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Erne

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1871.

NO. 9.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XII.-(Continued.)

In the middle of the inner quadrangle, there used to be a roundish space, quite smooth, and well sanded over, while the rest of the yard around it was roughly paved—and could human foresight have contrived anything more appropriate for the marble ring, and the pegtop ring? In "hide and seek," where could the appointed seeker find such a retreat as the old stone sentry-box-the boys called it an old confessional-in which to turn away his head and eyes, until the other urchins should have concealed themselves among some of the fantastic recesses around them? And where could leap-frog be played so well, as under the old archways ?---and if a sudden shower came on, how conveniently they afforded shelter from it! To such of the boys as had courage for the undertaking, what places above ground, ay, or underground, so fit for enacting "the ghost," as were the pandemonium retreats of the black chambers of the third archway? Was there ever so luxurious a seat for a tired boy to cast himself upon, fanning his scarletted face with his hat, as that offered to him by the bench in the larger quadrangle, canopied over head by its two umbrageous sycamores, one at its either end? Or, if a poor boy happened to play too much, and too long, and were summoned up to his task, without having conned a single word of it, what crumbling old walls under the sun could compare with those at the opposite side of the square, for supplying in perfection a weed oalled-locally at least-" Peniterry," to which the suddenly terrified idler might run in his need, grasping it hard and threateningly, and repeating the following "words of power:"

"Poniterry, peniterry, that grows by the wall, Save me from a whipping, or I pull you roots and

