's place in thy regard while thou art absent from the noble lady of Bretagne, who may well feel proud of her son. Abaris," said the lady, turning to speak to the bard. But he was gone; and, calling an attendant, she directed him to conduct the Count of Bretagne to the guest-chamber usually appropriated to royal visitors, and order refreshments.

At an early hour of the day, people began to throng up toward the hall of Tara. The minds of men were filled with vague apprehensions and expectations of some wonderful event, which for the time seemed to exclude all those sentiments of national pride which had heretofore governed them on these occasions. Murmurs and whispers ran from one to another, until the name of Patricius and the prophecy of the Arch-Druid were on every tongue.

At last a peal of martial music burst on the air, and the great portals of the hall of Tara were thrown open. To Clotaire of Bretagne, who had gone up in the suite of the King of Munster and obtained an advantageous position which commanded an uninterrupted view, the coup-d'œil was magnificent. The hall, five hundred feet long, was adorned with elegant pillars, which, like the walls, were incrustated with fine Italian marble. At the upper end was the throne, canopied over with rich silks heavily embroidered with gold, over which hung the shield and armorial quarterings of the monarch. This was surrounded by seats of honor, wrought of precious metals and ivory and decorated with jewels. The stalls or seats of the members of the Assembly were of highly-carved oak, and designated by the shields and insignia of the order of those to whom they were assigned.

The monarch has taken his seat; the princes of the Milesian blood-royal take their station near his person; the four provincial kings surround him; the Druids and royal bards file slowly in, and seat themselves in their places near the throne; then follow the senators and commons of the Assembly, who fill the grand hall to its utmost limits, all seated according to their order and rank. On this day the riches and resources of the kingdom were well represented by the magnificence of the spectacle, and its strength exhibited by the loyalty and wisdom of men who wore on their coun-

tenances a grave forethought and determined patriotism. The splendor of the royal robes, the grave magnificence of the Druids, the light yet costly attire of the bards, and the rich robing of the nobles glittering with gold and sprinkled thick with gems, threw a glory over the pageant which dazzled and bewildered the eye. When all was arranged for the opening of the Assembly, the peal and clangor of music were succeeded by a grand flourish of trumpets, after which all was silent,—so silent that a deep breath would have rippled the stillness which pervaded that immense hall. The monarch Laogare arose, and, resting his hand on his jeweled scepter and throwing the other out with a graceful and impressive gesture, addressed the Estates of Tara:—

"Kings, princes, priests, bards, nobles, and chiefs! Before the regular business of the Assembly opens, we wish to give audience to one Patricius,—the same who dared to throw contempt on the Bealtic rites on the plains of Magh-Breagh. He is here, we learn, under the sacred character of ambassador, and belongs to an order of the Roman nobility which ranks next to the imperial dignity. This fact is signified by his name. We should receive him with all the honors due to his rank, had he not infringed our laws and seduced our subjects. As it is, to signify our grave displeasure toward this impudent innovator, we command all who are here present to remain seated when he enters.\* Now, heralds, conduct Patricius before the Estates of Tara."

The eyes of Semo glared beneath his shaggy white brows, and the Druids turned fierce and vindictive glances toward the entrance, while the countenances of all expressed a profound and curious interest. Each one had formed his opinion of the aspect and bearing of Patricius; but none were prepared to see him enter unarmed, calm, and dignified in every gesture. Bare-headed, his noble and radiant countenance full of elevated and holy thought, his clear eyes truthful and beaming with the spirit of his mission, he walked slowly up the nave of the hall, and stood in serene majesty before the monarch and the Assembly.

"Noble stranger," exclaimed Ere the son of Dego, a chief of royal descent, while he sprang up from his seat, "such discourtesy were a disgrace to Erin. Sit thou here: I will stand, if needs be one must.†"

"The blessing of God and the stranger on thee, noble chief," replied Patricius, laying his hand on the head of Ere.

"Thou shalt answer for thy contumacy, thou degenerate son of a loyal sire," cried the monarch, in wrathful tones, to the noble and impulsive man, who stood with folded arms, unmoved and firm, by the side of Patricius, casting around him a defiant glance, which took in all from the monarch on his throne to the lowest individual present. "And thou, enchanter! how is it thou dares to practice thy seductive arts in our very presence? Whence come ye, and why?"

"I come, O king," replied Patricius, in strong, clear tones, which rang distinctly throughout the extent of the hall and reached every ear;—"I come, O king, from my Lord the Pope, Celestine, Sovereign of Rome, who deigned to bestow on me, a poor man, surnamed Succath, and an humble priest, the puissant and noble order of the *Patricii*, that his messenger might do no dishonor, by the meanness of his rank, to the splendor of the court which receives him. But, laying aside all considerations of earthly grandeur, I announce myself a priest of the Most High God, whose sole object in coming hither is to unfold to this nation the mighty plan of salvation, to make known to them the value and true destiny of their immortal souls, and preach to all one Lord, one faith, and one baptism."

A confused and wrathful murmur followed the speech of Patricius, blended strangely with assurances of protection and expressions of admiration: then all was silent expectation once more.

"Unarmed and defenseless," continued Patricius, "I have come with no other protection than that strength with which the grandeur of my divine mission invests me. I have come to bring to ye glad tidings of great joy; to direct those who pour out their souls in senseless worship to vain idols, to a true and mighty God, the Creator and sovereign Lord of heaven and earth,—to unseal rich treasures of grace, even to those who defile the earth by their idolatrous ministrations, and make known to all the immeasurable love and mercy of a God who immolated Himself for the salvation of His creatures."

"Thou art a very Salomoneus, O Patricius,—a base pretender, whom TIENNE consign in wrath to the righteous judgments of Bacus, when thy mad fallacies shall be washed away like the sands of the sea by the test of a mightier power than thy ignorance and presumption dream of," said Semo, with a bitter and sneering laugh.

But Patricius, inspired by divine light, spoke with holy eloquence to that royal, priestly, and noble throng. With such force and unctious, with such clearness and perspicuity,

he unfolded to them with such sublime simplicity the grandeur of the designs of God for man, he told the story of Bethlehem and Calvary with such pathetic force, that the boldest hearts quailed, the most superstitious felt an undefined terror and misgiving which made them tremble, while not a few sheltered themselves behind the pillars and covered their faces with their robes to conceal their emotion. The Druids gnashed their teeth and clinched their hands until the blood started beneath the nails, as the eloquence of divine truth rolled, like wrathful thunders, through the recesses of their souls. While Patricius discoursed on the sublime mystery of the Trinity, Semo, whose face was lurid with the wrath that raged within him, arose, and, with an air of triumph, exclaimed,—

"Thy story, O stranger, is full of wonders, which are strung together with rare and cunning power. The ignorant, who are not accustomed to the divination of mysteries, or well versed in that art which can detect a subtle error in pleasing novelties, might receive these dogmas which claim a divine superiority over those which we profess; but thou hast to do with men whose age and experience, whose wisdom and judgment, can discriminate between pretension and reality,—between falsity and truth. There is one point in thy vaunted doctrines so utterly absurd that the poorest hind in Erin would laugh it and thee to scorn,—a fallacy which will destroy the entire fabric of thy false system. I allude to this Trinity, concerning which thou hast poured out a flood of eloquent argument sufficient to drown us all—if it were not so utterly absurd. How can Three exist in one, and one in Three?"

Patricius paused. He lifted his eyes heavenward, then turned to his disciple, Benignus, who was with him, and whispered a few words in his ear. Benignus left the hall, unmolested, while Patricius stood silent and patient, awaiting his return. A smile of scorn passed from face to face. They thought that Semo had silenced Patricius. His downcast eyes and silence indicated defeat.

"He is preparing to escape," whispered one.

"He has sent the crazed son of Seaguan for some potent charm to aid him," said another.

"We shall this day see the glory of TIENNE vindicated!"

"I thought he was no match for Semo. But see! his messenger returns: he presents something to him: it looks like a handful of leaves. Hark! Patricius speaks."

"To prove, O sage," began Patricius, holding up to the view of all a *slamrock*, whose three leaves spread out in vigorous beauty from its slender stem,—to prove that I utter no absurdity, and the reality and possibility of the existence of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in the unity of one Godhead, I have only shown you this humble plant on which ye have oftentimes trodden, to convince ye that the truth can be made manifest by the simplest symbol of illustration.\*

So simple, yet so convincing, was this practical argument, that many who, having been almost persuaded, had yielded to the difficulties of the argument proposed by Semo, now declared themselves believers in the faith of Patricius.

Then arose a din and tumult. Like stormy surges dashing against a rock-bound shore, all words, all voices, combined to swell the discord and increase the tumult; and when Dubtach, the Arch-Poet of the monarch, left his seat and, pushing through the crowd, knelt at the feet of Patricius and asked for baptism, the Druids, covered with dread and confusion, clamored for his arrest, and prophesied ruin to the institutions of the land unless the Roman impostor suffered the extreme penalty of the law for sedition. But, lo! two of their order—two noble and virtuous men—two ollahms held in high repute in the temple and schools—rush forward and declare themselves disciples of Patricius; and now a youthful stranger, whose olive skin and black flashing eyes declare him to be a native of another land, whose noble bearing and manly beauty attract universal attention, throws himself before Patricius, asking to be initiated in the truths of salvation.

"Clotaire of Bretagne! thou art mad! Hence! hence!" shouted Semo, when he saw it. "Ha! what is this? Abaris! Abaris! Oh, my son! my son! Thou false, too, to the religion of thy fathers. O king, arrest this man, who is robbing thee of the gems of the chivalry and talent of Erin. I will slay him!" exclaimed the infuriate Druid, separating the crowd right and left with his arms, which beat wildly about him, to open the way to Patricius.

"Hold! hold!" said Laogare, springing before him and stretching his scepter over the head of Patricius, a sign of royal protection. "The hall of Temora shall be stained by no deed like this."

"Has the false tongue of the stranger beguiled thee also, O royal Laogare?" asked Semo, panting for breath, and pallid with impotent rage.

"It is better, O sage, to believe than perish,"† replied the monarch. Semo could bear no more, but, rushing out of the hall, he fled, as

fast as his aged limbs would bear him, away to the innermost recesses of the temple.

CHAPTER X.—DAIRENE.

The purple shadows of twilight lingered like a solemn dream over the earth. Like a veiled and silent angel the evening star waited beside the portals of night. Gentle dews descended like heavenly gifts,—all unseen until leaf and flower were wet with translucent gems, all unfelt until the lonely blossoms of the wild-wood, and tangled vines, creeping through mossy glens, lifted their heads in refreshment, as on its earth-mission the spirit of the night passed over them. The waves seemed hushed to rest, and swept against the rocks and through the abysses that lined the rugged shore, in soft and murmuring echoes. The marble temple of Nerf, on its wild and beautiful promontory, and the distant turrets of Innistore, where a beacon-light always burned from sunset to sunrise, over which fluttered the national ensign gleaming with green and gold, loomed up gray and indistinct through the gathering mist. Every sound except the voice of nature was hushed, while, clear and wild, the song of the night-tingle rang through the solitude in sweet reverberations.

