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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 sacrilege," 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 dan gers 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

"Calm! Am I calm now?" asked Abaris, abruptly. "As calm and as cold as yonder sky," re-

plied Clotaire.

"Thou art deceived. My impetuous nature is on'y chained by a powerful will, which makes the pursuit of virtue its chief aim. But that which passed to-day on the plains of one fell blow the outrage of this daring Patri-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 our throne and altar."

"But why heed so despicable an enemy, O | my lady mother?" Abaris? He is alone and defenceless. What

is there to fear?'

"That which human power cannot sway,"

But come with me,"

In another moment the Count of Bretagne was seated, with Abaris the bard, in a curragh which lay moored among the sedges on the river bank. Abaris grasped the oars and the young noble, with a look of proud humility. pushed out from the shore. The oars bent light curragh shot out across the mid-channel, | regard while thou art absent from the noble riding the waves like a feather, and in a little lady of Bretagne, who may well feel proud of while glided up on the sands of the opposite her son. Abaris," said the lady, turning to shore. Everything about the little camp of speak to the bard. But he was gone; and, Patricius, toward which they directed their calling an attendant, she directed him to consteps, was wrapped in silence and repose. Af- duct the Count of Bretagne to the guest-chamter searching around in vain for some indications ber usually appropriated to royal visitors, and which might betray him as a spy or invader, order refreshments. and reconnoitering every inch of ground, without the least interruption, they retraced their throng up toward the hall of Tara. The minds steps in silence, when suddenly the curtain of men were filled with vague apprehensions into one of the tents in the rear. Standing fore governed them on these occasions. Murback in deep shadow, Abaris and Clotaire, murs and whispers ran from one to another, without being themselves exposed to observa- until the name of Patricius and the prophecy tion, saw all that was in the tent of Patricius. of the Arch-Druid were on every tongue. They saw him, and wondered at his majestic and benign aspect, his noble air and intellectual air, and the great portals of the hall of Tara tioned frame. He was arrayed in the rich and | who had gone up in the suite of the King ef of jewels and gold on his breast, which Abaris coup-d'ail was magnificent. The hall, five hun-Egyptians revered as emblems of immortality. He was refolding a parchment, which he secuted carefully with cords of twisted silk, after throne, canopied over with rich silks heavily which he knelt before a rude altar, on which stood a crucifix and taper, and folding his shield and armorial quarterings of the monarch. hands, bowed his head with an expression of This was surrounded by seats of honor, wrought great humility, after which he made a sign on of precious metals and ivory and decorated his forehead, breast, and shoulders, which they with jewels. The stalls or seats of the memcould not comprehend, and uttered rapid and | bers of the Assembly were of highly-carved fervent words in a language which they could oak, and designated by the shields and insignia not distinguish, while his eyes, up-lifted, seemed of the order of those to whom they were asto behold objects beyond mertal vision. They signed. creep nearer, — for they see that he is so The m wrapped in adoration that he would not heed of the Milesian blood-royal take their station them if they stood before him, - and listen. -They both understand him now, as, in the round him; the Druids and royal bards file chaste and majestic language of Rome, he pours | slowly in, and seat themselves in their places out the eloquence of his pleading soul for Erin. near the throne; then follow the senators and How he beseeches his Lord, whom he calls commons of the Assembly, who fill the grand Jesus, to enlighten their darkness, to strike off their fetters, to overthrow the idols and abolish to their order and rank. On this day the the power of demons in this His own inherit- riches and resources-of the kingdom were well ance! How he implores the assistance of a represented by the magnificence of the spec-Holy and Divine Spirit, of whose existence tacle, and its strength exhibited by the loyalty they have never heard, and beseeches him to and wisdom of men who wore on their coun-

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 uplifted 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 toaming 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 Magh-Breagh has roused all my inner self to a the light curragh, which, unmoored, was swept herce peturbation. I would have avenged by out by the violence of the tide, and danced about like a bubble on the foaming river. A eius, who now seeks by strategem what the 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 hath come with guile and insult to the foot of the portals of his royal father's court. "Ha! here is my mother! Why abroad so early,

"A happy and proud day to thee, Abaris, my son," said the lady, kissing his forehead, "and to thee, noble stranger, for whose coming replied Abaris, gloomily. "You stranger fills I have watched since the departure of my my soul with trouble. Even now there is wail- guests. Pardon us if, too jealous of the honor ing and weeping in the temple for the woe his of the vestals of NERP NAOM, of which order coming foreshadows. He must be possessed of our fairest and dearest daughter is a member, knowledge beyond mortal sense; or how dare | we resented a slander which, at the time it was he, unattended except by a few fanatics, and uttered, filled us with dread and horror. Pity unarmed, throw open contempt on the Bealtic our feelings when we thought that the sancturites? If he is a mere spy, all will be well.— ary 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

"We shall no longer be strangers, noble beneath the sinewy strength of his arms, the youth. Let me assume a mother's place in thy

At an early hour of the day, people began to which hung before the entrance of the tent of and expectations of some wonderful event, Patricius was drawn aside, and a person came which for the time seemed to exclude all those hastily out, who, forgetting to replace it, passed | sentiments of national pride which had hereto-

At last a peal of martial music burst on the features, and the symmetry of his well propor- were thrown open. To Clotaire of Bretagne, flowing vestments of the Roman patricii, and Munster and obtained an advantageous position wore, suspended by a chain of gold, an insignia which commanded an uninterrupted view, the thought resembled those crosses which the dred feet long, was adorned with elegant pillars,

The monarch has taken his seat; the princes near his person; the four provincial kings sur-

touch his lips with fire, that on the morrow he tenances a grave forethought and determined he unfolded to them with such sublime sim- fast as his aged limbs would bear him, away to 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 bclongs 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 who was with him, and whispered a few words unarmed, calm, and dignified in every gesture. Bare-headed, his noble and radiant countenance full of clevated 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 screne majesty before silence indicated defeat.

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."†

hand on the head of Erc.

"Thou shalt answer for thy contumacy, thou degenerate son of a loyal sire," cried the ing up to the view of all a shamrock, whose Whence come ye, and why?"

"I come, O king," replied Patricius, in So simple, yet so convincing, was this prac-strong, clear tones, which rang distinctly tical argument, that many who, having been throughout the extent of the hall and reached almost persuaded, had yielded to the difficul 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

"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 Salmoneus, O Patricius,
- a base pretender, whom TIENNE will consign in wrath to the righteous judgments of Æacus, 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 snearing laugh.

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

" The words of Laogare. † Historic.

patriotism. The splendor of the royal robes, plicity the grandeur of the designs of God for the grave magnificence of the Druids, the light man, he told the story of Bethlehem and yet costly attire of the bards, and the rich Calvary with such pathetic force, that the robing of the nobles glittering with gold and 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,

> "Thy story, O stranger, is full of wonders, which are strung together with rare and cun ning 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, 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

"He is preparing to escape," whispered one. "He has sent the crazed son of Sesgnen for some potent charm to aid him," said another.
"We shall this day see the glory of TIENNE

"I thought he was no match for Seine. But "The blessing of God and the stranger on thee, noble chief," replied Patricius, laying his thing to him: it looks like a handful of leaves. Hark! Patricius speaks."

monarch, in wrathful tones, to the noble and three leaves spread out in vigorous beauty from impulsive man, who stood with folded arms, its slender stem,-"to prove that I utter no unmoved and firm, by the side of Patricius, absurdity, and the reality and possibility of the casting around him a defiant glance, which existence of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost took in all, from the monarch on his throne to in the unity of one Godhead, I have only shown the lowest individual present. "And thou, you this humble plant on which ye have oftenchanter! how is it thou durest to practice times trodden, to convince ye that the truth thy seductive arts in our very presence? can be made manifest by the simplest symbol of illustration."\*

every ear, - "I come, O king, from my Lord ties 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 whon 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 schoolsrush 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 fulse tongue of the stranger beguiled thee also, O royal Lacgare?" asked Semo, panting for breath, and pallid with impotent

"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

. The words of St Patrick. † The words of Laogare.

the innermost recesses of the temple.

CHAPTER X .- DAIRENE.

The purple shadows of twilight lingered like a solemn dream over the carth. 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 set 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 beaconlight 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 nightingale rang through the solitude in sweet rever-

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 mon low sweet symphonics 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 worshiped in Greece and Carthage as Hecate. 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 glimpse of her face, which she kept constantly covered, declared that it was as the face of the dead. The younger vestals always husbed 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 broading 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 buttlements 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 mignight, when the moon, gibbous and pale, looked down through racks of white cloud, she distinctly saw a form, flitting 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.

"Could I only have pillowed thy head,could I have kissed thy cold clay, while I decked it with flowers, - had I watched thy ficeting 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

which to me was sweeter than the music of her head on her bosom. birds in spring-Alas! amid the roaring billow it shricked for help unheard, -unpitied ! worn and time-weary Dairenc-on whom this ark destiny fell?"

"Dairene," said a low, sweet voice near her; " Dairene.'

Dairene turned quickly, and tearing off her veil with wild emotion, beheld Mona standing

calm and beautiful before her. "And didst thou hear me in thy spirit-home, O loved and loving one? Has NERF NOAM taken pity on her old handmaid, and sent thee to comfort me?" said Dairene, with awe, while she folded her hands over her bosom and knelt time," said Mona, looking up with surprise. on the sands at Mona's feet.

"Rise, Dairene. I am no phantom. I am Mona. I live," she said, tenderly.

"Thou livest? Then let me touch thee; then let me feel thee. There! put thy arms about my neck, and put thy cheek to mine !-O Nerf Norm! it is true! she lives! Mona lives! But, Mona, why this mystery?"

"I have come to tell thee; for I have watched thee these many days. Thy anguish filled me with pity; and moved by my old love for thee, and a feeling still more divine, I have perilled my life on this moment. Oh, Dairene, there is a great and holy God, the Creator of heaven and earth, whose creatures we are,who so loved us that He gave His only Son Jesus Christ to die for our ransom. He is the Deliverer of whom I dreamed, before whose power demons and idols fall, the Lord and Maker of TIENNE and NERF!" said Mona, speaking rapidly.

"But-but-Mona," gasped Dairenc, confused, and half wild with horror, "come: let us return. Even now I see yon hill-tops luminous with light. Hasten with me, songbird of my heart, lest we be too late for the mid-night rites.'

"I return no more, Dairene. I worship only the true and living God. Never more shall I bend the knee to idols, but, if needs be, will suffer death for Christ," said Mona, in her sweet, clear tones.

"Thou art-" began Dairene, with a

"A Christian? Yes," replied Mona, lifting her head from Dairene's shoulder, and unclasping her hand.

"Oh, hapless child of a faithless mother!-Better had Semo struck the knife to thy heart years ago! Better had it been for thee hadst thou perished in the billows! for then thou wouldst not be so lost to me as thou art now! But thou shalt not escape. I will denounce thee, and, if need be, O sacrilegious one! mine shall be the hand to avenge the honor of NERF NAOM!"

She returned to grasp Mona's arm to drag her back to the temple; but she had vanished; she was gone; and uttering a wild and despairing shrick. Dairene ran leaping along the shore, tossing her arms and tearing her gray hair, until, overcome by middening agonies, she fell prostrate and senseless to the earth.