former playmates; the subjects over whom, in seat. The fore-doomed wretch arose and adthe sound of the word seeming more expressive belonging to a thrush, who from year to year common with himself, the master of the Engtail of his class-or, as the little people termed vanced-now gulping down something, every lish Academy held sway; and this is the place of his character. built her nest, and brought forth her young in it, "Paddy last," and as a matter of conseother instant, as if he were vainly endeavoring it, and she was the best fed thrush in the world. Tommy can scarce be recollected as racing into which again, in the teeth of our critical quence, George Booth wore, nearly from mornto swallow back again the sickening fears that about at play-hour, with the general throng, or Her nest lay almost on a level with one of the remonstrances, he beseechingly insists to be ing to night, the idler's cap-a curious headbubbled up from his heart. as ever joining in a game of ball, or top, or of school-room windows-you could nearly touch permitted to introduce his little living picture-gallery. It is not quite waywardness, he says, gear enough, and of such a height, as to make "George Booth, you were yesterday absent marbles. Neither was he ever at the head of her, by stretching out your arm from it-and George seem nearly twice as tall as he really outside this window projected a broken slate, constantly kept filled with various kinds of profrom the English Academy." his class, though by no means often at the tail which induces him to be so pertinacious. Adwas. "Yes, sir," (gulp). "And pray where did you spend the day, of it. And yet he did not want power of body mitting some yearning, for mere feeling's sake, But all this seemed to give George very litor of intellect, either for play or for study; he visions, for her and her family. Her husband to reproduce and record characters, once either seemed to grow lazy under these circumstances. dear or interesting to him, Ned will have it, tle trouble. Day after day, he bore, with a was only always ashamed of trying to compete-George Booth ?" He would scarce ever leave home in quest of that he can prove, by his faithful portraiture of stolid, unwincing endurance, his coronation as "In Sir John's wood, sir, picking nuts." with anybody in anything. Mauvaise houte food, and, indeed, do little else than perch upon their early bent, and its similarity with their the very topmost bough over her head, and eventual fortunes or fate, how true it is, that monarch of dunces, and the sore humiliations, was the devil that beset him. He would blush "Humph !" James Charles Buchmahon scous, and insults resulting therefrom. In interrupted himself in his process of mending suddenly, to the very top of his forehead, if fact, he seemed to have made up his mind, that the pens, and stared straight forward, into poor abruptly spoken to, on the most indifferent whistle to her all day long. As for herself, she | the sapling contains the full-grown tree ;- that he had been sent to school for the purpose, and George's blinking, pig's eyes, as if seriously en- subject; and if once he made a slip, in repeatseemed, out of her trustiness in her little pur-"the child is father to the man." for no other, of wearing the idler's cap; and as deavoring to make him out. The conference ing his lesson, Tommy became so confounded veyors, to live in a delightful state of happy CHAPTER XIII. he plodded home every evening, George used was resumed. that any attempt to mend the matter only quietude. Not a bit startled was she, or even to be heavily good-humored and jocese, in his "Very good ! And pray, Mr. George plunged him, head over a Booth, at whose suggestion did you go to Sir heldless state of confusion. plunged him, head over ears, into the most put out, by all their whoopings and uproar in First, then, Ned presents his friend James own peculiar way, as if he felt convinced, that Graham, his old, old friend-even to this very the yard below. Nay, she seemed to take a he had gone through his day's duty with con-Once, while standing up in his class, Tommy matronly interest in their studies too; for the blessed day and hour, his old friend. John's wood, to pick nuts?" sistent credit to himself. 'At—" (a great gulp—another, and another) " at Satan's, sir." was reading the anecdote in Sterne's Senti-James was an English boy-a curiosity of boys of the head class, during school-hours, Before school broke up, each day, all who mental Journey, which gives an account of a could plainly see her sitting on her eggs, while course to the whole school; a small-boned, "At whose ?" French peasant's supper, and of a succeeding. they sat to their books or slates, and they wiry little fellow, and not remarkable for firstcould tack words of two syllables together, dance, before engaging in which, the young people took of their "sabuts or wooden shoes." stood in a semicircle round the room, first, "Satan's, sir.' would fancy that her little, round, diamonded rate talent. But he was remarkable for perhaps, a still better kind of talent-that, namesecond, third, or fourth classes as it might be, James Charles Buchmahon now laid down eye, used to be watching them. the pen-knife, and placed the pen beside it, and Upon these occasions, if a boy of an inferior Tom read out very distinctly, "their sabots or Well. The old house confronting you, as ly, of untiring industry and application, which, you entered the first quadrangle from the in the end, enabled him to sweep out of his way wooden dishes." class spelt correctly a word, which his neighthere was another look into George's eyes, and "Wooden wha-at?" questioned James Charbor in a higher one had "missed," James through and through them, until it could street, and the rear of which looked into the all scholastic difficulties. And even in those second quadrangle, was the old school-house. | carly days of his life, James Graham had pru-Charles Buchmahon's discipline to meet the les Buchmahon. almost be seen coming out at the back of his "Wooden dishes, sir," repeated Tommy case was rather singular. As no member of Passing its sharply arched doorway of stone, skull. dence and foresight, ay, and thrift enough, for you entered a hall, floored with old black oak, forty years of age. In everything that con-"Satan's, you say, sir ?" Palmer. the third class, suppose, could take the place of "Look at it, if you please, dearee." Tommy and ascended a spiral staircase of black oak, cerned him he went steadily on, looking neither one of the second class, he was entitled, as an "Yes, sir." coiling round an upright of black oak, and to the right nor to the left, by the shortest road stepped into the school-room, floored with black to his object. After school was dismissed, and "Will you be good enough, Mister George knew, as so did all the other boys, that the equivalent triumph over the dunce of the moment, to seize his nose between his right finger Booth, to say also in what manner Satan and term "dearce," meant anything on earth but and thumb, and so lead him round the schoolyou happened to interchange words on the sub- kindness. oak, and divided by a thick partition of black when almost every other boy loitered to play, oak from the master's bed-chamber; in fact, James would race home as fast as he could, to room. Now it may be believed, that George