But now, along the margin of the woods, through the dim and shaded avenues which skirted the beach, white-veiled forms began to flit like wraiths, so fleet and noiseless was their motion; and moon low sweet symphonies swelled on the night-winds like spirit-music, so soft, so ethereal, so solemn were their tones. The vestals of NERF NAOM were keeping vigils in the sacred grove until the moon arose, when they would return to the temple to open the mystic rites in honor of her who was afterward worshipped in Greece and Carthage as *Ifeate*.

Dairene, sad and drooping, wandered away from the rest, to watch alone for the first gleam of that golden disk over the distant hills, which formerly she was the first to greet with choral hymns. Along the cool and misty shore she wandered, until the sound of the waves brought to her heart low, sad, whispering thoughts of Mona. She had ever been grave and silent; but, since Mona had disappeared, she was never heard to speak, unless when her duties as guardian of the vestals compelled her to do so; and those who on rare occasions caught a glimpse of her face, which she kept constantly covered, declared that it was as the face of the dead. The younger vestals always hushed their laughter and ceased their jests when she came among them or passed through their midst. It was the only way in which they could show sympathy for so stern and silent a sorrow. Gradually she withdrew herself from all association with them, except in the solemn rites of the temple, where she was always the first and the last to come and to go. In her fastings and vigils, she seemed to forget that she was mortal; and it was no unusual thing for her to be found lying lifeless and cold on the marble pavement, where they had left her kneeling so rapt in the wild brooding of her anguish and the dark chimeras of her mistaken creed that they dared not call or touch her.—She was conscious that she had become like a troubled phantom among her kind; and it gave her no slight pang to feel that, wherever she moved, the shadow of her woe fell on over lives to which time would bring its own bitterness; but the feeling was buried deep down in her heart, and with few but gentle words she ever evaded all intercourse with the inmates of the temple. Her favorite haunts were along the shore, and over the wild, precipitous ledges of rock that, barrier-like, lifted their sharp but-tlements over the sea. Twice, in the shadowy twilight,—far down on the beach, while with folded hands and downcast eyes she walked in deep musing,—she heard the sound of garments trailing past her; and once, at midnight, when the moon, gibbous and pale, looked down through racks of white cloud, she distinctly saw a form, fitting near her, so like Mona that she stretched out her arms to clasp it, and fell fainting on the shore.

Now, gliding along with rapid motion,—but not so rapid were her steps as the wild throbbing of her heart,—casting her eyes now toward the far-off hills, now out on the shadowy sea, now upward where the star-spirits were lighting the golden fires on the altars of heaven, she found herself far away, in a wild and lonely place among the rocks, through whose narrow fissures the waters hissed like serpents. She paused to rest, while Memory the mocker lifted the pall from the shrine in her soul where lay the image of Mona. It touched the dead form, and it started into life and warmth and beauty. But what were such visions to her? She could not touch it; she could not fold it to her bosom as of yore; and, wringing her hands, she lifted up her voice, and, in her anguish, cried,—

"Could I only have pillowed thy head,—could I have kissed thy cold clay, while I decked it with flowers,—had I watched thy fleeting breath, and gathered into my soul thy last sigh, as it left thy bosom,—there would be some sweetness in the bitter draught. But to think of thee, sunlight of my life! torn by the jagged rocks, tossed and bruised by the cruel waves, thy joyous

\* The words of Laogare.

† Historic.

\* The words of St. Patrick.

† The words of Laogare.



beauty dashed out forever, and that voice, which to me was sweeter than the music of birds in spring—Alas! amid the roaring billow it shrieked for help unheard,—unpitied! Oh, Mona! why was it not I—I, the time-worn and time-wearied Dairene—on whom this ark destiny fell?

ing down by the good woman's side and leaning her head on her bosom. "Yes: Dairene, maddened by her love for thee, and her pagan zeal, will not rest until thou art immolated to her stern deities. Semo and the Druids will search the very depths of the sea, that they may sacrifice thee to their vengeance. There is no time to be lost. I have a sister at Innistore, who is the tiring-woman of the noble lady of the castle: she will receive thee as an assistant in the nursery in the place of the slave Panthea, who is crippled and helpless," said Lena.

at Versailles! At this moment in the Avenue de St. Cloud there are penny shows and half-penny shooting galleries being erected opposite a line of military tents, and next week we shall have clowns entertaining a laughing multitude while the ambulances are passing with dour and mangled Frenchmen. The vain glories of the people are curiously manifested by the comments one hears as the bombardment proceeds. "Ah, how the French can fight!" "Paris is not taken yet." "Why did not the Generals let them go out and beat the Prussians?" "Jeay parle encore—d'est-ce pas?" "Certainement, Madame. Les Insurgés sont des brigands, mais, comme tous les Français, ils sont très braves aussi—très braves."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. PRESERVATION OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES.—During his Easter holidays in the West, Sir William Wilde, in accordance with the suggestion of the Right Rev. Dr. Bernard, Bishop of Tuam (already published in the PHOENIX), visited, in connection with Mr. W. H. Gregory, one of the members for Galway, and the Rev. P. Duggan, P.P. of Connor, the ancient abbey of Knockmoy, with a view to its preservation, and we hope to see some action taken thereon. Sir William then proceeded to Roscommon, the ancient abbey of which he has been instrumental in preserving from further decay and desecration. He was there met by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, P.P.; Messrs. J. Burke, Moriarty, O'Connor Eccles, Roscommon Messager; J. Kelly, County Surveyor; and several inhabitants of the town, and assistance having been procured, the tomb of Felim O'Connor, long celebrated for the remarkable effigies of the gallowglasses which supported the full-length figure of the King, was investigated. The massive though dilapidated slab covering the tomb having been carefully removed, and the four remaining gallowglasses placed against it in modern times having been taken down, the space behind them was found to consist of rubble work and some bones, evidently thrown in after the tomb had been rifled, perhaps centuries ago. In the grounds of Mr. Burke and Mr. Moriarty, adjoining, were found, in good preservation, two slabs, each containing two figures in high relief and good preservation of the mail-clad gallowglasses, with their long swords and short, long-handled death-bearing battle-axes, that originally stood stone sentinels before the remains of the chief. It will be remembered by readers of Irish history that such was the prowess of those warriors, and such the strength, skill, and effect with which they wielded these arms, Geraldus Cambrensis states that a horseman receiving an axehelm on one side and the leg on the other of his horse, Messrs. Burke and Moriarty at once presented the missing slabs, and in a few hours the entire set, fitting in exactly, stood as in battle array on their original plinth, which fortunately had remained undisturbed at the base, and was probably on the level of the Abbey floor. The interior of the sepulchre, which, like most other altar tombs, especially of "founders," was placed in a recess to the north of the high altar—its height, marked by string course, is to be filled up securely and the regal monumental slab replaced upon it this week. The arch over the tomb, which was blown down many years ago, is likewise to be immediately restored—as Sir William said he possessed original drawings, engravings and plans of the place, made about a century ago. It is to be hoped that the restoration of this interesting portion of the Abbey will not only be effective but very attractive. Some of our archaeological readers may remember that Sir William recently published in the KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL an illustration of two of these gallowglasses, from a photograph supplied to him many years ago by the Hon. Mrs. Dillon, of Clonbrock. Mr. Kelly offered valuable assistance in the progress of the work. Considerable excitement prevailed amongst the bystanders, but the presence of their venerable parish priest calmed the scruples of the people, who towards evening felt much gratified at the result of the day's work. In the adjoining grounds of Mr. Moriarty were found carefully preserved, since the storm of 1839, nearly all the stones of the two beautiful pillars that formerly stood on the north side of the great aisle, and these with the permission of the gentleman who so long preserved them, it is the intention of the committee of management immediately to restore. Several most interesting sculptured monumental slabs were discovered in the course of the excavation. A gate has been placed at the western entrance, some of the trees that threatened injury to the eastern gable have been removed, and a wall has been built round the northern side of the Abbey, in which it is intended to place a proper stile, so that those who from day to day desire to enter the Abbey, either for pious purposes or to gratify curiosity, may have a continuous and ready access.—Freeman.

respondent had not come forward to explain whether the agreement imposed on Crowley was not intended to be a fraud upon the land bill.

THE OLD REMEDY FOR IRELAND.—Instead of seeking to promote a feeling of respect for the law in Ireland, the Economist falls back on the old remedy for Irish disturbances. It says:—Such a remedy would be the temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, enabling the police for a time to meet and arm the Irish executive with the power of directing a suspension of the Act within certain districts. The great thing is to give the executive power to act promptly—the continual reference to Parliament causing most fatal delays. This is the special remedy which is clearly pointed out by the evidence, and the public committee will not have been useless by showing to all what the necessity is, and that it is really most exceptional. Such remedies as the Economist suggests, so far from having been "exceptional" as it tells us, have unfortunately been the rule in Ireland, as is only too well known to any one who has watched the simplest plan of improvement is always the best. It is only shifting the tribunal from London to Dublin, where those who are intimately acquainted with the causes of the disturbances in Ireland, would soon provide a remedy which, as it would secure the co-operation of all classes of Irishmen, would be far more effectual than any Coercion Bill emanating from a London Parliament.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF A QUARREL.—On Friday last a quarrel arose between two families named Ford and Ryan, residing near Castlegrave, county Galway, about the trespass of cattle, when Margaret and Mary Ford, mother and daughter, were violently set upon by Michael, Martin, and Catharine Ryan; and Margaret Ford was so badly beaten that considerable fear is entertained as to her chance of recovery from the effect of the severe wounds in the head inflicted by her assailants, the three of whom have been arrested and remanded. It appears that a very bad feeling has existed for a considerable time between these people, and that very recently, at petty sessions, they were bound over to be of the peace towards each other.

QUESTIONABLE LOYALTY.—A discussion took place in the Protestant Synod on Saturday as to the form to be tendered to the clergy, and the question whether a declaration of allegiance should be required. Mr. Dane protested against the forcing upon the clergy a "declaration which was offensive and derogatory." He asserted that the Queen had no claim on them as Irish Protestants, as she had "readily assented to the stipulation act." This statement was received with cheers. Dr. Ball and Mr. Bloomfield took exception to Mr. Dane's language, and the latter explained that as an Irishman he was loyal, but that as a member of the Protestant Church he thought the clergy should not be called on to step out of their way to "do that which was derogatory to them in order to show their allegiance to the Queen." The Synod appear to have been divided in opinion upon the propriety of this statement, for, according to the report in the Daily Express, it was received with cries of "hear, hear," and "no, no."

The Prince and Princess of Wales are, it is stated positively, to come to Ireland in August, and more than that, it is not unlikely that we may be made the recipients of another "graceful act." Says the Pall Mall Gazette:—A correspondent writes to us:—"May I, as a loyal subject, be permitted to suggest that Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert having obtained his majority, it would be a graceful act to our sister Isle were he to be created Duke of Dublin?"