Mona had fled back to the cavern, where Lena, the fisherman's wife, awaited her return with anxious dread. She looked so pale, and there was such a glow in her large eyes, as she entered, that Lena sprang up, and, folding her brawny arm around the fragile one, led her, unresisting, to a seat on the rushes.

I have spoken with " I have seen Dairene. her, Lena," she said, in a low voice, while she panted like a hunted fawn.

"And how - what was her reception of thee?"

"Rapture,-joy .- until she learned that I was no longer a follower of NERF NAOM, but a follower of JESUS CHRIST. Then, in wild fary, she would have dragged me to the temple and placed me at the mercy of the Druids," she replied.

"It is true, then, that this is no longer a refuge for thee," said the good Lena, thoughtfully. "My husband has been here, gentle lady, and tells me that while he was fishing many miles up the Shannon yesterday, near the shore, he saw a large party, among whom were Semo and the other Druids from Lough Tore, riding slowly along toward Innistore. He has learned that there is to be a line and cry after the Christians in these parts; and, now that Dairene has discovered that thou art living, it will increase the fury of the Druids, and their keen wits will not rest until thou art captured. But there is one thing,—one way of escape, gentle lady: only it seemeth like insolence to propose it to one of thy degree," said Lena, with respectful tenderness.

"Alas, Lena, why such language to one like me? Am I not too the servant of a crucified Lord? The more, suffering, the more humiliation, the more pain I have the more shall I be like unto Him who died for me. Oh, Lena, this morning, when, under the sacramental veil, the holy Finian bestowed HIM on me,—the sacred humanity, the immortal divinity, the mystical life of Jesus Christ, true, full, and entire,-my heart was so replenished and filled with such strength and love, that had I ten thousand lives I would offer them unreservedly to His glory," exclaimed Mona, with a radiant and sublime expression.

"But, my child," said Lena, humbly, while she gazed on the scraphic smile that lit up Mona's face, "simple obedience to the Divine will must be our guide. The holy Finian declares that it is our duty to avoid dangers; for by a needless exposure of ourselves to the rage of our enemies we should incur the guilt of presumption and lose the exceeding great reward of martyrdom. In the hour of peril let us fly to shelter in the holy name of God; then, when all fails, if it is the divine will that we seal our faith in the Word with our blood, let it flow, let it flow, O JESUS CHRIST, from our head, our hands, our side, for Thee, even as Thine flowed for us."

"Yes: Dairene, maddened by her love for thee, and her pagan zeal, will not rest until Oh, Mona! why was it not I—I, the time- thou art immolated to her stern deities. Semo and the Druids will search the very depths of men. The vain glorious legerete of the people is the sea, that they may sacrifice thee to their curiously manifested by the comments one hears vengeance. There is no time to be lost. I have a sister at Innistore, who is the tiringwoman of the noble lady of the eastle : she beat the Prussians?" "Isay parle encore-n'est-ce will receive thee as an assistant in the nursery par?" "Certainement, Madame. Les Insurges sont des in the place of the slave Panthee, who is crippled and helpless," said Lena.

"Innistore! I am known at Innistore by some of its inmates, who have been accustomed to see me since I was a child, from time to

"For all that I am prepared, gentle lady," said Lena, opening a bundle. "They will not know thee in this disguise I have prepared .-Dairene herself would pass thee by unnoticed. So, let me fold thy long hair beneath this cap, let me sponge thy face with this dye, -thy neck, hands, and arms. Now put on this peasant attire. There! thou art safe.'

"A servant!" murmured Mona,—" a servant! Is this glorifying God? Is this ignoble flight worthy of a Christian?"

"Dear lady, in holy obedience we imitate and glorify Jesus Christ, who became a servant, an outeast, and a reproach for our salvation," said Lena, quickly.

"Yes: to become a servant for Christ is very sweet, Lena. To be subject to others, and feel no will of my own, is very sweet, because in place of my own will the adorable will of the Most High God will reign, filling me with newer and brighter life, until my soul is lost in heavely communings which are types of eternal rest. I see it all, and feel it, now .-Servitude or death, servitude or death, be mine, dear Lord, according to thy good pleasure. Let us go now, that we may reach Innistore before day-dawn.'

"His hand is leading thee, His right hand is about thee!" said Lena, throwing a large gray muttle like her own over Mona's head and shoulders. Then they stepped out of the cavern, and wound their way cautiously down the steep and narrow path until they reached the 'evel shore, when they walked on rapidly and in silence,

"I must go in here an instant," said Lena, pausing near her cabin, which lay in their way. "I have eggs and woolen hose to carry to Innistore, which I shall sell, to buy bread for my little ones; and I wish to let those within know our movements.'

In a little while she came out, with two light willow baskets on her arms- The one containing eggs she gave to Mona, the other she carried herself.

"We will go on now," she said, cheeringly. "They are all well within. My husband and son would have risen to go with us; but I usually go alone, and I feared it might excite surprise to see me thus attended."

The moon was now shining in unclouded glory over their way, while the beacon-light at Innistore guided them on. It was a rough and rugged path; sometimes it led them over sharp, broken rocks, and sometimes through thickets of thorn-bushes and holly. The delicate vestal, nurtured like a song-bird, --whose life had been passed amid flowers and music and song,-felt footsore and weary, wandering at midnight in search of humiliations and bondage. Humiliations and bondage! Was this all that the new faith had brought her? No, that men who talk in this way would be ready to not all. For that part of which the body is act with no less brutality, and that, if the matter the prison - that sentient and keen life, so cested with them, the Archbishop of Paris, or any deathless, of which the body is only the earthgarb-was filled with a peace so tranquil, a courage so high, a brightness of hope so heavenly, a faith so strong, that it counted all things as loss for the cross of Christ, and was borne up, as on eagle's pinions, beyond the dull wailing of afflicted nature, so near the confines of heaven that the bleeding feet were not thought of, the weary limbs asked no repose, bondage was forgotten, and death itself was lost in the sweet fullness of hope.

(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 resource 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 64,600 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 an-nouncement that the actors of the Palais Royal are

beauty dashed out forever, and that voice, ing down by the good woman's side and leaning at Versailles! At this moment in the Avenue de St. Cloud there are penny shows and halfpenny 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 dead and mangled Frenchas the bombadment proceeds. "Ah, how the French can fight!" "Paris is not taken yet." "Why did not the Generals let them go out and brigands, mais, comme tous les Francuis, ils sont tres braves aussi-tres braves."

The great barricades which intersect the streets on all sides are rapidly growing into redoubts; the erections, indeed, that protect the Place Vendome might almost be called little fortresses, so elaborately built are they, with scarp and counter-scarp, protected by wide ditches, and wedged with fas-cines and bags of sand. At present they have a warlike aspect as seen from afar off, but are in reality harmless, not having been yet garnished with guns. Another day or two will see them armed, and Versailles appears to an outsider to be falling into the sam mistake as that made by the Prussians eight months ago, who allowed Paris time to prepare a serious defence, instead of marching quietly upon her while her hands were yet tied. - Times Cor.

The following letter of an "insurgent" to his wife is published in the Pall Mall Gazette, dat d from the outpost at Levallois :- "It is now twelve days since I left you, my good Jeanne, but I have no time to tell you all that happened-it would break your heart. Some of my comrades are mad to fight, but most of them, like myself, would prefer to be back in the workshop instead of living in mud and under a shower of projectiles. I wish the Republic well, but the gentlemen of the Hotel de Ville have so managed affairs that I cannot say what I am fighting for. I am not indolent, nor afraid of putting my shoulder to the wheel; but yet if I were free I would eat my soup this evening with you and the brats, which would be better than killing Frenchmen. What annoys me the most is the thought that your brother is with the opposite party, and that I may put a bullet into him, or that he may make a widow of you. Without joking, it was nearly all up with me on Thursday, and but for my belt I should have been over-trumped. I have bad news to till you, which you may as well keep to yourself. The son of Mother N  $\longrightarrow$  fell vesterday at ten paces from me at a moment when we were being driven back by the Versailles party, who charged to the cries of " Vice la France !" la Republique!" This rather astonished us, as we have been impressed with the belief that they always shout de Vice to Roi!" We are forced to cry "Vice to Commune!" If I could only get away you should see me this evening, and I would be followed by more than one man belonging to our quarter, but the gates are shut, and there are no means of getting back. I only wish that I had taken your advice. How are the children? When I think that I used to be angry when they made too much noise! I should like to hear them now,

This morning we caught a linesman, who fought like a cut going to be drowned. He told us we were demolishing the Republic, and laugh d at us for allowing ourselves to be commanded by foreigners who do not care if Paris be destroyed or France rained. The batteries are recommencing to fire; if we kill as many regulars as they kill Fedals, husbands will be scarce next year."

When the Cure of the Madeleine was first arrested -the gravest charge that could be brought against him was that, doing his duty as a priest, he had administered la première communion to the Prince Imperial and had confessed the Empress-a few vulgar ruffians of this stamp treated him with, so far as words went, revolting brutality. They were not content with outracing his feelings by coarse attacks upon all that he held most sacred. But they did what they could to make him believe-a man of 75, whose gray hairs alone might have secured him some little regard—that he was in immediate danger of his life. "We will soon give you your Paradise," said one fellow, "It six men are wanted," said another, a captain of the National Guard, "to execute this criminal, apply to me; I have them all ready below." It is probable enough priest who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, might think himself fortunate to escape with no worse nunishment than close confinement in a

The Communists at Paris have at last managed to knock down the famous Vendome column: here is an account of the destruction of this fine monu-

FALL OF THE VENDOME COLUMN.