But he looked on the book with the most ject ?" intense anxiety, while James Charles looked " Sir ?" all the partitions, all the doors, all the stairs, con his tasks for the following morning; and all the ceiling beams—and ponderous things sometimes, to be sure, some of his classmates, Booth, very often, subjected his organ of smell "Where did you meet Satan, Mr. George him with the full power of his, large frozen. to such vile usage. But in the contrivances of all the ceiling beams-and ponderous things Booth ?" the little fellow-scarce higher than George's blue cyes. they were-down stairs, and up stairs, through after having worked for the purpose, like mill "Well, dearce?" "I saw him, sir, up-" George became at knee-to lay hold on George's nose, much of the interior of the crude old edifice, were all, horses, an hour or so, would succeed in putting "Wooden dishes," again read out poor fault, and swallowed the air more violently all old black oak, old black oak, nearly as hard the interest of the scene consisted. From some him down in his class; but, after that, it be-Tommy Palmer. as flint, and seemingly rough from the hatchet, hoved them to be watchful and continuously oiliness of surface, or else fleshy elasticity, pe- | than ever. culiar to it, the feature was very slippery, so "Up where, pray?" "Open your eyes, pet, and try it again." too; and the same was the case in the interiors industrious; for if they were not, little lank Taking the command literally, he elevated "Up-up in the clouds, sir-at the top of that when the tiny boy, helped by a good jump of the other inhabitable portions of the conca- James Graham, who was always industrious, and always prepared, would be sure to step up upwards, succeeded in catching it, it would slip, his eyebrows to their utmost stretch, and Meeting-House Lane," the land that led ditenation of ancient buildings. over and over, through his fingers, until James rectly from his own street into the country. strained his eyes till their balls seemed ready Through the partition separating his bedagain. James's father resided in the country; Charles Buchmahon, to end the proceeding, would, in the calmest but most authoritative "Very good, again, sir. And pray what to fall out; still, he could absolutely see ind of a person is Satan ?" nothing on the page but wooden dishes. James chamber from the school-room, the head of the while he boarded and lodged in an humble, rekind of a person is Satan ?" seminary had bored a good many holes, nearly spectable family, in the town. He was allowed "He's-just-about your size, sir," and tone, direct George Booth to bend himself half Charles Buchmahon advanced with the cat-o'. an inch in diameter, some straightforward, some a certain weekly sum for what his friends conslantingly, to enable himself to peer into every sidered necessary expenses, apart from his double, so as that his countenance might come corner of the study, before entering it each boarding and lodging. But out of this sum, within reach of the pigmy aspirant; and George nine-tails, and the poor fellow felt her claws on. George bobbed his head, as if the confession he the backs of his hands, on his head, and about had made required something like an apologetic would quietly obey, and then be led about. bow; while James Charles Buchmahon dehis legs; still and still, "wooden shoes," as morning; and this is to be kept in mind. At limited, of course, as it was, James contrived either end of the long apartment was a large to save money for the future-absolutely for amid the laughter and shouts of all the lookersliberately raised his cream-colored hat from his plain as the printer could print the words, nead, bowed very formally and politely in his were, to his vision, nothing but "wooden turn, and then replaced his beaver. But oh! dishes." square window, framed with stone, and, in the future, almost in the full meaning of the on; and yet, when he was again allowed to stand upright in his class, neither shame, nor deed, stone also in its principal divisions. Over word. Partly in the following manner. Many years afterwards, Tommy Palmer was sorrow, nor excitement could be traced in his even George Booth could comprehend that this head ran the enormous beams of old oak, and Pending from small nails inside his trunkexcessive politeness boded him no good. "Well, sir, about my size, you say; will met by an old school-fellow in the throng of pale, fat countenance. And so far George's the spaces between them were monotonous Ned Fennell often saw the arrangement-were the great metropolis. His father had procharacter seemed legible enough. Blockheadsights, all in a row, and equally distant from little cotton bags, one containing half-pence, anyou please to favor me with a more detailed cured for him a situation in a government ism and insensibility to disgrace very fairly go each other, of monotonous angels, in stucco- other penny-pieces, another five-penny silver office. His old friend encountered him amid together. But there were some points about description? Was there any further likethe usual children's heads, with goose wings pieces, another ten-penny silver pieces, another shooting from under their cars; and sometimes half-crowns, another whole crowns, and the last him which no human being, not even James ness?' the roar and elatter of Fleet Street, and cor-"No, sir," George hastened to aver-" No, dially and suddenly addressed him, holding out Charles Buchmahon, could comprehend : cerone or two of those angels became fullen angels, golden guineas, or else pound-notes. And when tain dull, muddy, and it must have been unin-'pon my word and credit, sir !" his hand. Tommy stepped back; staring, happing down on clipped wings either upon the his half-pence amounted to penny pieces, "Well, sir-go on with your description." blushing, stammering, and wringing his fingers. tended quiddities, laboring, like asthmatic middle of the floor, or else upon the boys' he would transfer them in that shape lungs, in the recesses of his brain-or rather of "He was black, sir-and he had horns and In fact, to London he had carried-that excelheads, as they sat to their desks, and confusing to the uext little bag; and when that and the tail, sir; --- and he had hoofs on him, lent market for disposing of it-his whole them, and their books, and slates with frag-ments of stucco and mortar, rotten laths, and he would confirm them into the smallest whatever it was which stood in the place of stock of mauvaise honte, being about twentybrains to him. For instance, he would now sir, instead of shoes." five years of age at the time; and, in his new and then be imaginative, forsooth; but we "I-see. Well, what words did he address rusty nails. silver coin; and so on and on he went in rota-In a kind of recess, on the side of the school- tion, through all his little satchels, until finally cannot venture, no more than James Charles position, on he went, blushing and stammering, to you ?" soom opposite to the boys' double desks, was half-pence, &c. &c., merged into the guinea or Buohmahon could, to define these precious "' George,' says he"-(gulp). and calling "wooden shoes" "wooden dishes." until, although no dunce, he was returned on. an old table, flanked by a form, to which, at the pound-note. portions of George's mental existence or con-"Well, sir ?" 10 an 11