THE WESTMOUTH DIFFICULTY.—The Globe says:—"It is rumored that the Government will propose, as their remedy for Ribbonism, that in cases of offenses committed by the members of the Ribbon Society, the prisoners shall be tried by three judges, without a jury." The proposal to abolish trial by jury which, as is naively said by one of its advocates, will be useless without a simultaneous relaxation of the rules and laws of evidence, is no doubt a very happy thought. It will be a popular idea with those who have but one idea on the subject, and that is how to punish criminals in the best and speediest way; but those who wish to repress crime, have a suspicion that the increased probability of punishing innocent persons, will, by stimulating the popular sympathy for all accused persons, tend greatly to the security of the real criminals.—Dr. Nulty has shown that the people have no sympathy with assassins, but when the laws and peace of the country are handed over to three Government officials, and when probably a struggle will be made to make every case a Ribbon case, so as to bring it under the authority of the three judges, then who will answer for the sympathies of the people? This kind of legislation is disorganizing the Liberal party in Ireland fast, as the Government will find by every fresh appeal to the hustings.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.—The two great Protestant sects, the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians, are likely to fall out over property belonging to neither. The Presbyterians say their Church is as much the Church of Ireland as the Episcopalian, because the numbers at the last Census in 1861 were nearly equal, and probably the present Census will show that the Presbyterians are the more numerous. The Catholics, who so far outnumber the two parties united, are considered to have no title to the name at all. In connection with this subject a very comic idea of distributing the numbers returned in the Census papers as Protestants, between the various sects, is calmly and deliberately put forward by the Belfast Presbyterian Synod.—The value of Irish Census statistics can be estimated from this.—Inasmuch as it is believed that a considerable number of Presbyterians have been returned in the Census papers merely as Protestants, it is hereby overtured to the Synod of Belfast to bring the matter under the notice of the Census Commissioners, with the request that, instead of allocating those who may be returned as Protestants to any particular denomination, they shall either return them in a separate column, or distribute them proportionately among the different Protestant denominations.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS TO IRELAND.—The steamers Windsor and St. Patrick, belonging to the City of Dublin Co., have been engaged for the conveyance of a number of troops from Birkenhead to Dublin. The detachment will consist of a portion of the 6th Dragoon regiment, and will embrace 19 officers, 308 men, and 379 horses. The embarkation will take place on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of May respectively, the detachment being divided into four divisions. The troops are now on their march from Aldershot.

THE TRAGEDY AT CASTLETOWN CONVENTS.—One of the four parties, the elder Quinlivan, detained in prison on suspicion of relations with the crime above-named, has been released on bail. His two sons, and the other person, a Thatcher, are still in custody. Thus of the many parties originally arrested the number retained is reduced to three, and a further reduction is not impossible.—Manchester News.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED FENIANISM.—A special telegram from our Cork correspondent reports that Florence Crowley, a young man of respectable appearance, was arrested on board the Falcon steamer on Monday by Detective Hobin, on a charge of Fenianism. The prisoner had just come over from Liverpool in the Falcon, and was about to emigrate, having a passage warrant in his possession. Arms and seditious documents were found in his luggage. He was brought before the magistrates, and remanded.—Dublin Freeman.

The testimony of those who doubt the least is not unusually that which ought most to be doubted.

(To be Continued.)

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

I have already noticed the efforts made by the Commune to upset all social relations, and to destroy some of the essential elements of property and family life. The work is continued to-day. The Judges of the Paris Law Courts having basely abandoned their seats and compromised the interests of the citizens, the Commune, in the interval of their places being filled, appoints a President "to give judgment in cases of appeal, of conciliation in cases of separation, and of legalization of signatures;" that is to say, of urgent and summary business generally confided to the President of the Tribunal. People who are acquainted with the requirements of the French law will be terrified at the effect that such a breach of the laws of the country may produce. The Judge of Appeals has almost absolute power in certain cases; he may order sales, interrupt or hasten proceedings, cause, in fact, irreparable losses and confusion. If his judgments were reversed it would be impossible to replace matters in their former state. The persons injured will have only a very fallacious recourse against the Judge who has despoiled them. With the exception of two or three, the men who take part in this insurrection possess nothing, and have nothing to lose. They expose their lives, but run no risk for their property, and it is not very certain that even their lives are much exposed. In the hour of danger they will be seen to escape by every outlet.

Evidently the desire of honour and glory is not extinct in France. A Frenchman undecorated is at this moment a curiosity; but after all the crosses of the Legion of Honour that have been distributed for services rendered in the late war, there are at this moment 64,000 applications for that distinction awaiting the decision of M. Thiers. It appears to us here that this civil conflict is regarded in a more serious light by foreigners than by the French themselves. To-day I heard an eminent French statesman say, "I am afraid it must be owned that nothing will make our people serious. They were not serious during the great war with Prussia, and they are not serious now. How different would be the bearing of the English people under such national calamities!" It is no wonder he should so express himself, when I saw in print an announcement that the actors of the Palais Royal were coming down to give three representations a week

FALL OF THE VENDÔME COLUMN.—There was a tremendous scene at the fall of the column of the Place Vendôme at half-past five o'clock this afternoon. The fall was announced for two o'clock, and all the balconies in the Place Vendôme were thronged with ladies. The Rue de la Paix and Castellane were crowded. Bands of music arrived while the workmen were engaged in clipping the base of the column. Next came some engineers who inspected the windlass. The excitement was intense. Rochefort appeared, and the people crowded around him, giving him loud cheers. Soon arrangements were completed, and the bugles sounded. The cable stretched and tightened. The column stood firm. The windlass broke, and the pulley flew in the air, and descended, striking a sailor and wounding him. After this accident, M. Abeille declared he needed two hours in which to repair the tackle. At a quarter past five it was given out that the column would not fall before seven o'clock. A general expression of disapprobation ran through the crowd. M. Abeille was accused of complicity with the Versailles Government and threatened with the guillotine. At twenty minutes past five o'clock the cable was again stretched for the work of demolition. Suddenly, to the surprise of the spectators, the vast column moved and swayed; it next swept magnificently down, bursting into fragments as it struck the earth. It fell lengthways into the Rue de la Paix, exactly on the cushion prepared for it, splintering with a dull, heavy, lumbering sound, while a thick cloud of dust and crushed and powdered masonry rose in the air. The crowd, as soon as the column fell, gave tremendous shouts of "Vive la Commune!" and the bands played the Marseillaise Hymn. When the dust cleared away, there lay the glorious column, shattered to pieces, its bronze and masonry in two masses together in the middle, and the statue of the Emperor several feet from one end, with the head knocked off. The crowd rushed forward to collect fragments as relics, and the guards were unable to resist the rush. Next, the orators commenced their speeches, indulging in all sorts of extravagant language. The statue of the Emperor was treated as if it were the Emperor himself. The National Guards spat upon its face and struck it with their rifles. After these interesting ceremonies were concluded, the crowd dispersed, and the soldiers moved off, waving their red flags, and giving expression to their joy by continued shouting. The excitement was tremendous, and is even now high. This is the story of the destruction of a great work of art, which cannot readily be replaced.



DESPERATE MURDER IN THE NORTH.—The Belfast News-Letter of Wednesday gives the annexed par-

The Galway Visitor says:—We understand that in a large district in Conamara, where some of the Agents of the 'Irish Church Mission' are located, the Constabulary in taking up the census papers were surprised to find the Catholic population had suddenly become 'Protestants.'

The parish of Templeboy, in the vicinity of Dro-nore West, has been visited by a most malignant fever, which has proved fatal in several cases. Like the recent cases of small-pox, it is of English im-portation.

The Castlereagh Telegraph of the 19th ult., says:—On Monday last a shocking spectacle was presented in the ancient burial ground of Gosh-Patrick, between Westport and Loughborough.

REMOVAL OF IRISH POOR.—The following is the text of Mr. McCarthy Downing's Bill to prevent the cruel and arbitrary removal of poor persons, born in Ire-land, from England, and Scotland.

The Roscommon Herald states that Mr. Joseph Mulhall, of Boyle, has caused the land of the poorer portion of the people of that locality to be ploughed by his own horses and men.

Owing to the absence of crime at the Athlone Quarter Session held last week the Chairman, Mr. F. W. Brady Q.C., was presented with a pair of white gloves.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 16.—The Times, in an editorial on the Treaty of Washington, says that neither Eng-land nor Canada ever raised the question of the exclusive privilege of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

The Times says that the terms of the settlement of the San Juan boundary are satisfactory to Eng-land, and the only difficulty is as to the plan of ad-justment of the 'Alabama' claims.

The Times doubts whether the treaty will be ratified by the United States Senate, but neverthe-less trusts that it will be adopted and become a final solution of all difficulties between the two countries.

LONDON, May 16.—In the House of Commons last night the Army Regulation Bill came up and a lively discussion ensued. The opponents of the measure were violent in their denunciations of the bill.

LONDON, May 16.—The O'Connor Don, member for Roscommon, submitted a motion that it is inexpedient to continue in force the act for the preserva-tion of peace in Ireland after the date originally fixed as its limitation.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, member for Oxford Univer-sity, and Mr. Clive Fortescue, member for Louth, in consequence of the continued lawlessness in Ireland, opposed the motion.

Mr. John Martin, member for Meath, spoke at length in denunciation of English tyranny in Ire-land, and claimed the right of self-government for the people of that island.

Even in this year of grace, 1871, there are, we find, societies in existence, having for their avowed ob-ject the conversion to Protestantism of the several millions of Catholics who dwell in this mundane world of ours.

principally supply the "sinews of war" to these so-cieties, could have held out so bravely under the in-cessant drain which must have been required to meet the "evangelical wants" of the "saints" of the mission.

DAILY-FARMING.—Those who imagined—if there have been any so simple-minded as to imagine—that the execution of Margaret Waters would put an end to baby-farming and to revolting cruelties practised on infants in England, must surely be deceived by this time, a foreign paper remarks, if they have read attentively the reports which ap-pear in the London journals, of the proceedings at the London police courts and the London inquests.

SUNDAY AT HOME.—In the English mind there is too much of the spirit of the old Puritan who hanged his cat on the Monday for killing a mouse on the Sunday.

Michael Torrey has pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery with violence from a jeweller's assistant. Sentence eight years penal labor.

THE RESOURCES OF EUROPE.—A blue book has been published containing statistical tables relating to the area and population, the trade and navigation, the railways and stock of foreign countries.

Publicans' profits represent mispent money. That is the great fact to be recognized on both sides. What proportion of these gains might sur-vive under regulations preventing anything like ex-cess we need not inquire.

cost of popular degradation, vice, and misery, and the question is simply whether the Legislature of a country is not justified in placing, with due con-sideration, the welfare of the people above the gains of a Trade.—London Times

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Lords Jus-tice have decided an important question in relation to the religious education of children in a case in which the father had died intestate, and the mother was still alive.