There was a tremendous scene at the fall of the column of the Place Vendome at half-past five o'clock this afternoon. The fall was announced for two o'clock, and all the balconies in the Place Vendom: were througed with ladies. The Rues de la Paix and Castiglione were crowded. Bands of music arrived while the workmen were engaged in chipping 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 lond cheers." oon arrangements were completed, and the longles 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. Abedee 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. Abedee 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 relies, 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.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PRESERVATION OF IRISH ARREYS.—During his Easter

holidays in the West, Sir William Wilde, in accor-

dance with the suggestion of the Right Rev. Dr. Bernard, Bishop of Tuam (already published in the FREEMAN), 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 desceration. He was there met by the Rev. Dr. Philips, P.P.; Messrs. J. Burke, Moriarty, O'Conor Eccles, Rescommon Messenger; J. Kelly, County Surveyor; and several inhabitants of the town, and assistance having been procured the tomb of Felim O'Conor, long celebrat d 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-handed 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 zerats, Geraldus Cambrensis states that a horseman receiving an axe blow from one of them on the thigh, the body fell 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 had no claim on them as Irish Pretestants, as she William said he possessed original drawings, engravings and plans of the place, made about a cen-statement was received with cheers. Dr. Ball and tury ago. It is to be hoped that the restoration of Mr. Bloomfield took exception to Mr. Dane's this interesting portion of the Abbey will not only language, and the latter explained that as an Irishbe effective but very attractive. Some of man he was loyal, but that as a member of the Proour archaeological readers may remember that testant Church he thought the clergy should not be Sir William recently published in the Kilkenny Archeological Journal an illustration of plied to him many years ago by the Hon, Mrs. Dillon, of Clonbrock. Mr. Kelly offered valuable issistance in the progress of the work. Considerable excitement prevailed amongst the by-standers, but the presence of their venerated parish priest calm d 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 disovered in the course of the evacuation. 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 Abby, in which it is intendd 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. Irish Protestant Orthodoxy.—It is a significant

fact that, no sooner are the loaves and fishes withdrawn from the Irish Establishment, than her "or- crime, have a suspicion that the increased probabiof the Protestant Episcopal Church—the Archbishop lating the popular sympathy for all accused persons, of Dublin in the chair—the Duke of Abercorn's motion was discussed:—"That a Committee be appointed to consider whether, without making such alterations in the Liturgy or Formularies of our Church as would involve or imply a change in her doctrines, any measures can be suggested, calculated to check the introduction and spread of novel doctrines and practices opposed to the principles of our Reformed Church." Now, there is more in this motion than appears at first sight. The Committee, whose report has been presented by Master Brooke, proposes to cut out of the Protestant Ordinationservice the words of Our Lord on Absolution. The same erasure is suggested for the Protestant Service for the Sick. It is curious that so long as the Irish Protestants were paid to be (Protestantly) orthodox," they raised no objection to being so.— But immediately the payment is withdrawn, their consciences assume the offensive. And, in truth, they are right in reforming their attitude; historically, at least, if not Christianly. The Irish Church, as it is facetiously called, was originally membered by Cromwellian Sectaries by Independents (of everybody but themselves), and also by certain Fifth Monarchy men; all of whom had no more in common with high and dry Churchism than Mr. Spurgeon with the Bishop of Winchester. So that to return to the "doctrines" of Cromwell's expounders is really a consistent reversion. The odd thing is that the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other pillars of Anglicanism, have been sending money to support a 'Church" which is confessedly in antagonism to themselves. It was at least unwise in these Irish Protestants to hastily shatter an orthodoxy which threatened to be lastingly lucrative. Besides, what could it possibly matter whether the Prayerbook were orthodox or not? No Protestant believes a doctrine the more because his Formularies teach it, nor will believe it any the less because his Formularies omit it. Since Protestants teach their Church, instead of their Church teaching them, it seems a pity to lose English money for the sake of altering book.—Tablet.

It is rumoured that the English Government will propose as their remedy for Ribbonism in Ireland that in cases of offences committed by members of the Ribbon Society, the prisoners shall be tried by three Judges without a jury.

At the Ballina Quarter Sessions there were only two bills to go before the grand jury-one for larceny and the other for rescue from a sheriff's

bailiff. THE LAND ACT.—At the Skibbercen land sessions, on Saturday, a man named Crowley claimed compensation from Mrs. Attridge, for eviction from a small farm at Coolaughmore. Claimant took the farm in 1850 at a rent of £7 10s., which was subsequently increased to £12, and ultimately to £14. In 1866 and 1869 claimant was served with noteces to quit, and in the latter year was induced to sign an agreement by which he ceased to be tenant from year to year, and became tenant for a year certain.

This agreement deprived Crowley of the right to compensation for disturbance under the third section, but the Chairman, regarding him as an insection, but the Chairman, regarding him as an in- having a passage warrant in his possession. Arms "Lead me whither thou wilt, Lena.

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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 seck, ing to promote a feeling of respect for the law in Ireland, the Economist falls back on the old remedy for Irish distubances. It says Such a remedy would be the temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, enabling the police for a time to meet terror with terror. It would possibly be sufficient to arm the Irish executive with the power of proclaiming 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 way in which that country is legislated for. 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 effectnal than any Coercion Bill cmanating from a Lon-

Serious Results of a Quantiel.—On Friday last a quarrel arose between two families named Ford and Ryan, residing near Castlegrove, county Galway, ibout the trespass of cattle, when Margaret and Mary Ford, mother and daughter, were violently set upon by Michael, Martin, and Catherine 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 chergy, 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 " readily assented to the speliation act." called on to step out of their way to " do that which was deregatory to them in order to show two of these gallowglasses, from a photograph sup-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 WESTMEATH DIFFICULTY.—The Glob says:— It is rumored that the Government will propose, as their remedy for Ribbonism, that, in cases of offences 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 punishing innocent persons, will, by stimutend 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."

> DESPATCH 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 divi-The troops are now on their march from Aldershot.

> THE TRAGEDY AT CASTLETOWN CONYERS. - 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. - Munster News.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED FENIANISM .- A special telegram from our Cork correspondent reports that Florence Crowley, a young man of respectable apdustrous and improving tenant, evicted without any and seditious documents were found in his luggage. He was brought before the magistrates, and re-

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 26, 1871.

DESPERATE MURDER IN THE NORTH.—The Belfast New-Letter of Wednesday gives the annexed par ticulars:-The quiet neighbourhood of Coleraine was this morning disturbed by the intelligence brought into town that the body of a female, who had apparently been murdered, had been found close to the house of a person known as Widow Murtin, in the "Big Bog," about two miles west of Coleraine, on the old road to Newtownlimavady. The victim was an unfortunate girl, named Craig. She was last seen in company with a couple of roughs. Nothing further is known of the poor creature until her mutilated body was discovered by a woman coming into town. The occupant of the house close to which the body was found heard screams about midnight; but, being a lone widow, she did not attempt to make any inquiry.

The Galway Vindicator says :- "We understand that in a large district in Connemara, where some of the Agents of the 'Irish Church Mission' are loof the Agents of the Constabulary in taking up the census papers were surprised to find the Catholic population had suddenly become 'Protestants.' On inquiry, it was found that the 'Bible Readers,' had been very industrious in filling up the census papers for the poor people, who, on learning the fact, were indignant in their complaints to the Constabulary. The matter was reported to Mr. Janus, County Inspector. will be an inquiry into the matter, and the parties implicated will be prosecuted."

The parish of Templeboy, in the vicinity of Drowho immediately after their recovery attended the dren attending the same school were soon affected consequence, and will not again open until this visitation of Providence, the fever, disappears. Per- ecration of the world. sons attacked exhibit the following symptoms, viz: the skin gets quite black, the flesh soon falls off it, and the whole body becomes one mass of sores.

The Castlebar Tolograph of the 19th ult., says :---On Monday last a shocking spectacle was presented in the ancient barial ground of Glosh-Patrick, between Westport and Louisburgh. There was a which lasted about two hours, during which some corpses, that had been buried for some time, were washed out of their graves and carried down into the sea by the torrent of the mountain stream which runs beside the graveyard. Some of the bodies were carried out to sea, and only two were recovered and re-interred, amid the wailing of their surviving relatives, whose feelings were severely harrowed by sight of their dead, exhumed in a manner so heartrending. They had been buried only a mouth or so. The bridge on the high road over the stream is also washed away. The neglected state of the country burial grounds is disgraceful in a Christian land, and the attention of the various Boards of Guardians is now called for, to guard, by proper measures, against a recurrence of so revolting an accident as that just detaited. Even now there are many coffins visible, and those of the two bodies which were recovered from the sea were broken to pieces and the bodies left defenceless,

REMOVAL OF IRISH POOR .- The following is the text of Mr. McCarthy Downing's Bill to prevent the cruel | he goes to church once a day which is surely as and arbitrary removal of poor persons, born in Ireland, from England, and Scotland. It is called a bill to abolish in England, Wales, and Scotland, the Compulsory Removal of Destitute to Ireland -Whereas, it is expedient that the said power should be annulled; be it enacted that from and after the passing of this act it shall not be lawful for justices of the peace in England and Wales, for any sheriff or trustee of the peace in Scotland, to remove or convey to Ireland any poor person from any parish or union in England. Wales or Scotland, to which he or she may have become chargeable, by reason of relief given to himself or herself, or to his wife or child, on the ground that such poor person was born in Ireland, and had not acquired a settlement in the parish or union in which the relief was those who are loudest in their denunciations of giv-

The Resemmon 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. Such conas this is deserving of the greatest praise

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 10 .- The Times, in an editorial on the Treaty of Washington, says that neither England 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 England, and the only difficulty is as to the plan of adjustment of the "Alabama" claims.

The Times doubts whether the treaty will be ratified by the United States Senate, but nevertheless 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. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell supported the bill in an elaborate speech. Upon a division of the House there was a majority of 65 for the

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

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, member for Oxford University, and Mr. Chichester 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 donunciation of Kuglish tyranny in Ireland, 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 object the conversion to Protestantism of the several millions of Catholics who dwell in this mundane world of ours. Many of our readers might question this statement, or regard it in the light of a joke, but we beg to assure them of its perfect authenticity. We, too, could have believed that the game of these societies had been played out long ago, seeing that it was so decidedly a losing one, and that the evangelical gladiators of those pious "rings" had turned their attention to some project more hopeful, or less difficult of accomplishment, than trying to convert as substantially right. This is the fact overlooked the obtuse believers in the Church of Rome to the by the Trade. If pauperism is to be diminished, saving truth of the evangelical creed. With a perversity most unaccountable those benighted Romanists close their ears to the "truths" enunciated, and refuse to avail themselves of the light which the evangelical lamp would silver over their path. We never even could have thought that the exchequers, | profits in which the liquor-sellers now claim a however full, of the tabby-loving old ladies, who | vested interest are realized to a vast extent at the |

principally supply the "sinews of war" to these societies, could have held out so bravely under the incessant drain which must have been required to meet the "evangelical wants" of the "saints" of the mission. We could have thought the spring, from which the fountain had been fed, must have been dried up years ago .- Cetholic Times.