certain hours of the day, sat some half-dozen young girls, from six to ten years, who came up from the quaint old parlor below, under the care of the master's daughter, who therein superintended their education in inferior matters, to be occasionally delivered into his hands for more excelling instruction.

The principal of this celebrated seminary wrote himself down in full, and in a precise, round hand, James Charles Buchmahon ; and his establishment as "the English Academy; -principal, we have called him - despotic monarch, we should have called him; for he never had had more than one assistant, and the head of that one he broke before they had been many weeks together.

And never were absolute monarchy, and deep searching scrutiny, more distinctly stamped and carved on any countenance, than upon that of James C. Buchmahon, master of the English Academy. And that countenance was long and of a soiled sallow color; and the puckering of his brows and eyelids awful; and the unblinking steadiness of his blueish grey eyes insufferable; and the cold-blooded resolutness of his marbly lips unrelaxable. At the time we speak of him, James Charles Buchmahon might have been between fifty and sixty, but he wore well. He was tall, with a good figure and remarkably well-turned limbs, "and he had gift to know it," for in order not to hide a point of the beauty of those limbs from the world, he always arrayed them in very tight-fitting pantaloons, which reached down to his ankles. His coat and waistcoat were invariably black. A very small white muslin cravat, and a frill sticking out quite straight from his breast, occupied the space from his chin to his waist. And James Charles Euchmahon's hat was of cream-color beaver, high erowned, and broadbrimmed : and he even carried either a formidable walking-stick of stout oak, or else a substitute for it, made of five or six peeled switches, cunningly twisted together, and at one end loaded with lead.

It has been hinted that Ned Fennell has liver among the Lilliputians. Still it was in him that the fore finger of a certain right hand Tommy rather than Thomas, because he had promised us some further notice of a few of his stature only that he surpassed even these—ay, or even equalled them. He was always at the was slowly beckoning him up to the judgment- And there was a third sycamore, in a corner been always so called in the old school-house,

But though thus saving, he did not hoard like a miser,-a title given to him by commonplace observers at school, whose chance pence used to "burn their pockets," as they themselves admitted, until they threw them away upon the purchase of some unnecessary toy or sweet-thing. From James's wealth first resulted a full though miniature library of "the British olassics;" and having since carried into more active life, and even into the mighty competition of the city of citics, matured and confirmed, his early school-boy characteristics, it is many years since he has reaped the solid advantages which, when almost a child, they assuredly promised to him.

"Dear James!" adds Ned Fennell, "I do not yet well know why so perfect a character as yourself ever could like, or love a harum-scarum fellow, like what I then was; and yet you did -and some of my school cronics, along with me; ay, and often made us the better of your little pocket library too. To be sure they and I used to fight your boxing battles for you, at any odds against all your gibing or cowardly assailants; and though you were not a frolicsome boy, you were a mirthful one; and at last, we could often make you laugh heartily, in your queer, English way, at our queer Irish fun-ay, and now and then join in it too, under sufficient protection; for your frame, dear James, was not strong enough for all the haps of school-boy adventure and warfare; still I do not know how it was that you loved us, and to this day do love us so well; except indeed, my conjecture be right, that your good nature was equal to your other good qualities."

George Booth very little resembled James Graham. He was the biggest and tallest boy in the school. In fact he was eighteen or nineteen—and quite a giant compared with every other boy around him. Yet he never could acquire enough to entitle him to a place in the head class, and so was always a member of some inferior one, where he towered above his companions-very little fellows indeed-like Gul-

sciousness. An illustration of them in facts, shall, however, be attempted.

As if beginning to grow a little tired of performing his daily duty, under the edifice of the idler's cap, George, one sunny autumn morning, after breakfast, took a stroll into the country, instead of going back to the English Academy; and all that day he was not to be heard of until hunger at last drove him home to his father's house.

EAitness,

And next day, he took his place as "Paddy last" in his class, apparently as undisturbed as if there were no reckoning in store for him; or as if there had been in existence no such man as James Charles Buchmahon, master of the English Academy; and for a time George seemed perfectly right.