MURPHY, THE PROTESTANT EVANGELIST.—The Daily Telegraph writes of this notorious firebrand:—It would really seem as if a special and separate British Constitution were required for dealing with Mr. William Murphy and his riotous Romanist foes.

explosors of the Ribblesdale caves is full of interest, and will correct many false impressions as to the social condition of England after the withdrawal of the Roman legions.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The tribunal to settle the Alabama Claims will meet in Geneva. Three special rules of neutral obligations are laid down.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS.—From all parts of the country we receive favourable accounts of the grain crops. The west coast—California and Oregon—have all been blessed with a good season.

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AT A RECENT PLYMOUTH CHURCH MATINEE Mr. Beecher delighted his audience by his droll im-pression of his martinet stepmother.

RICHMOND, Va., May 18.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, to-day, James M. Simms, a colored member of the Georgia Legislature, obtained a verdict for \$1,800 damages against the Richmond, Fredericks-burg and Potomac Railroad Company.

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35,000 births every year in New York, 2,500 chil-dren were born out of wedlock, and that 3,000 foundlings die annually from neglect.

A Baptist minister near Elberton in Kentucky, is the last victim of misplaced confidence. The reverend gentleman invested \$104 25 in a package of sawdust and iron sent to him by express from one of the New York shavers, who issues circulars offer-ing to supply second-hand with counterfeit money for general circulation.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT MORTALITY has always excited considerable public attention in the United States. It has invariably stood at a high figure compared with that of European nations, and especially so with regard to the—it is to be re-gretted—very large class of illegitimate and pauper children.

WILD BUSH STRAWBERRIES.—The St. Paul Press affirms that—"The writer of this has seen scores of miles of country a degree of latitude north of Fort Totten which was an almost continuous plantation of wild strawberries, growing in many of the richer spaces, not on horizontal vines, but on bushes, many of them three or four feet high, on which the clusters of this delicious fruit attain a size rarely reached by the most successful cultivation.

SCIENCE MET WITH A SEVERE SHOCK out in Montana lately. A party of miners were at work away from any settlement, when five of them were taken with scurvy, and their comrades, to cure them, buried them in the ground, with nothing but their heads sticking out, and left them, armed only in a chew of tobacco until morning.

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The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY—1871.

Friday, 26—St. Philip Neri, C.  
Saturday, 27—Fast. Vigil of Pentecost.  
Sunday, 28—PENTECOST.  
Monday, 29—Of the Octave.  
Tuesday, 30—Of the Octave.  
Wednesday, 31—Ember Day. Of the Octave.

JUNE—1871.

Thursday, 1—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are drawing nigh the end of the long agony before Paris. By recent telegrams it appears that the Versailles troops have forced an entrance into the City near the St. Cloud gate; and that the defenders have been driven from the *enclave*. They will, however, probably still make a desperate stand in the streets, many of which they have barricaded. Still, do what they may, they cannot long hold out, if the attack be pushed with vigor; but in the hand to hand fight in the streets of Paris, which seems imminent, a great portion of that beautiful City may be destroyed.

The army is said to be much irritated by the destruction of the Vendome column, the monument of so many victories, of which the French felt justly proud. Its destruction is no doubt intended to convey the idea that the French, as typified by the Paris insurgents, have for ever broken with the era of aggressive war, and conquest, and that the reign of fraternity is about to be inaugurated on earth. It is not however, in this sense that the world will accept this act of Vandalism; nor is it from the triumph of the bloody and blasphemous crew by whom it was perpetrated, that men can anticipate the dawn of the era of peace and good will.

Meantime as their defeat approaches, the Paris Communists become more bitter and outspoken in their hatred of Christianity. They seem as if they wished to distinguish their last moments by a display of blasphemous brutality worthy of the vile Hebertists of '93, whom Robespierre sent to the scaffold for dishonoring the Revolution by their excesses. God is formally deposed, prayers are prohibited, the confessional is to be suppressed. These are the concluding acts of the men of this dastardly Commune, who unable to face the Prussians in the field, or to defend their City against the foreign foe, put forth all their vigor to crush the nuns, the Christian Brothers whose sublime heroism on the field of battle has extorted the admiration of Protestants; to persecute priests, and to drive out the little children from the schools in which they received a Christian education. Thank God, the reign of these ruffians is coming to a close.

In Canada, in the Lower Provinces especially, the people are much exercised with the Washington Treaty, and the surrender therein provided for, of their much cherished Fisheries. The Treaty is certainly not popular, and were it to be submitted to a plebiscite it would, we believe be rejected by a great majority. Yet what are we to do?—or how can we better ourselves? To reject it, because of the sacrifice of our Fishery rights, would be to precipitate the cutting of our political connection with the Empire, of which happily for ourselves we now form a part; and as it is always sound policy to accept the less of two evils, when one or the other is inevitable; and as separation from Great Britain—to be followed, as would necessarily be the case by Annexation—would be the greatest political and moral evil that could befall us—it would seem that, bitter though the pill may be, our Canadian statesmen will do well to swallow it. The *Minerve* (Ministerial) of Monday has some very sensible remarks on the subject. Though far from approving of the sacrifice, it would accept it rather than Annexation. "The true question

to decide," it says, "is this. On which side is it our interest to range ourselves? on that of England, or on that of the United States?" This is the question in a nut-shell. The dilemma in which we are now placed is but the consequence which was patent to every one not an idiot from the first outbreak of the war in the U. States. The triumph of the North meant the robbery of Canada, the humiliation of Great Britain, and the sacrifice of her North American Colonies; and we are but reaping to-day the fruits of that miserable cowardly policy which, without being of any service to the gallant Southerners when fighting for their liberties, and their constitutional rights, aroused in the breasts of the Northerners a feeling of bitter irritation against Great Britain and her dependencies. Is it not plain as the sun at noon day, that had the Southern States, thanks to the generous co-operation of France and Great Britain brought the war to a different and happier issue, by establishing their independence, Great Britain would not to-day have been obliged to eat humble pie in the *Alabama* business, or have been compelled by circumstances tamely to barter away the rights of her loyal Colonists, and devoted subjects? Sad as is the plight of the Southern States to-day, crushed as they are beneath the foot of the tyrant oppressor, they are scarce greater sufferers by the triumph of the cause of their adversaries, than are the Provinces of British North America. However it is no use crying over spilt milk.

Latest telegrams confirm the report of the entry into Paris of the Versailles troops; we give the most interesting:—

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special correspondent at Versailles last night telegraphed full particulars of the manner in which the government forces entered Paris. Captain Treogo, of the navy, went from the trenches to the ramparts at Point de Jour, and finding the insurgents had retired, called three hundred sailors and took possession of the gate. Other troops followed, and before any one was aware the entry had commenced. Not a rifle was fired; there were no wounded, the whole thing was unexpected. A white flag was hung out at Auteuil. Another brigade of the Versailles has entered the Porte Montrouge and the troops are pouring down on both points. It is reported that the Arc de Triomphe has been reached and that the insurgents made but a slight resistance. The guns on the ramparts have been turned on the Communists. 20,000 men are under Issy, 40,000 are moving on the open gates.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—Eighty thousand Versailles troops have entered Paris. A sharp cannonade is heard, doubtless against the barricades near the Arch of Triumph.

The Communists are represented as having fallen back to a formidable line of barricades extending across the Rue de Rivoli to the centre of the Place de la Concorde. The barricades are armed with mitrailleuses and light field pieces; and innumerable torpedoes and other engines of destruction are thickly planted in the neighborhood.

LATER—Reports from Paris come in thick and fast. The Palais de l'Industrie is surrounded by Government troops, and the Communists inside have been called on for unconditional surrender. A parley is now in progress.

A bloody fight occurred in the Rue St. Honore. The Versailles charged down the street with fury, and were fearfully cut up by a concealed fire from the windows of the conciergeries. MacMahon planted 11 pieces of cannon on the city side of the Arc de Triomphe, amidst the debris of the captured barricades, and completely swept the Champs Elysees.—The Communists are concentrated along the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue St. Antoine, around the Hotel de Ville, and in the Place de la Castille. General Lenoire was shot this morning in the east square of the Tuilleries by Court Martial, on a charge of treason to the Commune.

LONDON, May 22.—A despatch dated "Outside of Paris, evening of 22nd," says the isolation of the city still continues. Fires are raging inside, and a dense smoke overhangs Montmartre. Frequent explosions are heard. The sound of cannon and musketry firing is continuous. It is said that the Prussians are occupying Vincennes. The Prussian outposts have received strict orders to drive back all insurgents attempting to pass their lines. A wounded Communist general seeking to escape from Paris has been turned back by the Germans. Their advanced corps have been doubled.

There have been lively debates in the House of Lords on the Washington Treaty which it is expected will be ratified immediately by the U. States. We suppose that our readers know that in Great Britain, it is not necessary to submit Treaties to either branch of the Legislature. The Queen alone is competent to sanction them in her executive capacity. The Prince of Wales was expected at Dublin.

The following Circular Letter addressed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, to his Clergy, has been handed to us for publication:

"Hail Mary, conceived without sin,  
the honor of our people.  
Let us rejoice in this day  
that the Lord has made.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY WITH RESPECT TO THE ELECTIONS.  
MONTREAL, 6th May, 1871.

BELOVED FELLOW-LABORERS,—

We are to-day, under the protection of the disciple whom Jesus loved, about to treat of the approaching elections; as we also did on the 25th July, 1867, under the protection of his Blessed brother, the glorious St. James, whom Divine Providence has constituted the Protector of the Clergy and people of this Diocese, by inspiring Our predecessor to institute him as Titular of the Cathedral. Our weak voice, united to the voices of these two Sons of Thunder shall, so we hope, bear to the inmost recesses of the soul, the conviction of the duties which Religion imposes on us, at this time when all are so deeply preoccupied with the coming elections.

In this Circular, We scarce do more than borrow from Our Pastoral Letter of the above given date, certain passages on which We make such comments as our actual circumstances suggest. And besides you are certainly at liberty to read again from the pulpit—in whole or in part—and to comment upon that Letter, to the end that at the present moment, as it happened four years ago, there may be a perfect accord in the direction of the elections, in so far as we are bound for the benefit of religion, to concern ourselves therewith.

Now amongst other rules laid down in that Pastoral Letter, here is what it notes as the qualifications that should be conspicuous both amongst those who present themselves as candidates for a seat in the Legislature, and all the electors.

"A second rule to be followed in your elections, is the obligation, incumbent on all of you Dearly Beloved Brethren, to take the greatest precautions so as to make a good choice of your Representatives: and as this involves an obligation on the conscience, pastors are bound always and everywhere to instruct the people as to their obligations in the exercise of their civil, political, and religious rights: for all should know that in the choice of Representatives in Parliament, of Mayors, Municipal Officers, School Commissioners and other functionaries, they are bound to pronounce in favor of those who, in good faith, are deemed capable of defending and upholding these same rights." *Circular, May 25th, 1866.*

"The Sacred Scriptures are in fact full of oracles which testify that we must not thrust ourselves into offices whose functions we are not able to discharge, whether on account of our ignorance of the duties thereunto attached, or of our weakness which incapacitates us from repressing disorders. *Noli querere fieri judex nisi valeas irumpere iniquitates.*—Ecc. 7. 6. These Scriptures reveal to us the terrible responsibility of all who are established in authority, because of the account of their administration which they will have to render to the Sovereign Judge. *Potentis potenter tormenta patientur.*—Sap. 6. 7. So the holy king David craved pardon of God for the sins committed by others, and which he had failed to prevent when having the power to do so. *Ab alienis pueris sero tuo.*—Ps. 18, 14. The dread scourges of war and pest which the sins of this king drew down on the kingdom of Israel, are a fresh proof that the people have a lively interest in that they who rule them give faithful obedience to the laws of God. Whence evidently it follows that if they be called upon to contribute towards their elevation by electing them, the people assume the responsibility of their acts."