BABY-FARMING.-Those who imagined-if there have been any so simple-minded as to imaginethat the execution of Margaret Waters would put an end to baby-farming and to revolting cruelties practised on infants in England, must surely be undeceived by this time, a foreign paper remarks, if they have read attentively the reports which appear in the London journals, of the proceedings at the London pelice courts and the London inquests. Phose who have read these reports will bear us out in saying that scarcely a week passes which does not bring forth a case or cases of baby-farming equally disgusting and horrible as that in which Margaret Waters was concerned, The London The details of either are too disgusting to be imported into our columns. In one a "respectable" married woman was charged before the Worcester Justices with so brutally ill-treating her infant illegitimate daughter that the child was found by the police "reduced to and that very efficient officer forwarded the report to a skeleton," having two swollen black eves, as though Headquarters If we are correctly informed, there from bruises, and a large wound on the front of the head," and so beaten with a cane all over her body that her flesh resembled "raw liver." In the other case, "an officer's daughter" who formerly kept a more West, has been visited by a most malignant school, but "being unlucky" took to "nursing" more which has proved fatal in several cases. Like children, was found to have allowed an infant, the recent cases of small-pox, it is of English im- whom she had obtained through an advertisement, the recent cases and a laboring man named Loftus, who to die "from want of proper nourishment," and in a parations. The first and some few months ago, was the state of filth which it were better not to describe, first afflicted with it; and after him his children, week in various parts of England, and yet unless, village National School. Some of the other chil- apparently, some extraordinarily large number of infants are found to be killed off at a time, as in the with the contagion The school had to be closed in Brixton ease, little or no notice is paid to them by those who hold up the few Irish crimes to the ex-

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. To this the wearisomeness incidental to the first day of the week bears ample testimony. Every place of amusement is shut up; every healthful game is strictly tabooed; everything thunderstorm, accompanied by hail and heavy rains, that has a tendency to elevate the mind, whether the British Museum or the National Gallery, is forbidden to those whose sole day of rest in the week is thus converted into a day of listlessness and unimproving idleness or of open debauchery, as injurious to the body as it is ruinous to the soul And this state of things is openly fostered and encouraged by those in whose power it is daily, or at all events very frequently to enjoy these very amusements from which they so rigidly cut their poorer brethren off. In the pulpit, in the senate, in Exeter Hall, at the dinner table, in season and out of season, these votaries of Sabbatarianism hold to their theory that man was made for the Sabbath and not the Sabbath for man. Hence it comes to pass that our English Sunday, and a fortiori a Scotch one, is defiled by crimes more frequent and of a decept dye than those committed on any other day, erimes to which hypocrisy and concealment add a deeper malice, crimes committed solely because the unfortunate sinner, owing to the Pharisaism of the times, has nothing else to do. Even granting that much as can be expected of the average workingman, how is the rest of his time to be filled up? If he is a married man, he has his placens upor and his children to amuse him, but even of these it is possible he may have too much, especially on a wet day in a small house. If he is unmarried, he has not even family ties to fall back upon, and, after having read his Sunday paper, is thrown back upon his own resources to fill up the rest of his day .-What wonder then that we find the public-houses crammed with customers, and every haunt of vice crowded to excess. Against such places there is no law, but in the way of opening the British Museum or that at South Kensington, every possible let and hindrance is thrown by the Legislature. And yet Magnire, Colonel Knox, Sir H. Bruce, and Mr. pernicious amusement on Sundays do not scruple to order out their horses and charriages on that day, to take up their servants' time by driving twice to church, and then round Rotten-row, or by entertaining their religious friends at dinner, to the utter hindrance of the unfortunate cook's opportunities for enjoying her Sunday's rest. They do not besitate to gossip in each others drawing-rooms, to read the newspapers at their clubs, or to take the train down to some pleasant country village, where they visit men of a like turn of mind with themselves. and inveigh against the awful increase of Sabbathbreaking and Popery. That by this conduct they sometimes lay themselves open to the retort uncourteous they need not wonder; our astonishment is that their hypocrisy or inconsistency is borne with so long and so patiently .- Weekly Register.

The Rev. F. Southgate, vicar of Northfleet. informed his congregation on Easter day that as buttons, bad money and other things not fit to mention," were put in the offertory bags, the collections would in future be made in open plates.

Publicans' profits represent mis-spent money. That is the great fact to be recognized on both sides. What proportion of these gains might survive under regulations preventing anything like excess we need not inquire. Enough, we may be quite sure, would parch to produce all the depreciation now predicted. The Liquor Trade would cease to be the only trade flourishing in the most impoverished of districts: ginshops would no longer be the only good houses in the most squalid of streets. The amount of money spent in drink when no more drink was bought than was good for the buyer would not, it may safely be assumed, keep one publican out of three. The publicans desire to keep all their trade instead of a third of it, from which it follows that two shillings out of every three of their customers' money must be thrown away for their sake. Do they really believe such claims can be permanently sustained? They have everything against them, except the vicious propensities of nature. The efforts of every teacher and preacher are directed towards keeping people away from the publichouses. Every man labouring in his sphere for the good of the country does his best to promote those very objects which it has been now proposed to accomplish more speedily by direct legislation. The fixed purpose of every minister of the Gospel, every active philanthropist, and every working man's friend, is to reduce the profits of the Liquor Trade, to depreciate the property invested in it, and, generally, to produce the identical consequences predicted from Mr. Bruce's Bill. The views entertained are not expressed in those words, but that is their true purport. There is a standing conspiracy of all the friends of popular progress against the prodigious and productive investments now declared to be in peril. The advocates of the Permissive Act are only the advanced class of the main body, intolerant and occasionally irrational, as most zealots are, but still on a course recognized thrift encouraged, and crime depressed, half the profits of the liquor traffic, to say the least, must go. The prospect cannot be agreeable to those engaged in the business, but there is no use in blinking it. To put the case in half-a-dozen words, the

country is not justified in placing, with due consideration, the welfare of the people above the gains of a Trade.-London Times

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Lords Justices 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. A flour dealer of Liverpool, who was a Catholic, died leaving a daughter, who, a short time previously had been baptised in a Catholic Church, her sponsors being of the same faith. The flour dealer's widow was a Protestant, and trained the child in the doctrines of the Church of England, to which she had become greatly attached. The deceased having died intestate the children of the second marriage instituted a suit in the Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster, the Vice-Chancellor of which, Mr. Wickers, directed as a point incidentally raised by the suit that the child should be papers of Saturday furnish two instances in educated in Catholicism. From this decision an appeal was made, and the Lords Justices affirmed the judgment of the court below, holding that as the deceased had his daughter baptised in a Catholic Church there was presumptive evidence to show that he desired that she should be educated in that religion.

MURPHY, THE PROTESTANT EVANGELIST .- The Daily Telegraph thus 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. It is so utterly impposible to admire or defend either that we really want some process of law that will properly punish them for knocking him down and kicking him for falling. He is a hir d lecturer, paid to disseminate atrocious libels on Catholic oriests and women. He pursues his ugly trade even in places where there are large numbers of ignorant Irish laborers, who hear him say that their wives and sisters are morally debauched by priests in the confessional. Now, however ignorant these men are, they know that their wives and sisters-Irish peasant girls-are remarkable for chastity; and not they alone, but all the world agree that, whatever be the causes, the fact of Irish female virtue is plain enough. These excitable Papists, then, have before their eyes the libel and the daily proof of its falsehead; and when they remember that the calumniafor is a paid propagator of the falsehood, their rage is natural enough. Nevertheless, if free speech is to be our rule, where are we to draw the line? Are we to prohibit everything that may displease a mob? Are we then to encourage intolerant ruffianism, and put down every chance of new ideas? At Whitehaven, the Romanist attack on Murphy was cowardly and brutal to an unusual extent; three hundred miners set upon the unfortunate man, and left him insensible, with horrible wounds over his face and head, and a mass of bruises from kicks over all his body. It seems that a body of policemen had been brought into Whitehaven specially to keep order; but they were taken by surprise, and were not quick enough in rushing to the rescue.-If it is right to let Murphy travel about stirring up sectarian rancour, then he must be protected at any expense, and severe examples must be made in case his assailants are caught or subsequently detected. But as the sale of the book from which Murphy quotes, "The Confessional Unmasked," has been stopped as indecent, we do not see why he should be allowed to deliver view view the worst passages of a suppressed book. It is at all events clear from the Whitehaven business that something ought to be done with Murphy. Could not Mr. Lowe bring him in under his Jucifer tax, and impose a special burden on him as an explosive compound, with a special clause prohibiting his conveyance by railway is " dangerous?"

Michael Torpey 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 een published containing statistical tables relating to the area and population, the trade and navigation, the railways and stock of foreign countries. The following figures relate to the area and population of the leading European Powers: Russia in Europe extends over 2,000,000 English square miles, and in '67 had The bill bears the endorsement of Mr. ing the poor man a chance of healthful, instead of a population of over 68,000,000, or 33 to the English square mile. France covers 209,000 square miles, to the mile. The German Empire is not correctly represented in the return, the events of the war having changed its area and population considerably.-Spain with the Balcaric Islands, covers 193,000 square miles, and contained in '68 161 millions people, or \$6 to the mile. Austria covers 239,000 square miles, and had a population of 351 millions in 69, or 149 to the mile. The United Kingdom extends over 120,000 square miles, and in '70 had 304 millions inhabitants or 255 to the mile. Ham-burg and Bremen are by far the most densely populated places in Europe; Russia is the lowest: Saxony, Lubeck, and Belgium have a mileage population of from 300 to 400. The United States has only 11 people to the square mile, having 31 million miles and 381 million of people. A comparison of the taxation per head of the population shows some very curious contrasts, . We have the privilege of raising the most money, and having the largest national debt in the world. In Russia 19s 4d per head is raised and expended; public debt, 2861 millions sterling. In fact they only raise for the whole Russian Empire three millions more than we raise for the United Kingdom. In France they raise  $\pounds 2$  18 11d per head; in [69 their budget was nearly eighty millions sterling, and their public debt was then 4851 millions. In Spain the cost is £1 5s 9d per head, and the debt 255 millions. In Austria they raise £1 5s 4d per head, and their debt is 324 millions. Italy is governed for 32 millions per annum, or £1 5s 2d per head; in 1867 the public debt was 271 millions. In Greece the cost is 17s 2d per head; in Turkey 11s 10d; in the United Kingdom £2 7s 8d; public debt over 800 millions. In '64 Russia had over 15,000 manufactories, employing nearly half a million hands, and producing stuff to the value of over 325 millions of silver roubles, or about £46,550,000. The several kinds of live stock-horses, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, &c .- in Russia in '63 numbered over 100 millions. Foreign merchandise to the value of 30 millions sterling was conveyed in transit through Belgium in the year '68. There are nearly 100,000 more women than men engaged in agriculture in France, the total number so engaged being 194 millions. Nearly 5 millions sterling were received in customs duty on the principal articles imported into France in '68. The live stock of all kinds in France in '62 numbered over 53 millions. In '66 the imports to Spain and the Balearic Islands were valued at 15 millions sterling, the exports at 12: the live stock numbered over 36 millions. Switzerland has an area of 41,000 English square miles, and a population of 21 millions; their live stock in '66 numbered 22 millions. The cost of government is 6s 8d per head, and the republic has no national debt-in this respect standing alone in the world In fact, all Switzerland is governed for £832,000 a year-a sum equal to what we spend in police and convict establishments alone. In '68 the value of imports to Austria was 42 millions sterling, yielding a duty of 13 millions sterling; the value of exports was 467 millions sterling, yielding a duty of £11,000. In the year 1800 there were 51 million people in the United States; in 60 years there were 321 millions, of whom four millions were slaves. In the three years from '66 to '69 the Americans paid over 60 millions sterling of their public debt.

The live stock in '69 numbered over 100 millions. THE RIBBLESDALE CAVES .- The digested report of the

cost of popular degradation, vice, and misery, and explorers of the Ribblesdale caves is full of interest, 35,000 births every year in New York, 2,500 chilthe question is simply whether the Legislature of a and will correct many false impressions as to the social condition of England after the withdrawal of the Roman legions. The caves were evidently used as places of refuge by the Romano-Celtic inhabitants who had fled from their comparatively luxurious homes before the incursions of the Northern tribes. Numerous brooches and armlets have been found in the upper strata of debris, and from their workmanship, as well as from the coins which have been exhumed, the period of occupation may be fixed with tolerable accuracy. It probably extended from the middle of the fifth till late in the seventh century. Few districts in England could have better served for purposes of concealment than the region between the Mersey and the Ribble, in which at the Domesday survey, a quarter of a million of acres were covered with a network of separate and dense woods. In the lower strata of these caves indications of an earlier occupation have been found. Two flint flakes, a bone barpoon, and the remains of red deer and bear point to an era long anterior to the Roman invasion,-Pull Mal! Gazette.