A good portion of the day wore on, George sat looking down on his book, his mouth, as if he were wondering at some .crabbed Chinese manuscript. James Charles Buchmahon, after hearing many classes in rotation, stood, according to invariable custom, before his magisterial desk, scraping, and paring, and splitting, and nibbing pens, and placing them in most formal rows upon its outer ledge. The boys were all engaged, or seemingly so, in conning fresh tisks, until the pens should be quite ready to enable them to engage in writing their copies. During his progress of scraping and so on, James Charles Buchmahon, looking over his spectacles, and under his cycbrows, sent his searching glances round and round the room, nay, from each individual boy to the other. There was almost dead silence, as was usual in and after having swelled into a truly Falstaff the school-room at this time every day, when shape, George, at the appointment of his wife, the words " George Booth," pronounced in the has turned schoolmaster himself; for she keeps slowest and most deep and solemn manner, by a seminary, in which children are taught the

James Charles Buchmahon, sounded through in the well-known direction of the summonerhis miserable features suddenly jerking themstupidity into contortions and twistings of a horrible kind; and his terrified glance informed

"' George,' says he, 'don't go to school to the English Academy to-day,' says he." " Well ?"

"' But go out to Sir John's wood,' says he, and pick nuts,' says he-' there's the best auts in the whole country there,' says he." "Any other conversation between you, sir ?"

"No, sir."

During the last part of the catechism, James Charles Buchmahon had advanced a step, and now, with one blow, the unhappy being was stretched at full length upon the old oaked floor, which shuck under him, as he roared like a bull-calf.

This was, indeed, an unusual proceeding on the part of the systematic master of the English Academy, but it must be recollected that there was no boy in the school of sufficient years or strength to bear George Booth's weight upon his shoulders, so that George might have had the advantage of receiving ideas from the fangs of the cat-o'-nine-tails : while in the apprehension-or rather in the momentary fancy of James Charles Buchmahon, for, to this hour, even, he has not been able to arrive at certainty upon the pointsome punishment became indispensable for George's attempt to enact the mere idiot.

And George Booth, from that day to this, through all the progress and changes of advanced life, has remained "last in his class," and seems quite satisfied with his position.

It is to be added, however, that very, very strange to say, after having become married, first rude combinations of their alphabet ; and the stilly school-room. George Booth looked he perhaps feels a re-acting pleasure in exercising his late-come power of torturing the poor little animals into a comprehension of selves, as it were, from their expression of inane a process which he himself could never understand,

Tommy Palmer comes next; he is called

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-OCT. 13, 1871. THE

his father's hands, with the character of having been found unfit for the discharge of a duty which any dunce could have got through. (To be Continued.)

Written for the TRUE WITNESS.] SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

2

BY " TIERNA N'OGE."

WICKLOW-HER ANCIENT CLANS. (Continued from last week.)

"Aye, stamp away! Can you stamp it out-Or how have your brutal arts been bafiled; You have wielded the power of rope and knowt, Fire, dungeon, sword and scaffold ; But still as from each martyr's hand, The Fiery Cross fell down in fighting; A thousand sprang to seize the brand Our beltane fires relighting! And once again through Irish nights, O'er every dark hill redly streaming, And numerous as the heavenly lights Our rebel fires were gleaming ! And though again might fail that flame, Quenched in the blood of its devoted,

Fresh chieftains rose, fresh clansmen came, And again the Old Flag floated!"

The grand old halls and the pleasant valleys of Wicklow were lorded over by the kindred septs of the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes. The O'Tooles were lords of Ui-Murray, a territory comprising the greater part of the baronies of Talbotstown and Sibllelagh. The latter barony derived its name from its being the seat of the O'Gahans, cluefs of the tribe Siol Elach. The sway of the O'Tooles also extended as far as the Hill of Allen, in the County of Kildare .----Their chief residence was in the glen of Imaile, and they had also Castles at Carew, Castle Kevin, and other places. The great St. Lawrence O'Toole was son of Murtogh O'Toole of Ui-Murray. The extensive territory called Hy-Bruian Cualan, comprising the barony of Ballingor with the Ranelagh, paid tribute to the O'Byrnes, a warlike race, whose deeds are commemorated in Wicklow with legend and with song. At Ballinacor the O'Byrnes held their principal castle, and they were also tormed Lords of Ranclagh. For three hundred years after the English invasion, these two warlike races, followed by all their kindred clans, fought with the foreigner for land and life .---From their mountain strongholds they swept down upon the dire enemy of their country, driving them even to the walls of Dublin. The English settlers in that unfortunate city, which has been the resting place of every invader, dreaded the onslaught of the Wicklow neighbors

> "On the mountain bare and steep, Snatching short but pleasant sleep, Then ere sunrise from his eyrie Swooping on the Saxon quarry."