And so, Dearly Beloved Brethren, when about to cast your votes, try and be deeply impressed with the importance of the act, saying within yourselves:—I know that I shall one day have to answer for my vote before the Tribunal of the Sovereign Judge; and it will minister to my condemnation, if, through passion, and knowingly, I should elect one who is unworthy or incompetent. I must then act with a clear conscience, and for the greater good of Religion and my Country.

From what We have said you will understand, Dearly Beloved Brethren in what manner your pastors should instruct you in the duties which at election times you are called upon to discharge; and how, both in their public and private life, the Clergy should remain neutral in matters wherein religious principles are not involved.—(*Circular as above.*) For, note it carefully, there is a wide difference betwixt saying, "Vote for or against such a particular candidate;" and saying "Vote for him who in your soul and conscience seems to you best qualified to maintain the interests of Religion and of the Country."

For, if you will but take notice, your pastors in this do but remind you of the words that proceed from the mouth of the Everlasting

Wisdom: "Render therefore to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."—St. Matt. 22, 21. For God has established in the world, both the religious and the civil Society; so that with mutual accord they may both work together for the good of the people. Thence it follows that these two Societies owe to one another mutual support, and that they are bound, reciprocally, to uphold and defend one another, neither encroaching upon the other's domain.

From these sacred texts it is easy to conclude how great and terrible is the responsibility both of electors and of the elected in the eyes of God and His holy religion. Thence too flows the grave obligations they are under to instruct themselves as to their duties in the accomplishment of so important an act. *Erudimini qui judicatis terram*

For, as we have seen, the candidate must be thoroughly aware of the extent of his high mission; and the people who elect him should be well acquainted with him to whom they entrust the great interests of their religion and country. In truth, the pastors of souls never fail as the time of the elections draws nigh to lay down as clearly as possible, the principles by which both electors and elected should be guided; but too often it happens that these important lessons are forgotten or laid aside, in consequence of the harangues everywhere delivered; and the articles in newspapers which have their circulation in our cities and rural districts, and are published in the private interests of the parties which, respectively, are bidding for votes.

It is important then that besides the voice of the pastors, there should be that of others who can make themselves heard every day, and in all places, repeating the teachings of religion. Now these voices are those of journals of sound principles which form public opinion, and keep the people in peace, and submission to the legitimate authorities; which explain, and develop by all means in their power, true principles, and thence proceed to apply them in a just manner, and one on a level with the general intelligence. Without this help, in some measure become necessary, the people would be driven about by every breath of doctrine; and would be seriously exposed to the risk of taking the wrong road in the matter of the elections.

We should then bless Divine Providence when it raises up men sincerely religious, and strongly devoted to the interests of the Church and Country; who take counsel together, to make their voices heard in concert; and who engage and bind themselves to sustain the common interests of the Altar and the Throne.—And since journalism is to-day a real power, capable of being used either for the good or for the evil of the people, it is most important that we avail ourselves of it so as to assure the triumph of every good cause.

We must then praise, and approve of, those who, whether through the press, or by other means, prepare the people to make good elections; and who consecrate their knowledge, their talents, their pens to the task of filling the legislature with men sincerely devoted to our civil and religious interests, and ever ready to hearken to the voice of the Bishops when that voice shall be raised, to demand the sacred rights and true liberty of the Church; when it shall point out the dangers to which her institutions may be exposed; when it shall ask for such amendments and reforms as may have become necessary to assure her the enjoyment of all those privileges which, by so many titles, accrue to her, and are her due.

You will not therefore fail to encourage by all means that your prudence may suggest to you, those who devote their talents to promote sound doctrine, and to procure for it powerful defenders in the legislature and elsewhere; We cannot in fact do otherwise than bless, and load with our praises, those young men who thus place at the service of the Church, their attainments which are the result of their labors and application; and who to attain this end expose themselves to bitter and most painful contests.

It is then just that the Church, recognising in them her devoted children, should shield them with her maternal protection, should address them with words of peace and consolation, should in fine give to them that support which they need, lest they be discouraged in the long and arduous contests in which they find themselves engaged; in order, in so far as in their power to do so it lies, to conserve and propagate in society those conservative principles which alone can make our people good, moral, peaceable, industrious, and above all, sincerely religious. It is to the accomplishment of this noble task that, in his admirable Encyclical *Inter multiplices*, addressed to the Clergy of France, our immortal Pontiff invites us:—

"For this reason," he says, "whilst exerting yourselves to ward off from the faithful committed to your solicitude, the mortal poison of bad books, and bad journals, take great heed, We exhort you earnestly, to display

all your good will and all your protection to the men who, animated by the spirit of Catholicity, and versed in letters and in science, devote their hours to the writing and publishing of books and journals, in order that Catholic doctrine be propagated and defended, and that the rights of this Holy See and its acts, worthy of all veneration, may exercise all their force. \* \* \* Your charity, and your Episcopal solicitude should therefore stimulate these Catholic writers, animated with a good spirit, so that they may continue to defend the cause of Catholic Society, with a tentative care, and knowledge; and if by chance in their writings they should in any point fail, you should warn them with paternal words, and with prudence."

You see how the Holy Father has it at heart that the Bishops encourage, protect, and defend the Catholic journalist, and other Catholic writers. It is a strong invitation, which We must accept as a command, giving to each of his works the religious attention that they deserve. *We ask it of you with urgency.* \* \* \* *Your charity and episcopal solicitude should then excite the ardour of those Catholic writers.*

It is plain that the Holy Father is urgent that the Bishops favour the Catholic press; and to this press he assigns a vast field—comprising the propagation and defence of Catholic doctrine—the defence of the rights of the Holy See, the execution of its Decrees, in all their rigor: the discussion of, and opposition to, opinions and sentiments contrary to the teachings and authority of the Holy See; the hunting down of error even in its most obscure recesses.

Devoted as we all are to the Holy See, we should rejoice in being able to follow the directions so full of wisdom and energy that the Supreme Chief of the Church gives us, in these evil days which we traverse, and in the midst of the endless attacks against sound doctrine.

We cannot conclude without reproducing here the holy sentences to be found at the close of our above cited Pastoral Letter; and of which you will make good use by explaining to your parishioners what it is that can make a people, who attach themselves to their Religion and their country, truly happy:

"Blessed are the people who, serving the Lord faithfully, deserve to be His chosen people and to partake of all His benedictions. *Beatus populus cujus Dominus Deus ejus.*—Ps. 143, 15.

Blessed are the people who have faith and the works of charity; and who, by their trust in God, obtain those helps which are necessary to them to arrive at that true greatness to which a people possessed with noble sentiments may aspire. *Beatum dixerunt populum cui hæc sunt.*—Ps. 143, 15.

It is justice only that elevates a people to true greatness, whilst sin makes them wretched. *Justitia elevat gentes, miseriam autem facit populos peccatum.*—Prov. 14, 34. For it is on justice that the throne stands firm, and by her that the power of men is strengthened. *Quoniam justitia firmatur solium.*—Prov. 16, 12.

The Lord, who is the King of Kings, rules the nations by his Providence, which orders all things with as much wisdom, as with force and gentleness. *Gentes in terra dirigit.*—Ps. 66, 5.

The Lord promises to the people who keep His commandments abundance of all good things; above all, of peace which guards their boundaries, wards off the foe, and makes them to repose in quiet in a land flowing with milk and honey. *Dabo pacem in finibus vestris; dormietis, et non erit qui exterreut. Aufervam malas bestias; et gladius non transibit terminos vestros.*

And in fine, let us hope Beloved Fellow-Laborers, that God will deign to bless our zeal, if we ever have before our eyes, only the greater good of His divine religion, and the greater advantage of our dearest country. For this end He will place us in the most Holy and Immaculate heart of His glorious Mother and will commit us to the keeping of His Saints and Angels, so that we may pass in peace these stormy days.

That we may obtain these blessed results, let us have often on our lips, and more constantly in our hearts, this beautiful prayer of the Church.

"O God, from Whom all good things do proceed, grant to those who entreat Thee, to have, by Thy inspiration, holy thoughts, and under Thy direction to do all that is good."—*Circular supra.*

We take advantage of this opportunity to send you herewith the opinion of Doctor De Angelis on the Civil Code. We think that We are but doing justice to this celebrated Canonist, in laying before you in full the opinion he has put forth on this subject, at the request of the Bishops; because a part thereof only has been published, and his name has been abused to give credit to (*faire prevaloir*) doctrines which he condemns. I am most cordially, Sir, your humble and obedient servant,  
† Ig., Bishop of Montreal.



Our readers must have heard, or read of a somewhat celebrated Protestant evangelist—that we believe is the title usually given to lecturers against Popery—of the name of Murphy, who has been going about from place to place in England, delivering violent tirades against the Catholic religion, and assailing priests and nuns with all manner of obscene abuse. The man, who ought to have been left severely alone by Catholics, has, we are sorry to see, been violently assaulted by a body of excited miners, and so brutally beaten that for a time his life was in danger. Several persons have been arrested for this outrage; and, if convicted, we hope that they may be punished with the extreme rigor of law.

Of all men Catholics are the most interested in crying down and discountenancing any appeals to physical force, as thereby they are degraded to the level of the rascally convent burners of Boston, and of the cowardly assailants of the Reverend Father Bapst, in Maine. We know that it is hard for flesh and blood to brook the insulting language of such fellows as is this Murphy, and that it is natural to resent it. But it is not natural, but supernatural conduct that we have the right to expect from Catholics; that is from those who are worthy of the name, and who are truly influenced by the spirit of their religion.

In the case of this Murphy, the outrage is the more deplorable, because it will create a certain morbid sympathy with the man amongst Protestants; of whom the majority, before the outrage occurred, thoroughly despised him, and condemned his work. Now, however, many will be apt to take his part and espouse his cause—some not so much from enmity to Catholics, as from a desire to see what is called "freedom of speech" vindicated; and others because they will gladly avail themselves of any excuse for stirring up religious strife.

It cannot too often be pointed out that it is not by violence, or by threats of violence, that Catholics can put to silence the calumnies of wicked men; and the saying of the great O'Connell, that he who commits a crime does but put arms into the hands of his enemy, cannot be too often repeated, or too strongly insisted upon. The Church needs no rowdies, no excited mob to fight her battles; and he is her best soldier, her most able defender, who replies to the attacks upon her teachings, not by clubs and brick-bats, but by a virtuous life; who shows forth the legitimate fruit of her doctrines, and of the reception of her sacraments, by his honesty, sobriety and chastity; by his respect for the laws, by walking humbly before his God, and by ever seeking, as far as in him lies, to cultivate peace and charity with all men. He who thus acts, who thus meets the calumnies of the enemies of the Church, does more for her cause than the most learned controversialist who ever laid pen to paper.