#### UNITED STATES.

Washington, May 10.-The tribunal to settle the Alabama Claims will meet in Geneva, Three special rules of neutral obligations are laid down. First, it shall be the duty of a neutral nation to use due diligence to prevent the building, fitting out, or escape of vessels intended to make war upon another nation with which it is at peace. Second, it shall be the duty of the nation, not to permit such vessels to enter any of its ports for repairs, manitions or supplies, or having entered not to permit their departure. Third, it shall be the duty of the nation to use due diligence not to permit the violation of any of these obligation in any of its ports or waters.— Free transit is stipulated for all productions of either countries through the territory of the other, to points within the same, as for example of wheat from Milwaukee across to Canada by Grand Trunk Railway to Oswego, on the way to New York, in bond under such regulations as the two nations may prescribe. The terms of the treaty shall be for ten years, and so much longer as shall be satisfactory to both nations. Either nation may terminate it after that time by giving notice of two years to the other

The New York papers report an instance of ruelty on the part of the commander of a steamship, which equals in barbarity the horrors of the middle passage in the days of the slave trade. The vessel was the U.S. steamship Maska, and the name of the commander, Watson, This man is reported to have perpetrated the most horrible cruelties upon his men; but the climax was reached in the case of a coloured man named Williams, who is represented to have been a quiet, industrious man. He had been quarrelling with anoth r of the crew, and was ordered into what is called the "sweat-box." This famous instrument of torture had been made by Watson's directions. It was two feet broad, four feet six inches long, and not high enough to admit of a man standing upright inside. This was placed near the heating apparatus of the vessel, and while the vessel was in a hot, southern climate, the man Williams was locked up in this coffin and denied either food or water. The only air he got was through a few augur holes in the side of the box, and these, it was afterwards found were only about a quarter of an inch wide, the point of the augur only having gone through. Williams was kept in nearly twenty-four hours, and, when the door was opened, fell down, and died in about an hour. The affair has caused a good deal of excitement in certain circles in New York,

The New York Times says:-From all parts of the ountry we receive favourable accounts of the grain crops. The west coast—California and Oregon have all been blessed with a good season. From the grain belt of the West and North West the reports are equally cheering. The present appearance of the wheat crops indicates an abundant yield. The acreage sown is equal to that of former ears, and the ground is much better covered There need be little four with respect to one most important source of the prosperity of our country

A religious journal, conducted in the interest of total abstinence, recommends the substitution of

Moral Decadence.—There can be no greater evidence of the moral condition of people than their conversation. And is it not true that to-day subjects are discussed in the parlors of all classes which would have been taboord fifty or one hundred years ago? Young girls converse dippantly on topics of which it would have been better for their future welfare had they remained profoundly ignorant.— And the numerous divorce and criminal cases affest how many married women are led by permicious ideas to their own ruin and to the ruin of their children. We cannot help thinking that much of the present looseness of society is due to a false system of education for women. A few years ago girls were only half taught; now they are taught too much. We cannot agree with those who urge that it is necessary to acquaint a girl of fourteen with the secrets of maternity. Our grandmothers were ignorant of these things in their girlhood, and their ignorance did not make them any the worse parents. Evidences of decadence in morals are to be seen everywhere. Women advocate in public doctrines which would have consigned them to a lunation asylum half a century ago. A theory of natural selection, called "affinity," supplants the well tested practice of mutual affection and forbearance. Marriage is spoken of as no longer a life contract, but merely as a temporary arrangement until one or both of the parties see fit to dissolve it. Brute gmtification is dignified into "free love," and love itself is lowered into a caprice of the moment. Hence elopements, bigamies, seductions and other immoralities which press themselves upon the publie view. We confess that we cannot suggest any remedy for the evils we have been deploring. Perhaps the best thing we can do is to feel profoundly grateful over the fact that the great majority of woinen are still moral and virtuous, and leave the future to take care of itself. What that future will be it would be unjust to predict; but if it is to be one of strict morality, the lessons which girls are learning now must be obliterated from their minds, and their teachers must be summarily driven from before the public gaze.—Providence Weekly Review.

A stranger went to a church at Middletown, Conn., on a Sunday recently, and sat down in a pew, when, just as he was getting interested in the sermon, a rough-looking, pions church member came in and took him by the collar and threw him into the vestibule. He thought he would stay there and hear the rest of the sermon, when the sexton kicked him off the steps. He went to the side of the church to listen to the sermon through the window, when one of the brethren said "Amen" to something the minister said, and then spit tobacco juice out of the window into the listener's eyes. He says a man can't enjoy religion much at Middletown.

A New Orleans colored man heard of another nigger who got several thousand dollars for being put off a railroad train, so he thought he would try it. He got on the ladies' car expecting that the conductor would come along and throw him out. Before the conductor came in the darkey put his head out of the window, when a bridge came along and cut his head off. He didn't get a cent from the company.

At a meeting held recently in New York, to place upon a firmer basis the Infant Asylum and Found- the war, and which is said to have \$5,000,000 encling Hospital of that city, it was stated that out of board.

dren were bern out of wedlock, and that 3,000 foundlings die annually from neglect. In 1869, out 25,167 deaths, 1,405 or 27 4.10 per cent, were children under twelve months, and in 1870 the mortality of infants was 21 per cent, of the deaths. As an argument in favor of the necessity of the mother's care to raise children, it was stated that at an asylum in Montreal where artificial means of sustenance were employed, out of 4,059 foundlings, 3,767, or 93 per cent. died. At Randall's Island, New York, when artificial means were used, only ten foundlings out of 100 lived; where nurses were provided 274 per cent were raised; and fully 70 per cent, were saved where the mothers nursed the infants.

A Baptist minister near Elkton 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 sharpers, who issue circulars of-fering to supply scoundrels with counterfeit money for general circulation, notwithstanding that he was cautioned by the express agent before paying the money. After taking the package home and opening it in a private room, without witnesses, he entered suit against the express agents to recover the amount he had paid, founding his suit on the allegation that he had not received the "merchandise" he expected. The propriety of taking steps to secure a new field of labor for this clergyman is being discussed among his parishioners.

HENRY WARD BEECHER IN THE PULLIT.-The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says :-"Mr. Beecher's colloquial gifts are among the elemeats of his success. He treats his church like a family. To him the pulpit is no more sacred than a pew. He puts on no austerity and no outward marks of devotion. He comes on to the platform, tlings down his bat on the door, picks up his hymnbook, manipulates it as a mechanic would a tool before using it. What oth r ministers would say to half a dozen brethren around the pulpit, Mr. Beecher would say to his whole congregation in the pulpit. In the lecture room he comes into the side door, and, if it is cold, stands a while over the heather, tumbles up his hair, washes his hands with invisible water, with face toward the congregation, mounts his platform and takes his seat with neither table nor desk between him and the people. He begins the service abruptly, without prelude or introduction. He does not say "Let us sing," or "Let us praise God," but simply says '134.' The sits during the entire performance, except when he leads in prayer. His talks are given in a sitting posture. He puts one leg up over the other, tilts back, puts both feet on the rounds of the chair, and takes his case during the service."

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 regretted-very large class: of illegitimate and pauper children. The subject has come under discussion at the Social Science Association meeting lately held in Philadelphia, and some startling illustrations were given of the fearful percentage of mortality which exists among these two classes. It appears that in one institution the proportion of deaths among abandoned children is not less than 78 per cent, and yet this institution is under the management and care of one of the most eminent of children's physicians, Dr. Parry. In the New York foundling hospitals this mortality equals 62 per cent; and Dr. Parry, in his evidence, stated that in his experience he found that 75 per cent of illegitimate children die before attaining the ago of one vear,—Toronto Globe,

WILD BUSH STRAWBERRIES. - The St. Paul Perss affirms that—"The writer of this has seen scores of miles of country a degree of latitude north of Fort Trotten which was an almost continuous plantation of wild strawberries, growing, in many of the richer spaces, not on horrizontal 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 as iduous cultivation. So profuse was this native production of strawberries on what is called the Pembina Mountain, that the cart wheels, crushing the berries as they revolved, were fairly red with this wild vintage of the plains, and tea for wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. left long crimson trails as of blood, behind them .-Wild strawberries are abundant in every part of the Red River Valley; but on the fertile plateau known as the Pembina Mountain, remote from every human settlement, they grow with a luxuriance which is simply astonishing, and so far as we know, unrivalled. It is the only region where we ever met with the bush strawberry, but the plant there seems to take the upright form in the very pride of its exuberant fruitfulness, as if it disdained to creep along the earth with its scarlet crown of glory.

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 tobaccountil morning. At daylight they went out to see how the patients were getting along, hoping they might have recovered, and thus add a new remedy to medical science, but what was their surprise to find that the cayote wolves had caten their heads off. It was very discouraging, but they didn't have to bury them again, so there was something saved.

"Administering lead through a tube" is what the papers calls it in Michigan when one person shoots another.

At a recent Plymouth Church matinee Mr. Beecher delighted his audience by his droll impersonation of his martinet stepmother. She gave her children weekly a stiff dose of the catechism, was the pink of propriety, and held in abhorrence all vain and trifling amusements. Mr. Beecher had a weakness—that of playing on a fiddle. One day, striking up an unsanctified jig, Mrs. Beecher came in and, catching the inspiration of the tune, placed her hands on her hips and actually danced a minuet. Mr. Beecher described the scene. He stepped back on the platform, placed his hands on his hips, and showed the audience how his mother did it. He described the consternation of the children. He clasped his hands and rolled up the whites of his eyes like a regular mawworm, opened his mouth, drew down his lip, and stood the personification of rustic horror. The whole scene was irresistibly comic.

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, Fredericksburg and Potomne Builroad Company, for ejecting him, on account of color alone, from the cabin of the steamer "Keyport," plying between Washington and Richmond.

THE "TRIBUNE" REPORTER AND THE SENATE. - The Tribune reporter has been sent to prison for publishing the toxt of the treaty of Washington. The Committee on Foreign Relations has also been so constituted that it will continue in session till December, apparently with the idea that their prisoner's detention can be continued while they sit. According to English law he would be released by the adjournment of Congress.—Mont. Herald.

New York, May 21. - Divers have succeeded inenching the treasure boxes on the British ship-Mussar, which was sunk in the East River during

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York,

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

The state of the s ECCLESIASTICAL 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 enveinte. They will, however, probably still make a desperate stand in the streets, many of which they have barricaded. Still, do | thing was unexpected. A white flag was hung what they may, they cannot long hold out, if the attack be pushed with vigor; but in the hand to hand light 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 fratermity is about to be inaugurated on earth. It is mot however, in this sense that the world will accept this act of Vandalism; nor is it from the triumph of the bloody and blasphemous erew by whom it was perpetrated, that men can anticipate the dawn of the era of peace and

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, eation. Thank God, the reign of these ruffians is coming to a close.

cially, 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 er 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 rather than Annexation. "The true question | Prince of Wales was expected at Dublin.

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 inde pendence, 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 pright 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 Versailes 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 out at Auteuil. Another brigade of the Versaillists 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 Tri-

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 pro gress.