For—and here is the one unanswerable argument of the Catholic,—if the teachings of the Catholic Church, when reduced to practice; if above all, the Confessional, the special object of the evangelist Murphy's abuse—be morally deleterious, then should we find that, amongst Catholics, they were the most immoral, the most corrupt, who were the most regular at confession, and the most frequent in the reception of the sacraments. Now Protestants know already that such is not the case, but that the reverse is the truth. They know that it is the nominal, not the practical, Catholic, who leads an immoral life; that amongst the Catholic inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries, there are seldom, if ever, to be found any who have made a practice of approaching the holy table; and they know therefore that it is not the observance, but the neglect, of the precepts of their Church that makes Catholics immoral, and law-breakers. We more than doubt whether one of the men actively engaged in the brutal, and cowardly attack upon this Murphy, had gone to his Easter duties for years; and it would be as unjust to hold Catholics in any manner responsible for their conduct as it would be to attribute the acts of violence of which—in the Charleston convent burning business for instance—Catholics often are the victims, to the Protestant community in general. There are bad men to be found amongst men of all denominations; and when wicked, illegal acts are perpetrated by men calling themselves Catholics, and are set down to zeal for their faith, Catholics should be the first to denounce those acts, both as impolitic, and as repugnant to the spirit of their religion. If, as Dr. Marshall lately told his hearers, in a lecture delivered at Boston, Catholics wish to triumph over their enemies as the martyrs, as the Christians of the Roman Empire, triumphed, they must use the same weapons that these victor martyrs used—Faith, patience, prayer, and a holy life.

MODERN CIVILISATION.—It is no doubt very obstinate on the part of the "Man of Sin" to refuse to be reconciled with "modern civilisation" and "modern progress;" and it is monstrous that against the frauds, the violence and the free love of the day which are the outward and

visible signs of this civilisation and progress, he should set his face and should denounce them; but after all there is some excuse for this obstinacy, as may be seen from the following paragraph which we clip from the Toronto Globe:—

"The St. Louis paper thus speaks of Chicago:—Every form of roguery and swindling is practiced in Chicago as a fine art, and so universal has the practice of cheating for a living become that the Chicago business man, what ever he is calling will find some way to do it, and maintain all the while the most serene unconcern of wrong imaginable. The public have been fully posted concerning the Chicago fish swindles, the Chicago grain swindles, the Chicago provision swindles, etc.; and now it seems the Chicago consumers of coal are complaining of short weight, and the City Council has been considering an ordinance on the subject. It is stated in that body that a certain coal dealer declared that he had been fined under existing circumstances half a dozen times during two winters, and that he made by the operation every time—that is, the shortage amounted to more than the fine. There were received at Chicago during last year 892,580 tons of coal, worth \$6,381,370, and if the dealers, as is alleged, have been cheating customers to the extent of 200 lbs on the ton, the fleeing would aggregate \$681,100, a pretty snug sum."

Now Chicago is assuredly one of the foremost cities of the day in the roguery march of "modern civilisation and progress."

On Tuesday evening last, a lecture was delivered in the Saint Patrick's Hall, on "Home Rule for Ireland," by James J. Gahan. The Lecturer commenced by defining the policy known in Ireland as the Home Rule policy. To simplify the theory of Home Rule, he reduced it within six general propositions:—

- 1st. That the Irish were justly entitled to have an Irish Parliament legislating for Ireland on Irish soil.
- 2nd. That the Irish were deprived of their legislature by base, brutal and bloody means, and that the deprivation having been repeatedly condemned by the Irish people ought no longer to exist.
- 3rd. That it is expedient for England to restore the Irish Parliament.
- 4th. That the Irish are eminently worthy of the blessings of self-government.
- 5th. That nothing short of the restoration of the Irish legislature can or ought to satisfy the Irish people; and
- 6th. That it is a bounden duty on the part of all Irishmen to strive by every just, moral, and legitimate means, to restore peace to Ireland; and that every lover of justice should sympathise with the efforts made to restore to Ireland her ancient rights, laws and liberties.

That Ireland was justly entitled to a Parliament, he held was proven by the maxim acknowledged by the leading statesmen of Great Britain, that a people as a whole, as a people, have an undeniable claim to assume such governmental forms as may best conduce to the advantage of their country. The struggles of the Irish to retain self-government were well known. The ancient political structure of Ireland guaranteed local legislation; and in nearly every treaty made between the Irish Chiefs and the representatives of England, the right of the Irish to make their own laws was admitted and assured. When Henry VIII. of England assumed the title of King of Ireland, the ancient laws and franchises were confirmed in his name. Despite the political and religious revolutions of the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, the tenacity of the Irish, whether Milesian Irish or Anglo-Irish, to parliamentary rights evinced their anxiety to preserve local legislation; and when seals of office for Ireland only were sent to the Viceroy Brabason, it was, according to Plowden, "a full recognition by England of the absolute sovereignty and independence of the Irish Nation." In the preceding reigns, with the memorable exception known as Poyning's law, the rights of Ireland were fully acknowledged. The Reformation, base in itself, theoretically united the two nations on Irish soil. No longer was it the Milesian Irishman, but the Catholic who fell beneath the ban of British power. The Catholic was not supposed to exist, but the Constitution embraced the whole country as the Protestants alone constituted the body-politic. The deprivation of the Irish Parliament in 1800 was a measure conceived in baseness, brought forth by brutality, and nurtured with blood. Scarcely had Grattan achieved the victory of 1782 when the Union scheme was hatched by the English Ministry. The revealed correspondence of the Unionists tells the horrid tale of a power that coolly incited an angry people to a rebellion, that with greater ease it might accomplish their destruction. Pitt retarded the progress of the Emancipation question. A worse than Cromwellian regime was inaugurated, and corruption completed the ignoble effort to deprive Ireland of her legislature. The lecturer quoted Castlereagh, Grattan, Bushe, O'Connell and Saurin to prove the baseness of the measure, and its illegality, alluding also in feeling terms to the incorruptible champion of Irish rights, Isaac Butt. He adduced many reasons why England ought to restore the Irish Parliament, and spoke of the worthiness and capability of the Irish for self-government. The great Irish names that figure in the his-

torics of various nations, holding in strange lands the highest positions, were mentioned. The Irish were worthy of self-government, because the men were brave, the women pure; because Education was loved, and every noble virtue cherished; and because, with unexampled fidelity, they have clung to "the faith once given to the Saints," and by their sublime elevation consecrated their land forever to God. Nothing less than legislative freedom could satisfy the Irish, and statistics were given to prove that nothing else ought to satisfy the Irish Nation.

The lecture was replete with good reasoning and should be heard to be fully appreciated. Its conclusion was a rare effort. The most tender pathos characterised the simple candor of the lecturer while his unaffected earnestness happily relieved his poetic figures. When he sat down he was warmly applauded, and a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. The Presidents of the various Irish Societies occupied seats on the platform.—Com.

The citizens of Montreal may congratulate themselves on the efficiency of their Fire Department, and on the smartness, and pluck of the men of whom it is composed. On several occasions lately, fires, which but for the prompt energy with which they were encountered, might have been most disastrous to the City, have broken out; on one occasion, two broke out in different parts of the City, and almost simultaneously. If what is stated in a letter to the Witness, by Mr. A. Perry, — whose pluck, intelligence, and services in saving property from destruction by fire, cannot be too highly praised,—respecting the refusal of the Corporation of a small pittance to our gallant firemen to enable them to ensure their lives—be true, we cannot but think that the economy of our Civic rulers in this matter, is very impolitic. We have reason to be proud of our Fire Brigade, abundant reason to be grateful to them; and our pride and gratitude might surely find expression in something better, and more substantial, than words.

Typhus fever has we are happy to learn disappeared from Rimouski.

The Corporation contract for the erection of a coal-shed at the Wheel-House has been awarded to Mr. Sheridan for \$2,310.

Mr. McEvoy, whose beautiful Exhibition of Irish scenery has won the admiration of thousands on this Continent, will be in Montreal next week, and will, we are sure, be well encouraged by our citizens.

We see it stated in the papers that the residents in the vicinity of Murray Bay have been much troubled with earthquakes. In some parts down below, snow was lying on the ground in the middle of the month of May.

We are glad to learn that the Reverend Mr. McGauran, the highly esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's, Quebec, has been appointed a Member of the Council of Public Instruction, in lieu of the Hon. Mr. Ryan, who has resigned his seat at the Board. This appointment will give general satisfaction.

The elections for the local legislature in Nova Scotia have not been very favorable to the Ministry. In the House of Assembly, New Brunswick, Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the terms of the Washington Treaty have been introduced by the Attorney-General, and exhorting the Dominion Parliament to make a firm stand on the question of the Fisheries. Public feeling is very strong against the terms of the Treaty.

The Coroner's Inquest on the body of John Gainer, killed, whilst serving out a sentence of imprisonment in the City jail, by Patrick Ryan, another prisoner who struck the deceased on the head with a hammer used for breaking stones, and from the effects of which blow Gainer died, has found a verdict of Wilful Murder against Patrick Ryan.

We have received from Messrs. D. & J. Sadliers the following new books offered at low prices to the Catholic public:—

- Meditations on St. Joseph*, by Brother Philippe, Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; Translated from the French. Price, \$1.25. Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York.
  - The Happiness in Heaven*; by a Father of the Society of Jesus. Baltimore, John Murphy & Co. Price, 80 cts.
  - Catholic Tracts on Various Subjects*; Fifty in Number. New York, the Catholic Publication Society. Price, \$1.
  - Child's Prayer Book*; John Murphy & Co., Baltimore. Price, 32 cts.
- The above mentioned books are all handsomely bound in cloth, and will be forwarded by the Messrs Sadliers, Montreal, to address, upon receipt of the sum affixed as above.—They are all works of first class merit, which

have received the formal approbation of the highest Catholic authorities, and a most favorable reception from the Catholic public.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of *A Panegyric on St. Joseph*, pronounced March 19th in the Church of St. Ignace, Baltimore, by the Very Rev. Father Joseph P. Keller, S. J.; price, 25 cts; and *Rome and Geneva*, *A Letter to the Rev. M. M. Merle D'Aubigné*, and *Burgener, Protestant Ministers of Geneva*, by a Young Student of Law (M. Fontaine); Translated from the French, with an Introduction by M. T. Spalding, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore. Price, 25 cts.

To Young Men.—Wanted—150 young men, more or less, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall graceful dandy with hair sufficient on his upper lip to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little bow-legged, freckle-faced up-start. The object is to form a gaping corps to be in attendance at the church doors at the close of divine service each Sabbath evening, to stare at the ladies as they leave church, and to make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their person and dress. All who wish to enter the above corps will appear on the steps of the various church doors next Sunday evening, when they will be duly inspected, their names, personal appearance, and quality of brains, registered in a book for that purpose. To prevent a general rush, we will state that no one will be enlisted who possesses intellectual capacity above that of a well-bred donkey.

SMALL-POX.—In London, the number of deaths from small-pox is at present one-sixth of the whole. It has become more fatal than all forms of fever put together, and at the present moment there are 2,500 cases of small-pox among the classes who come under the Poor Law relieving authorities. But the excessive mortality arising from this disease is due to the criminal neglect of a simple and easy method of precaution. There is an absurd prejudice on the part of some against vaccination, and even a stray medical man, here and there, has been found, in the teeth of all experience, to maintain that it is useless. There are large classes who will not take the trouble to get themselves and children vaccinated, and in the event of an outbreak, which there is too much reason to dread, they will be sufferers. It is unnecessary to bring proof of the efficacy of vaccination, in staying the ravages of this most loathsome of diseases. The Health Commission, no doubt, are fully aware of all that can be said on the subject, and they ought to act, and act vigorously, in the matter. Delay is little else than criminal.—*Montreal Herald*.

St. John, N. B., May 18.—The resolutions condemning the treaty proposed by the Joint High Commission, passed both Houses unanimously yesterday. The House was procured with the usual formalities. The following is the paragraph in the Governor's speech relating to the treaty: "The result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission at Washington, so far as our Dominion and Provincial interests are involved, is calculated to excite alarm and dissatisfaction, but we cannot for a moment suppose that the Dominion Parliament will give its consent to those parts of the Treaty which dispose of our invaluable fishery rights for the very mockery of an equivalent, when we should have received in return therefor, at least, the free admission to the United States markets of our ships, coal and lumber."

HALIFAX, May 18.—Egbert Scott, a destitute sailor lately arrived at the Bay of Bulls, on the south coast of Newfoundland, claims that he was one of the crew of the "City of Quebec," and that his ship struck Dead Island on the night of May 8, in a severe storm. The bows were immediately stove in, and the vessel began to sink rapidly. Capt. Manbrass was the last to leave the ship and board the life boat, which was swamped in the breakers, and Scott was washed ashore.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Coaticook, Rev. J. B. Chartier, \$2; Eganville, J. Gorman, \$2; Sydney, C. B. Catholic Young Men's Club, \$2; Coldwater, P. Kelly, \$1; Memramcook, N. B., Rev. M. C. LeFebvre, \$2; Granite Creek, Idaho, Rev. A. J. A. Archambault, \$1.

Per J. Clancy, Hemmingford—Maritana, J. McGill, \$1.50; Covey Hill, J. Curran, \$1.50.

Per L. Whelan, Ottawa—Self, \$2; Kirks Ferry, J. O'Connell, \$2; Chelsea, J. Sweeney, 35c.

Per F. O'Neill, Antrim—Self, \$1; T. Doolan, \$2; Arnprior, P. Henahan, \$1; Fitzroy Harbor, Mrs. Coppis, \$8.

Per A. D. McDonald—St. Raphael, A. B. McDonald, \$2; Lancaster, Very Rev. J. McDonald, \$2.

Per Rev. J. O'Brien, Brockville—Farmersville, J. Hickey, \$2.

Per F. Nash, Thurso—Rev. F. Townner, \$1.50; W. McLouney, \$1.50.

Died.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Charles Austin, aged 68 years.—R.I.P.

In this city, on the 21st inst., Thomas M. O'Farrell, aged 27 years, 1 month and 21 days.—Requiescat in pace.

At Quebec, on the 17th inst., aged 30 years, Chery E. M. Howard, wife of Dr. Maurice Tracy, Army Medical Department, and eldest daughter of Doctor Howard, St. Johns, P. Q.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET'S.

May 22.

Flour 47 lbs. of 196 lb.—Pollards	\$3.75 @ \$4.10
Middlings	4.75 @ 4.85
Fine	5.15 @ 5.25
Superior, No. 1	5.52 @ 5.55
Superfine	5.80 @ 5.90
Fancy	6.30 @ 6.35

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, May 22, 1870

Horn & Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb.	25 to 26
do do No. 2	23 to 24
Slaughter do No. 1	26 to 28
do do No. 2	00 to 00
Waxed Upper, light and medium	43 to 45
do do heavy	40 to 43
Grained do	40 to 43
Splits large	29 to 36
do small	20 to 30
Kips, City Slaughter (whole)	50 to 55
do ordinary	40 to 50

Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs. per dozen)	65 to 85
do (18 to 26 lbs. per dozen)	50 to 70
Sheep-Skin linings	37 to 31
Harness	21 to 33
Buffed Cow, per foot	14 to 17
Embossed Cow, do	15 to 16
Embossed Cow do	17 to 18 1/2
Patent Cow do	19 to 20 1/2
Rough do	27 to 30
English Oak Sole	40 to 44
English Kips	56 to 66

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 22, 1871.

	RETAIL	WHOLESALE
Flour 47 100 lbs.	\$ 3 20 to \$ 3 50	3 05 to 3 00
Oatmeal, "	3 10 " 3 20	2 94 " 3 00
Indian Meal, (Ohio)	1 60 " 1 70	1 60 " 0 00

GRAIN.

Wheat 47 56 lbs.	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Barley "	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Rye "	0 00 " 1 20	0 10 " 0 00
Oats "	0 67 " 0 75	0 60 " 0 67
Buckwheat	0 75 " 0 80	0 00 " 0 00
Indian Corn, (Ohio)	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Rye	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Flax Seed	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Timothy	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00

MEATS.

Beef, per lb.	0 8 " 0 15	0 09 " 0 00
Pork, "	0 11 " 0 13	0 00 " 0 00
Mutton, "	0 10 " 0 11	0 00 " 0 00
Lamb, per lb.	0 75 " 1 25	0 20 " 0 00
Veal, per lb.	0 11 " 0 11	0 09 " 0 00
Beef, per 100 lbs.	0 00 " 0 00	8 05 " 10 00
Pork, fresh	0 00 " 0 00	8 50 " 9 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes, per bag (new)	0 70 " 0 75	0 60 " 0 65
Turnips	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Hay	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Woodcock	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Shiite	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Flower	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 25 " 0 30	0 00 " 0 00
" salt	0 15 " 0 20	0 00 " 0 00
Cheese	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Onions per bunch	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0 10 " 0 11	0 00 " 0 00
Honey, per gal.	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Lard, per lb.	0 15 " 0 18	0 00 " 0 00
Eggs (fresh), per doz.	0 14 " 0 15	0 00 " 0 00
Eggs per doz. by mail	0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Flour, per lb.	0 20 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
Flour, per doz.	0 0 " 0 07	0 00 " 0 00
Apples, per barrel	0 00 " 0 00	4 00 " 5 00
Hay	0 00 " 0 00	8 00 " 12 00
Straw	0 00 " 0 00	6 00 " 8 00

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,  
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,  
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 22nd,  
CHARLES M'EVROY'S  
FAMOUS ORIGINAL  
HIBERNICON.  
FIRST APPEARANCE IN SIX YEARS,  
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL  
IRISH SCENERY,  
SONGS, MUSIC, SKETCHES, &c.,  
BY THE FOLLOWING TALENTED ARTISTS:—

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

Doors open at 7 1/2. Commences at 8 1/2.  
Admission, 25 and 50 cents.  
Grand performance Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock for Ladies and Children. Tickets, 15 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

"PRAT BOY."

WANTED

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

SALARY EQUAL TO \$1,000.

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

WANTED

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

Address: REV. R. BEAUSANG,  
Sarnia, Ont.  
May 12th, 1871.

WARNING.

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

PIERRE GOUVRETTE.  
Montreal, May 3, 1871.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

M. B. MORAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.

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

In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLIER de LAFORTUNE,

Insolvents.

The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has deposited at the Clerk's office of this Court, the consent of his Creditors to his discharge, and will, on the twenty-eighth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the said Court for the ratification of the discharge thereby effected.

JOSEPH TELLIER de LAFORTUNE,  
By GOMIN & DESROCHERS,  
His Attorneys ad litem.

Joliette, 8th May, 1871.

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



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A special dated Paris, Sunday night, says that on Saturday Dombrowski issued orders that all officers refusing to obey the commands of their superiors should be shot.

May 17.—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs as follows:—I have just seen a tradesman of Paris who escaped from that city yesterday.

LONDON, May 18.—A despatch from Paris says the foreign representatives in Paris have requested the protection of the Prussians for themselves and their countrymen.

The World's special has the following: PARIS, May 18.—Marshal McMahon has called upon the Germans to aid him.

LONDON, May 18.—The Prussians are cutting fascines between Ruiney and Mont Famille in the department of the Seine et Oise.

The Versailles are throwing up entrenchments two hundred yards from the Auteuil gate, the breach in which is still impracticable.

The official journal of Versailles editorially dwells upon the difficulties in the way of establishing a military centre against insurgent Paris.

LONDON, May 18.—A Daily News special from Paris reports great agitation among the people, and that distrust of the Commune grows universal.

The Communist official journal accuses the Versailles of causing the cartridge explosion in the Avenue de Trocadero; but the Verite demonstrates that the explosion was solely the result of accident.

All special despatches to the London journals concur in representing that a reign of terror prevails in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 18.—The members of the Right in the Assembly desire to depose Thiers. They offered the succession first to Grevy, then to McMahon, but both declined.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A special from Paris last evening says the loss of life by the explosion was mainly women and children.

A late despatch this morning says the Committee of Public Safety officially declares that the explosion of the cartridge factory was the work of agents of the Versailles Government.

city from the Ecole Militaire, where they have been confined. The mangled remains of the victims of the explosion were exhibited yesterday in the Church of St. Pierre, outside the railings.

An attaché of the American Legation was blown into the air by the explosion, but not seriously hurt.

MGR. DARBOY AND THE COMMUNISTS.—One of the Communist papers, the Montagne, writes:—“Education has made sceptics of us; the Revolution of '71 is atheistic; our Republic wears a bouquet of immortelles in her bosom.

THE PARIS COMMUNE AND THE PRIESTS.—The Conciergerie contains at this moment about 60 priests, all torn arbitrarily from their religious houses or from the churches of Paris; and, in addition, others are incarcerated at Mazas, La Roquette, La Sante, &c.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE COMMUNE.—The Gaulois says that the foreigners in the service of the Commune include 18,000 Garibaldians, 7000 Irish Fenians and Englishmen, 1200 Greeks, 600 Americans, and 600 Spanish, Germans, and others.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE COMMUNISTS.—On the 10th instant, several commissioners of the Commune went to the principal house of the Christian Brothers, situated in the Rue Oudinot, asked to inspect the coffers, and unscrupulously pocketed their contents, some 2,400 francs.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, May 16.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill making provisions for compensation to the city of Florence for the transfer of the capital to Rome.

ROME.—A Prussian officer, Baron Von Nogat Itingen, was present in the Church of the Gesù at Rome when the Garibaldian mob, and the ruffianly soldiers of Victor Emmanuel, poured into the church causing the utmost consternation to the worshippers present.