A bloody fight occurred in the Rue St. Honore. The Versaillists 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 Elysecs .-The Communists are concentrated along the and to drive out the little children from the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue St. Antoine, around schools in which they received a Christian edu- 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 In Canada, in the Lower Provinces espe- Martial, on a charge of treason to the Com-

> 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 Ger-Their advanced corps have been mans. 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 (Ministerial) of Monday has some very sensible submit Treaties to either branch of the Legisremarks on the subject. Though far from ap- lature. The Queen alone is competent to proving of the sacrifice, it would accept it sanction them in her executive capacity. The

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 Dio cess, 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

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 i happened four years ago, there may be a per fect accord in the direction of the elections, in so far as we are bound for the benefit of reli gion, to concern ourselves therewith.

Now amongst other rules laid down in that Pastoral Letter, here is what it notes as to 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 dways 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. Noti quarere fieri judexnisi valeas irrumpere iniquitates,—Eccl. 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. Potentes 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 purce servo 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

And so, Dearly Beloved Brethren, when about to east 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 underhim who in your soul and conscience seems to invites us:you best qualified to maintain the interests of Religion and of the Country.'

that proceed from the mouth of the Everlasting great heed, We exhort you carnestly, to display

The following Circular Letter addressed by Wisdom: 'Render therefore to Cæsar the all your good will and all your protection to things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the the men who, animated by the spirit of Cathothings that are God's,'-St. Matt. 22, 21. licity, and versed in letters and in science 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 hac sunt,-Ps. 143, 15. triumph of every good cause.

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 that the power of men is strengthened. Quothe 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

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 stand, Dearly Beloved Brethren in what man- in the long and arduous contests in which they ner your pastors should instruct you in the find themselves engaged; in order, in so duties which at election times you are called far as in their power to do so it lies, to conupon to discharge; and how, both in their pub. serve and propagate in society those conservalie and private life, the Clergy should remain tive principles which alone can make our peoneutral in matters wherein religious principles ple good, moral, peaceable, industrious, and are not involved,—(Circular as above.) For, above all, sincerely religious. It is to the acnote it carefully, there is a wide difference complishment of this noble task that, in his adbetwixt saying, 'Vote for or against such a mirable Encyclical Inter multiplices, addressed particular candidate; and saying 'Vote for to the Clergy of France, our immortal Pontiff

"For this reason," he says, "whilst exerting yourselves to ward off from the faith-For, if you will but take notice, your pas- ful committed to your solicitude, the mortal tors in this do but remind you of the words poison of bad books, and bad journals, take dially, Sir, your humble and obedient servant,

devote their hours to the writing and publish. ing of books and journals, in order that Catho lic 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 tentive 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 words the religious attention that they deserve. ' We ask it of you with urgence. \* \* \* Your charity and episcopul solicitude should then excite the urdour of those

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

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 there evil days which we traverse, and in the mids 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. Bentus 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

It is justice only that elevates a people to We must then praise, and approve of, those true greatness, whilst sin makes them wretched Justitia elevat gentes, miseros autem fueit nopulos peccatum .- Prov. 14, 34. For it is on justice that the throne stands firm, and by her niam 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 dirigis .- 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 fee, 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 exterrent. Auferam malas bestias; et gladius non transibit ter-

And in fine, let us hope Beloved Fellow-Laborers, that God will deign to bless our seal, 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 cov-† Ic., Bishop of Montreal.

May 22, 1871.

WHOLESAL

to place in England, delivering violent tirades routo Globe:gainst the Catholic religion, and assailing convicted, we hope that they may be punished with the extreme rigor of law.

Of all men Catholics are the most interested is erying down and discountenancing any appeals to physical force, as thereby they are deanis 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 estain morbid sympathy with the man amongst Protestants; of whom the majority, before the entrage occurred, thoroughly despised him, and condemned his work. Now, however, many will be apt 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; 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 exeited 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 dectrines, 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, it 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 Catholies in any manner responsible for their conduct as it would be to attribute the acts of violence of which-as 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.

obstinate on the part of the "Man of Sin" to re- | Irish rights, Isaac Butt. He adduced many fuse to be reconciled with "modern civilisation" and "modern progress;" and it is monstrous | Parliament, and spoke of the worthiness and that against the frauds, the violence and the free | capability of the Irish for self-government. love of the day which are the outward and The great Irish names that figure in the his- They are all works of first class merit, which

Our readers must have heard, or read of a visible signs of this civil sation and progress, somewhat celebrated Protestant evangelist- he should set his face and should denounce that we believe is the title usually given to them; but after all there is some excuse for lecturers against Popery-of the name of this obstinacy, as may be seen from the fol-Murphy, who has been going about from place lowing paragraph which we elip from the To-

"The St. Louis paper thus speaks of Cin. cago :riests and nuns with all manner of obscene Chicago as a fine art, and so universal has the practice Every form of requery and swindling is practiced in abuse. The man, who ought to have been left of cheating for a living become that the Chica go severely alone by Catholics, has, we are sorry business man, what ever be his calling will find some to see, been violently assaulted by a body of erene unconsciousness of wrong imaginable. The public have been fully posted concerning the Chicago fish swindles, the Chicago grain swindles, the Chicago grain swindles, time his life was in danger. Several persons 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 Clifford 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 win-ters, and that he made by the operation every time-that is, the shortage amounted to more than reals to physical force, as different they are de-the fine. There were received at Chicago daring graded to the level of the rescally convent last year 892, 580 tons of coal, worth \$6,381,370, burners of Boston, and of the cowardly assail- and if the dealers, as is alleged, have been cheating customers to the extent of 200 lbs on the ton, the fleecing would aggregate \$681,100, a pretty snug

> Now Chicago is assuredly one of the foremost cities of the day in the rogue's march of modern civilisation and progress."

> On Tuesday evening last, a lecture was deliered 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 re duced 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 egislature by base, brutal and bloody means and that the deprivation having been repeat edly condemned by the Irish people ought no longer to exist.

3rd. That it is expedient for England to estore 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 Isishman, 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 concieved in baseness, brought forth by brutality, and nurtured with blood. Searcely 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 in Number. New York, the Catholic Publicaand Saurin to prove the baseness of the tion Society. Price, \$1. measure and its illegality, alluding also in feel-Modern Civilisation .- It is no doubt very | ing terms to the incorruptible champion of

reasons why England ought to restore the Irish

tories of various nations, holding in strange have received the The Irish were worthy of self-government, able reception from the atholic public. because the men were brave, the women pure ; faith once given to the Saints," and by their S. J.; price, 25 ets; and Rome and G. neva, sublime elevation consecrated their land for A Letter to the Rev. M. M. Merle D Aubigna? ever to God. Nothing less than legislative and Bungener, Protestant Ministers of Geneva, freedom could satisfy the Irish, and statistics by a Young Student of Law (M. Fontaine); were given to prove that nothing else ought to Translated from the French, with an Introducsatisfy the Irish Nation.

The lecture was replete with good reasoning Baltimore. Price, 25 ets. 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 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 livesbe 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 coal-shed at the Wheel-House has been warded to Mr. Sheridan for \$2,310.

Mr. M'Evoy, whose beautiful Exhibition of Irish seenery has won the admiration of thoucouraged 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 wive 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 operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a core-Gainer died, has found a verdict of Wilful ful application of the fine properties of well-selected Murder against Patrick Ryan.

We have received from Messrs. D. & J. Sadliers the following new books offered at low | Chernists, London, 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 ets.

Catholic Tracts on Various Subjects; Fifty

Child's Prayer Book; John Musphy & Co., Baltimore. Price, 32 cts.

The above mentioned books are all handsomely bound in cleth, and will be forwarded by the Messrs Sadliers, Montreal, to address. upon receipt of the sum affixed as above.-

lands the highest positions, were mentioned. highest Catholic auth. otities, and a most favor.

We have also to acknown dge the receipt of because Education was loved, and every noble A Panegyric on St. Joseph, pr. nounced March virtue cherished; and because, with un- 19th in the Church of St. Ignation Bultimore, exampled fidelity, they have clung to "the by the Very Rev. Father Joseph L. Keller, tion by M. T. Spalding, D.D., Archbishop of

> To Young Man.-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-leggd, freekle-faced up-start. The object is to form a gaping corps to be in attendance at the church doors it the close of divine service each Sabbath evening, to stare at the ladies as they Teave 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 absord simultaneously. If what is stated in a letter prejudice on the part of some against vaccination, and even a stray medical man, here and there, has to the Witness, by Mr. A. Perry, - whose been found, in the teeth of all experi nce, 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 Com mittee, 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 provogued 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 Dorninion Parliament will give its consent to those parts of the Treaty which dispose of our invaluable fishery rights for the veriest 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 ately arrived at the Bay of Bulls, on the south coast of Newfoundland, claims that he was one of the sands on this Continent, will be in Montreal crew of the "City of Quebec," and that his ship struck next week, and will, we are sure, be well enbegan 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

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

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

Per J. Claney, 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. Sweeny, 35c.
Per F. O'Neill, Antrim—Self, \$1; T. Doolan, \$2;

Arnprior, P. Henehan, \$1; Fitzroy Harbor, Mrs. Copps, \$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 P. Nash, Thurso—Rev. F. Towner, \$1.50; W

McLourney, \$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.—Requiescal

At Quebec, on the 17th inst., aged 39 years, Cheery E. M. Howard, wife of Dr. Maurice Tracey, Army Medical Department, and eldest daughter of Doctor Howard, St. Johns, P. Q.

BREAKFAST,-EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMconting.—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 cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-James Errs & Co., Homocopathic

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	M	lay	2 <b>2</b> .
Flour # brl, of 196 fb.—Pollards	\$3.75	(a)	\$4.10
Middlings	4.75	0	4.8
Fine			
Superior, No.1	5.52	10	5.5
Superfine			
Fancy	6.30	<b>@</b>	6.3
	_		

#### PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER. . MONTREAL, May, 22, 1870

Hemir Shroi	an dete, No. 1 (n. a.) per to, 25	· to	20
do do	No. 2 23	s to	24
Slaughter	No. 1	to	28
do	No. 200	) ta	00
Waxed Upper	, light and medium 43	3 to	45
do do	heavy 46	) to	43
Grained do			43
Splits	large	9 to	36
do	small	o to	30
Kips, City Slaughter (whole)50			55
حمدانهم كأسم	tr .	٠.	ΔΔ.

Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs. per dozen)		85
Short Shirt II	EO	70
Sheep-Skin linings27	to	31
Harness		
Ruffiel Claus and C		33
Buffed Cow, per foot	to	17
Publied Cow, do		
Warner   11   1 eq.	10	16
rnameried Cow do	to	184
Patent Cow do		
Ranch		191
Rough27	to	30
English Oak Sole		
English Elm	to	44
English Kips56	to	66

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

BETALL

. 1		II TAGGEDALS
	\$ c \$ c	Se Sc
r	Flour # 100 ibs 3 20 to 3 50	
	Oatmeal, " " 3 10 " 3 20	3 05 to 3 00
1	Oatmen, " " 3 20	2 90 " 3 00
	Indian Meal, (Ohio)1 60 " 1 70	1 60 " 0 00
	GRAIN.	
1	Title and 10 for it.	41
١,	Wheat # 56 lbs 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 4 0 00
١	Barley " " 6 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
. [	Pease " " 0 00 " 1 20	0 10 " 0 00
	Oats " 67 " 0 75	0 60 " 0 67
' }	Buckwheat 0 75 " 0 80	0 00 0 00
	Indian Corn, (Ohio)0 00 " 0 00	0.09 0.00
1	Rye, 0 00 " 6 00	0 00 0 00
٠	Rye, 0 00 " 0 00 Flax Seed " 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
.	Timothy, " 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
1	211201113,	0 00 " 0 00
	MEATS.	
1	Beef, per lb: 8 " 0 15	60 00 " 0 00
	Pork, " 0 11 " 0 13	
. }		0 00 " 0 00
١.	Mutton, " 10 " 0 11	0 00 " 0 00
	Lamb, per qr 0 75 " 1 25	0 30 " 0 00
١,	Veal, per 1b 0 11 " 0 11	0 00 4 0 00
	Beef, per 100 lbs 0 00 " 0 00	8 00 "10 00
	Pork, fresh 9 0 00 0 0 00	8 50/49 00
1		8 90, 9 00
١,	MISCELLANEOUS.	
1	Potatoes, per bag (new)0 70 " 0 75	0 60 4-0 65-
1	Turning in the Chety of the Care	
١	Turmps ",0 00 " 0 00	0 00 11.0 00
	Hares, "0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
1	Woodcock, " 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
ſ	Snipe,0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
1	Turnips " 0 00 " 0 00  Hares, " 0 00 " 0 00  Woodcock, " 0 00 " 0 00  Snipe, 0 00 " 0 00  Plover, 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 6 00
١		0 00 0 0 <b>0</b>
ſ	DAIRY PRODUCE.	
1	Butter, fresh, per lb 0 25 " 0 30	0 00 " 0 00
1	" salt,0 15 " 6 20	0 00 " 0 00
١		
ı	Circese,0 00 " 0 00	0 00 11 0 00
1	Onions per minet 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
l	Maple Sugar, per lb 0 10 % 0 11	0 00 " 0 00
Į	Honey, per gal 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
1	Lard, per lb 0 15 " 0 18	0 00 " 0 00
1	Eggs (fresh, per doz 0 14 " 0 15	
ĺ	Research for the but a contract to	0 00
1	Eggs per doz. by brl 0 00 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
l	Halibut per lb 20 " 0 00	0 00 " 0 00
١	Haddock 0 0 " 0 07	0 00 " 0 00
- 1		

#### ST. PATRICK'S HALL

Apples, per barrel..... 0 00 " 0 00 4 00 " 5 00

Hay ...... 0 00 " 9 00 9 00 " 12 00

Straw ...... 0 00 " 0 00 6 09 " 8 09

SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 29TH,

CHARLES M'EVOY'S

FAMOUS ORIGINAL

### HIBERNICON.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN SIX TEARS, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

### RISH SCENERY.

SONGS, MUSIC, SKETCHES, &c., BY THE FOLLOWING TALENTED ARTISTS:

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

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8½.

Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

Grand performance Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock for Ladies and Children. Tickets, 15 cents.

Adults, 25 cents.

"PHAT DOY."

### WANTED

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

SALARY EQUAL TO \$1,000. Apply, with testimonials and references, BOX 445 P. O.,

Mon treal.

### 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

KEV. R. BEAUSANG.

May 12th, 1871.

### WARNING.

The undersigned hereby cautions the public against giving credit in his name, to any person whomsoever, on any pretext whatsoever. PIERRE COUVRETTE. Montreal, May 3, 1871.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES CAN be obtained at prices very convenient to the

means of all classes, at the New Store of the subscriber, No. 71 NOTRE DAME STREET. M. B. MORAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Joliette.

In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH

TELLIER de LAFORTUNE, Insolvents.

The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has doposited 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 da LAFORTUNE, By GODIN & DESROCHERS,

his Attornics 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 Coun-ties of Lotbiniers and Megantic. Leeds, P.Q., May 12th, 1871.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A special dated Paris, Sunday that on Saturday Dombrowski issued orders nìght, says that all officers refusing to oh of their superiors should be stot. He reviewed five thousand of his wenthis morning at Neuilly, and was received with great enthusiasm. After bres' affast he rode to the front of Porte Maillot, and while sitting on his horse the Versailles sold are fired rufles and two shells at the General at the General without hitting him. Dombrowski imme diately took off his hat and bowed polite to them all. The Communist soldiers who witnessed it cheered lustily.— Yesterda: Yesterda a grand procession of women One of the Communist papers, the Montagne, marche athrough the streets of the city, headed writes:—"Education has made sceptics of us; by br giers, drummers and flags to the Hotel the Revolution of '71 is atheistic; our Repubde fille, where they demanded arms. Yesterd. Ly a proclamation was isssued for the organ-bosom. We take our dead to our homes and ezation of battalions of women immediately for our wives to our hearts without a prayer. the purpose of stimulating the courage of the Priests! throw aside your frocks, turn up your men. It has been ordered that all cowardly sleeves, lay your hands upon the plough, for a males shall be led to prison by women. The song to the lark in the morning air is better women battalions are to march against the Ver- than a mumbling of psalms, and an ode to sailles troops. The bombardment is exceed- sparkling wine is preferable to a chanting of ingly violent, and shells are falling within the bymns. Our dogs that used only to growl city in large numbers.

May 17 .- A Versailles correspondent telegraphs as follows:-I have just seen a tradesman of Paris who escaped from that city yesterday. He assures me that many thousands of the men of order are anxious to have fearful revenge on the Red Republicans when the forces of the Thiers Government enter the city. The Reds have made them fight the Versailles troops against their will. I am informed that the soldiers belonging to the Versailles Govern- your day is past, your end is close at hand !" ment taken prisoners by the insurgents are tortured to death. In fort Vanvres, before the capture of that place, a captain of McMahon's army was taken by them and immediately shot. The troops are indignant, and swear vengeance. It is believed that the grand assault will take place in a few hours. The enemies of Thiers assert that he is delaying in ordering it to be made because he is afraid that the end of his power will arrive when his army captures Paris.

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, in order to insure their liberty and the safety of their property in the present condition of affairs, the Versailles Government having proved itself unable to afford it.

The World's special has the following: Paris, May 18.—Marshal McMahon has called upon the Germans to aid him. German of the Commune include 18,000 Garibaldians. engineers are now throwing a bridge over the 7000 Irish Fenians and Englishmen, 1200 Seine to facilitate the passage of the Versailles and German armies. The decisive attack will come from the east, and the Germans and French will act together.

LONDON, May 18.—The Prussians are cutting fascines between Ruincy and Mont Famille, in the department of the Seine et Oise, and are expected to make an attack on the east side of Paris at an early day.

The Versaillists are throwing up entrenchments two hundred yards from the Auteuil gate, the breach in which is still impracticable. Fort Montrouge still continues to give a feeble resistance. The bombardment is incessant, and the Germans are to take possession of many commanding positions.

The official journal of Versailles editorially dwells upon the difficulties in the way of establishing a military centre against insurgent Paris. The article asserts that the Government is striving to spare the innocent, and concludes by rebuking those who express impatience at the delay of the Government in capturing the

LONDON, May 18.—A Daily News special from Paris reports great agitation among the mediately surrounded him and protested against people, and that distrust of the Commune grows universal. Arrests are becoming general. It is supposed the Germans are about of several of the guards themselves. The sending an ultimatum to the Commune.— Commissaire himself, deeply moved, promised sending an ultimatum to the Commune.-Heavy columns of troops are near Passy, where a battle is hourly expected. It is reported the Versailles troops have carried the Muette gate | then conducted to the prefecture of police, and of Paris.

The Communist official journal accuses the Versaillists of causing the cartridge explosion in the Avenue de Trocadero; but the Verite demonstrates that the explosion was solely the result of accident, from the fact that no shell fell into the Champ de Mars at the time of its occurrence.

All special despatches to the London journals concur in representing that a reign of terror prevails in Paris. Many eminent citizens are daily imprisoned, and the lives of those held as hostages are despaired of. Twentyone members of the Commune no longer attend its sittings, but remain in their respective arrondissements.

VERSAILLES, May 18.—The members of the Right in the Assembly desire to denose Thiers. They offered the succession first to Grevy, then to McMahon, but both declined. Changarnier was subsequently chosen, and he is now deliberating upon the proposition.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A special from Paris last evening says the loss of life by the explosion was mainly women and children. Traffic on the bridges has been stopped, and a panie among the troops is feared. Requisitions have been made upon all the street cabs.

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. A strange story is in circulation to the effect sailles have been removed to the interior of the a country of savages, where a christian com-

victims of the explosion were exhibited yesterday in the Church of St. Pierre, outside the railings. An immense crowd ussembled inside the sacred edifice, including a large band of says 28 archbishops and bishops of the Caththe National Guards. The men smoked, drank, conversed and laughed as if they were at the Jardin Mabille. The number of persons killed by the explosion was less than was expected, in consequence of the workmen of the Pope is necessary to the Catholic before the catastrophe took place.

seriously hurt.

MGR. DARBOY AND THE COMMUNISTS .lie wears a bouquet of immortelles in her when a Bishop passed will bite him now, and not a voice will be raised to curse the day which dawns for the sacrifice of the Archbishop of Paris. We owe it to ourselves—we owe it to the world. The Commune has promised us an eye for an eye, and has given us Mgr. Darboy as a hostage. The justice of the families, too, that are far from wealthy, and depend tribunals shall commence, said Danton, when the wrath of the people is appeared—and he the chance of the business in which he is engaged. was right. Darboy! tremble in your cell, for

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 first named receive no other food than early in the morning a ration of insufficiently-baked black bread; at 9, a basin of what is supposed to be broth; and at 3 a small portion of rice or meat. They are not allowed any knife or fork, but only a round wooden spoon, and are by special orders deprived of the privilege enjoyed by other prisoners of obtaining better food from the canteen. Yet many of the clergy detained at the Conciergerie are old men, are forced to remain in their cells night and day, and are forbidden to take exercise in the yard.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE COMMUNE.-The Gaulois says that the foreigners in the service Greeks, 600 Americans, and 600 Spanish, Germans, and others.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE COM-MUNISTS.—On the 10th instant, several commissioners of the Commune went to the principal house of the Christian Brothers, situated in the Ruc Oudinot, asked to inspect the coffers, and unscrupulously pocketed their contents, some 2,400 francs. They then proceeded to the chapel, where they took two chalices and a remove the holy Hosts. This was followed by a visit to the cellar, to see if there were no arms concealed there, but their perquisitions Commune. Before leaving they asked for Citoyen Philippe, the Superior of the Brothers, saying they had orders to conduct him to prison as a hostage. But happily Rev. Broing left on the previous day for St. Denis .-In his absence the miserables asked for his representative, when Brother Calixte, a man of 75 years, and well known in Paris, stepped forward. All the Brothers, young and old, imsuch iniquitous proceedings. They then embraced their venerable confrere, amid the tears to use his best endeavors to obtain the enlargement of his prisoner. Brother Calixte was while speaking to the Prefect the Commissaire returned to announce his liberation. The numerous friends of the Brothers will, no doubt, learn with pleasure that, despite the deadly hatred which the Communists bear to religious of every kind, they have thus, perhaps through respect for public opinion, treated with some degree of humanity men who devote their lives solely for the education of youth.