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community was assaulted and massacred by a horde of barbarians.” GERMANY.

A despatch dated Berlin, Sunday night, says 28 archbishops and bishops of the Catholic church have addressed a petition to the Emperor of Austria on the Roman question.

The King of Bavaria is reported to entertain a serious idea of turning Protestant, just to spite the ultramontane party.

Panama has had a tremendous revolution. The regular army of 40, after several days' hard fighting, were captured by the insurgents, who entered the capital in pomp, seized the archives and treasury, which were kept in a cigar box, and elected Gonzalez Governor, by a vote of 28 to 1.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE TRUES.—The reckless habit of expenditure engendered by the war, and the possession of a depreciated currency, are evidently not being corrected as they should be, but are becoming more fixed and confirmed.

It is not for us to say what economy should be practiced in any individual case. What would be unwarrantable expense for one person, would be just and proper expenditure for another of a larger income, or with fewer claims upon him.

But it is on account of its influence on the young people of this generation that we chiefly deprecate the extravagance of the times. It is stated as a fact, that nine-tenths of the rich men of New York to-day are the architects of their own fortunes, while the children of the wealthy of the last generation are found, if they are found at all, among the poor and destitute.

How TO CURE A COLD.—The Herald of Health says:—Upon the first indication that you have taken cold, stop eating until the cold is eased; drink freely of cold water; induce a free perspiration all over the body, either by exercise, vapor or hot-water baths, by covering up warm in bed; breathe all the pure air you can.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both? Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Aque Fever that expelled the freezing ague and burning fever from your blood.

COUGHS AND COLDS. Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary, bronchial and asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly, when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to “Brown's Bronchial Troches,” or Lozenges.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it.

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

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR! GRAND BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES, IN THE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 25th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871.

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

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

MONTREAL, Feast of St. AGATHA, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—In the present age of the world when Christian education is more than ever necessary to qualify and prepare the rising generation for the mighty struggle that is going on in the whole world over between the Church and the World, God and the Devil, the deepest and holiest sympathies of the Catholic heart are with those heroic orders of men and women who are devoting their lives to the great work of education.

These remarks have been suggested to us by news that has reached us from Toronto, viz:—that the Christian Brothers there have purchased the large building known as the Bank of Upper Canada, which, from its size, will enable them to receive a much more greater number of pupils in that city, hitherto all but exclusively Protestant, but having now a considerable, and still-increasing population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9th—Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ—valued at \$30—presented by the Students of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

10th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Tellow, Director of the Catholic Protector, New York.

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

12th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by P. Donahoe, Esq., Boston.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20th—Richly mounted Chair—valued at \$60—gift of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Toronto.

21st—An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of St. Paul's School, Toronto.

22nd—A Beautiful Clock, in glass case—valued at \$70.

23rd—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils of St. Patrick's School, Toronto.

24th—A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pupils of St. Michael's School, Toronto.

25th—Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rose-wood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of St. Mary's School, Toronto.

26th—An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothic back.

27th—Valuable Prize, the gift of Bro. Rogation, Quebec.

28th—Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford Frames.

29th—A nice selection of Religious Pictures.

30th—Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

31st—A Silver Goblet.

32nd—Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians.

33rd—Six Fine Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs.

34th—A Doll, magnificently dressed.

35th—A Silver Pencil-case with Gold Pen.

36th—A Handsome Album.

37th—A Beautifully furnished Inkstand.

38th—Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20.

39th—Lives of the Popes, 2 vols., richly bound.

- 41st—Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate Conception.
42nd—Life of the Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orini.
43rd—Japanese Tea-tray.
44th—A beautiful Chromo—the Ruins of High Cathedral.
45th—Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18.
46th—A Collection of Medallions, set in hand-some cases, valued at \$15.
47th—Portrait of Marshal McMahon.
48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box.
49th—A Silver Crucifix.
50th—A Lady's Work Box, valued at \$20.
51st—A Valuable Silk Dress.
52nd—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick.
53rd—A Pair of Branch Candlesticks.
54th—A Writing-desk.
55th—A Pair of Statues—St. Patrick and St. Bridget.
56th—A collection of Irish Views.
57th—A handsome Inkstand.
58th—A handsome Door Mat.
59th—A General History of the Church.
60th—A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket.
61st—A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of Rev. Bro. Aphraates, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec.
62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by Abbe Daras—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen, Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston.
63rd—A Bible—valued at \$15—the gift of the same.
64th—A magnificent Prayer-Book—same donor.
65th—A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro. Cassian, Quebec.
66th—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.
67th—Pair of Drawings, in frames (Idols of the Kings) by Gustave Dore.
68th—Magnificent piece of Needle-work, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.
69th—Magnificent Missal, bound in velvet—valued at \$7.
70th—Lady's Cabinet—valued at \$20.
71st—A beautiful Holy-water Font.
72nd—Japanese Bamboo Work-box.
73rd—Lady's Work-box.
74th—Silver Goblet.
75th—A fancy Egg-stand, with glasses.
76th—A large Oil-Painting of St. Vincent de Paul, the gift of St. Patrick's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Toronto.
77th—A Lady's Jewel-case.
78th—A set of Vases—valued at \$6.
79th—A Silver Goblet.
80th—A French Prayer-book, bound in velvet—valued \$5.
81st—A magnificent copy of Moore's Melodies, bound in rich and gold.
82nd—A green Holy-water Font and Statue of M. B. V.
83rd—Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols.
84th—Two magnificent Pictures—Jesus and Mary.
85th—A Set of Vases, marked “Mary”—valued at \$6.
86th—A Gentleman's Toilet-box, valued at \$20.
87th—A Lady's Toilet-box.
88th—A beautiful Harmonium.
89th—A collection of Japanese Puzzles. To any person opening the entire collection, a prize of \$10 will be given.
90th—A Pearl Cross—valued at \$5.
91st—A Tea Caddy.
92nd—A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion.
93rd—A magnificent Pismo from the Ware-Rooms of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued at \$300.
94th—Ten large volumes, in library binding, containing all the numbers of “The Catholic World” from its commencement to the present time—the gift of Rev. Bro. Paulian, President of Manhattan College, New York.

Many of the most valuable prizes were presented to Brother Arnold by the pupils of the Christian Schools in Canada and the United States. Altogether the Bazaar will be one of the most important in its results, and interesting in its associations that can be imagined.

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

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

On the 1st July there will be a Pic-Nic on the Grounds attached to the Institute, and in the Evening a Grand Concert, when Four Brass Bands will be in attendance.

As a guarantee that the Drawing of Prizes will be properly and impartially conducted, so as to assure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following gentlemen will superintend the Drawing and form the HONORARY COMMITTEE.

- Hon. F. Smith, Senator; J. Stock, Esq.; P. Hynes, Esq.; J. P. J. Shea, Esq.; J. P. J. O'Donohue, Esq.; Barrister; W. J. MacDonnell, Esq.; French Consul; C. Robertson, Esq.; E. O'Keefe, Esq.; P. Hughes, Esq.; J. D. Merrick, Esq.; T. McCrosson, Esq.; Thos. Walls, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; J. Coffey, Esq.; F. Rooney, Esq.; J. Mulvey, Esq.; P. Burns, Esq.; B. B. Hughes, Esq.

After the Drawing, the winning numbers will be published in the papers, and Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Persons residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express station, if required. Parties wishing to act as Agents for the disposal of Tickets, can obtain them singly or in books, on application.

To every one who takes or disposes of a Book of Ten Tickets a Special (Free) Ticket is presented.

The Tickets consists of two parts, the larger of which should be retained by the purchaser, until after the Drawing and produced on the delivery of the Prize, if it should win one; the smaller part called the duplicate should be returned to Bro. Arnold on or before the 29th June, with the purchaser's name and address legibly written thereon. It is particularly requested that the Duplicates be returned as early as possible, before the great pressure of the drawing begins. Agents are requested to account and remit the balance in their hands every two or three weeks.

Parties receiving Tickets will confer a favor by kindly making an effort to dispose of them, or transfer them to others in a better position to do so, and by returning Tickets not disposed of.

TICKETS FOR THE DRAWING ONE DOLLAR EACH.

All communications, remittances, and demands for Tickets, to be sent (postage paid) to BRO. ARNOLD, DIRECTOR OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all Drafts and Post Office orders are to be made payable.



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

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

**LIST OF PRIZES:**

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

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts. Each.

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

**FOR SALE.**

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

**MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

**P. J. COX,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,**  
637 Craig Street 637  
SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,  
MONTREAL.

**JOHN BURNS,**  
(Successor to Kearney & Bro.)  
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,  
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.  
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of  
WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE  
FITTINGS,  
675 CRAIG STREET  
(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY),  
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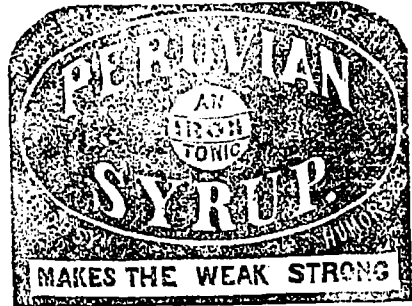
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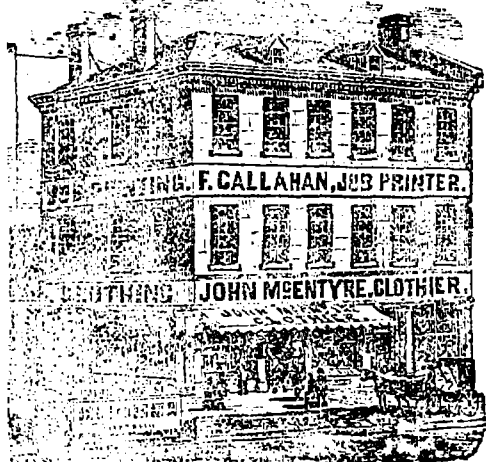
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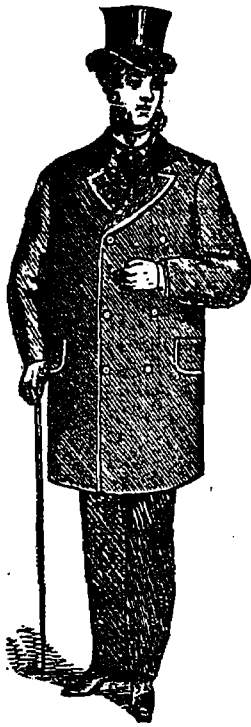


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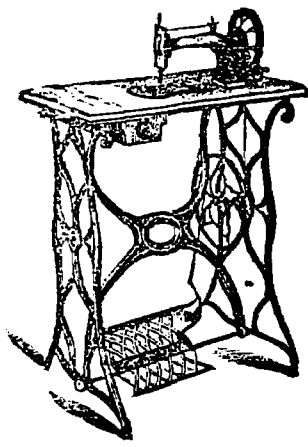
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MATTERS: 1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy.

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Montreal, May, 1870.

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