### 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.

If we may believe the repeated assertions of the Unita Cattolica the Governments of France, Belgium, Prussia, Bavaria, as well as Austria, have sent despatches to Florence on the Roman Question, which cause the greatest uncasiness to the Italian Cabinet, and prove that the end cannot be far distant.— Tablet.

ROME.—A Prussian officer, Baron Von Nogel Itlingen, was present in the Church of the Gesu 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. They selected the moment after the Elevation to begin the disturbance. The Baron, in speaking of the brutal soldiery, says :- "The armed force, which had spread itself over the that Capt. Debame has found in the pockets of whole breadth of the Church, was using its the wife of a gendarme a plan of the cartridge arms against the women and children! I saw factory, and also a plan of Paris prepared by the rising and falling of the naked weapons, Trochu; four persons have been arrested on and at the same time heard the grievous cries suspicion. Deserters from the army of Ver- of women and children: I thought myself in

#### GERMANY.

A despatch dated Berlin, Sunday night, olic church have addressed a petition to the Emperor of Austria on the Roman question. In the petition, the Emperor is requested to inform the Kirg of Italy that the independence having left the building some fifteen minutes Church, and to demand that Rome and a suitable territory shall be immediately return-An attache of the American Legation was blown into the air by the explosion, but not it is the duty of all the other Catholic powers and of the Protestant powers also to make the

> 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 Gonzales Governor, by a vote of 28 to 1.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE TIMES.—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 utterly astonishing how much money is spent by many families for the mere expense of living, and for for their income on the salary of their head, or on Fond as the Yankees are said to be of the almighty dollar, there are no other people in the world whe spend their money so lavishly as the Americans, or who are ashamed to insist on having their full money's worth for every dollar they disburse on

business or pleasure. 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. Neither do we advocate meanness in spending money, or the hourding of it for the mere sake of accumulation. We hold to a generous expenditure, according to a man's means, for anything that will conduce his mental or spiritual improvement, or to his innocent pleasure. But how much money we see spent now for mere show-display that is often devoid of taste. and only has its cost to recommend it. People of smaller means try to imitate the style of their more wealthy neighbors, live beyond their means, and failure follows, and a more or less general demoralization of society. Few persons seem to realize that money brings with it grave responsibilities and duties of society, as well as opportunities and means for amusement and self-gratification; and failing to realize that, not only make failures of themselves as far as any good use is concerned, but are positive injuries to the communities in which they live.

But it is on account of its influence on the young people of this generation that we chiefly depreciate the extravagance of the times. It is stated as a fact, that nine-tenths of the rich men of New York today 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. But in spite of the lessons of statistics, rich people, and even those of moderate means, go on bringing up their children in luxury and idleness, with the certainty that they will be unable to support themselves, and that any fortune that may be left them will soon be spent. Even if they ciborium—allowing, however, the chaplain to are taught any occupation, the young people of to-remove the holy Hosts. This was followed by day think they must begin life for themselves on the same scale and in the same style that their parents leave off, and the result is disastrous in more ways than one We continually wonder how were in vain. Nothing was found to incrimin-ate the Brothers as conspirators against the money enough for their present needs, dare bring up their children as they do, making it their greatest care to see that they are dressed in the clothes that happen to be fashionable at the time, and move in "our set," teaching them nothing in the responsibilities of life, and setting a continual example of ther Philippe was not within their reach, hav- extravagance and carelessness in the use of money. Among the reforms we need is one towards a true economy, and to those disposed to labor in the cause we would suggest that, as usual, the most prominent field for missionary effort will quite likely be found at home. — Philadelphia Catholic

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; breath all the pure air yon can. In most cases a cold will yield to this freatment in twelve hours or at most in twenty-four.

The vanities of human kind are supposed to be infinite, yet old Marvell was not far from right when

"The world in all doth but two nations bear, The good, the bad-and these mix everywhere.

PERCYIAN SYRUP. - This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed .-Its singular efficacy is owing to the protoxide of iron which in this preparation remains unchanged, and is the only form in which this vital element of healthy blood can be supplied.

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 Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague and burning fever from your blood.-Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all ?- Bangor Times,

### COUGHS AND COLDS.

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

### MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest

city from the Ecole Militaire, where they have been confined. The mangled remains of the horde of barbarians."

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. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mo-ther, and rollef and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasent to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for.

> "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curris & 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,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

28th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871,

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

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

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

#### MONTREAL, FRAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

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

subline morality.

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

1st Pmzn-Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lysen, Archbishop of Toronto. 2nd—Presented by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V. G. 3rd-Presented by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G. 4th-Presented by Rev. J. M. Laurent, P. P., St. Patrick's Church.

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

6th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Patrick, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, U.S. 7th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Hosea, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, Canada.

8th-Munich Statue of the Blessed Virgin, pre sented by Rev. Bro. Candidian, 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. Teliow, Director of

the Catholic Protectory, New York. 11th-A magnificent Bible-valued at \$30-

sented by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, New York. 12th-A magnificent Bible-valued at \$30-presented by P. Donahoe, Esq., Boston.

13th-Fine Guitar-valued at \$20-presented > Messrs, A. &. S. Nordheimer, Toronto. 14th-Pearl Cross, silver case-valued at \$25presented 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—Rich Irish Poplin Dress. 21st-Richly-mounted Chair-valued at \$60-

gift of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers Commercial Academy, Toronto.

22nd—An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of St. Paul's School, Toronto. 23rd—A Beautiful Clock, in glass case—valued

24th—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils of St. Patrick's School, Toronto. 25th-A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pu-

pils of St. Michael's School, Toronto. 26th—Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rosewood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of St. Mary's School, Toronto. 27th-An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothic back.

28th-Valuable Prize, the gift of Bro. Rogation, Quebec 29th-Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford

Frames. 30th-A nice selection of Religious Pictures.

31st-Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. 32nd-A Silver Goblet. 33rd-Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians. 34th-Six Fine Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs.

35th-A Doll, magnificently dressed. 36th-A Silver Puncil-case with Gold Pen. 37th-A Handsome Album. 38th-A beautifully furnished Inkstand. 39th—Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20.

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

41st-Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate Conception.
42nd—Life of the Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orsini.

43rd—Japanese Tea-tray. 43rd—Japanese Teartiay. 44th—A beautiful Chromo—the Ruins of Rigin

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 Cruet Stand.

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 8t. Bridget.

56th-A collection of Irish Views.

57th-A handsome Inkstand.

58th-A handsome Door Mat. 59th—A General History of the Church,

59th—A General Elstory of the Church.
60th—A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket.
61st—A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of
Rev. Bro. Aphrantes, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec.

Brothers, Quenec.

62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by
Abbe Darras—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen,
Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston. 63rd—A Bible—valued at \$15—the gift of the same.

64th—A magnificent Prayer-book—same donor. 65th—A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro. Cassian, Quebec.

66th—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal. 67th—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

70th-Lady's Cabinet-valued at \$20. 71st-A heautiful 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 velvot-

valued \$5. 81st—A magnificent copy of Moore's Melodics, bound in green and gold.

82nd-A rich Holy-water Font and Statue of M. B. V. 83rd—Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols. 84th-Two magnificent Pictures - Jesus and

Mary. 85th-A Set of Vases, marked "Mary -value 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 \$3. 91st-A Tea Caddy.

92nd—A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion. 93rd-A magnificent Piano from the Ware-Rooms of Messrs, A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued at \$300.

94th.—Ten large volumes, in library binding, con-taining all the numbers of "The Catholic World" from its commencement to the present timethe 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. Altegether the Bazzar will be one of the most important in its results, and interesting in its associations that can be imagined. Every Catholic who can, ought to make it a duty to second this praise worthy effort, to provide a noble educational establishment for the Catholic boys of Toronto. The Catholic population there is not wealthy, yet from its numbers it requires large schools to be the pride and pleasure of Catholics every where to contribute to so admirable an undertaking

as that of the good Brothers of Toronto. I am, Mr. Editor, very respectfully, A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

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

opening of the Bazaur.
On the 1st July there will be a Pic-Nic on the Grounds attached to the Institute, and in the Even-ing 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

### 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. MacDonell, Esq., French Consul; Esq.; French Consul; C. Robertson, Esq.; E. O'Keeffe, Esq.; P. Hughes, Esq.; J. D. Merrick, Esq.; T. McCrosson, Esq.; Thos. Walls, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; L. Coffee, 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.

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 obtsined on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Persons residing out of Torouto 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. Ar-

nold 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 DOL-LAR EACH.

All communications, remittances, and demands for Tickets, to be sent (postage paid) to BRO. AR-NOLD, DERECTOR OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHER'S ACA-DENT, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all Drafts and Post Office orders are to be made payable.

Tickets are also for sale in Toronto by Messis.

A. & S. Nordheimer, King street East; A. S. Irving, King-st. West; T. O'Connor, King-st; P. Doyle, Arcade; C. A. Backas, Toronto-st.; J. Birmingham, Ottawa; M. Fahey, Kingston; Messrs. D. & J Sadlier, Montreal.

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1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250. 1. A wen-matched carriage Team worth \$250. 2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Chi \$50.00.

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27, A Wincey Dress.

28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers. 28. A pair of Endot officer of the Chiefs of the German Army.

30. A History of Ireland. 31. A large Doll beautifully dressed.

32. A fat Sheep. 33. 1 pair of Vases.

34. A breakfast Shawl.

35. A splendid Parlour Lamp. 36. 1 large Album.

37. A Ladies Satchel. 38. 1 Knitted Bodice. 39. 1 Child's Minerva.

40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs of the French Army. 41. I pair of Vases.

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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 Complimentry 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

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All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD.
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Mentreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

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ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

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maryellous. Invectated scases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by its disease, which were aggravated by the scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developint one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercless may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by emptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, and length, eure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLAR: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Engipelas, Tetter, Salt Rhewm, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Serofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous altections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Veneral and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing those obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this muscular mid nervous Applied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, told quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Uongestion or Infammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the ranking poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restore for the strength and visualization of the a

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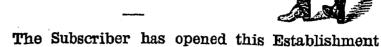


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BOYS' TWEED SUI	T8\$	3.50
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tral at 3:45 P. M.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

and arriving at Ottawa at 8:30 A.M. Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:50

LEAVE OTTAWA. Express at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:40 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day

Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15 A.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Night Express going West; arrive at Sand Point at

WAY.

Lindsay. Leave p.m. or Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Post

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

> Brock Street Station. Arrive 10:55 A.M., 7:55 Р.ж.

This Syrup is highly receommended for Coughs, Colds, RED SPRUCE GUM has always been held in

was derived from the Indians who had the greatest

the Gum preserved.

faith in its virtues.

Prepared by

No deduction made for occasional absence.

If 1 Pupils take dinner in the Establishment as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges. \$6 8', extra per quarter.