Such was the life of the O'Byrne or the O'Toole. Unpurchasable, unconquerable they held their hills for God and Country, and Saxon dames trembled at the sight, while they how she, presented to earth by heaven, finds bad book deliberately. But if she knows noth- goods and cattle, and about half a cargo of frightened their noisy children by whispering her office in conciliating nature with grace. the names of the gallant men of Imaile and Hy-Bruian Cualan. Their conflicts, whenever natural virtue and every innocent inclination, first well-told blemish. She will often be no doubt they will advance still higher.—Dansuccess, and even in cases where their own incense of the censer or the water of the font. and liberated the Irish prisoners confined there. It is needless to state that they carried off an kept warre to th' Englishic nighe thys yere | its perversion. comytting infynte burnyges, prayes, spoyles Kingis Castell of Dublin, whiche is the strongterpryse hath more discouraged the Kingis sub- | children against consequences which may be so watche is in the citie of Dublin fearing that production of some particular author good ? the same shulde be pylferred, prostrate and destroyed whereof they never dredid somache." At Arklow, which is about cleven miles south | But the one is deadly : of it, therefore, shall of the town of Wicklow, stand the ruins of a Monastery and castle. Theobald Fitzwalter, fourth Butler of Ireland, founded a Dominican VIII, the friary, with a garden, six cottages, two parks, and three flagons and a half of every often they will not tolerate Catholicity. brewing of ale, for sale in Arklow, was granted with other possessions to John Travers. At the steps of the tourist turn, and it is to Irish | ary stage that Athalie can hope for companionthe first Pope, and Paul, the Apostle of the class of literary compositions, however, which Gentiles, the holy Kevin founded the Abbey, demand more than a passing attention. around which a city of saints grew, Five times the Danes plundered this sacred place, the novel? SCOTT, DICKENS, THACKERAY, and twice the English adventurers laid it probably the greatest English literary names of waste, and still, in mournful state it is true, our century, were novelists. Distinguished it stands an eternal protest against wrong, and Catholic writers have often chosen the novel as an undying affirmation of the faith of Wicklow. Who is it that has been in Ireland and has not | truth in the most charming style. The good visited Glendalough of the seven churches. A solemn stillness seizes 'the soul' when one casy, clothes with vitality and ficsh the dry traverses this holy place. Crosses are strewn bones of the past, and can make us march with around, tombs of chiefs of a thousand years are the Lion Heart against the myriads of the there, descerated, but enough remains to tell Moslem, and face wit SEBASTIAN the fury of their antiquity, their faith and civilization .---From Glendalough eminent men went forth to of local and popular description. It can make the world, spreading the confession of Christ, us feel, what statistics never can, the very air prisoned in the foreign structure, absurdly naturalness and consistency as they do in the no doubt that it will be one of an interesting who was drowned while bathing in the Black- the Limerick relectors who did not blazon

called the workhouse. Kings of Erinn no longer visit the sanctuary, but their children, digging drains, are wont to look upon the old the forests of his meditative wanderings? A home of religion and-sigh. Oh, Blessed Faith of Ircland, Faith of Wicklow, in all the gloom Thou hast been to us the solace, the hope. We know that beyond the illimitable leagues of space before the Throne our fathers are. In our glens and deep-wooded vales, hunted for our attachment to Thee, we have learned to cherish the names of those who for us have prayed. The blood of our saints has been the seed of our attachment to the centre of unity; the blood of our warriors has been the seed from which springing, in renewed effort, from size to son, the tree of treedom has lived and still lives. Tourists of America, tourists of Europe; visit Ireland and forget not Wicklow. Visit it and view it with unprejudiced cycs, and you will see that by Danube or Rhine there exist not monuments more worthy of your attention. Go amongst the people; they will not meet you as strangers, but in the excess of hospitality they will treat you as friends. But do not bring tracts there; do not in the glibness of ignorance use remarks disparaging to their name, for remember their fathers taught yours, and if you deplore their present position, ascribe it not to their faith as its cause, but rather to their attachment to that faith, which they value still, thank God, as more than all that earth can give. And when you return to your home tell your friends that you have been amongst a people sober, chaste, imbucd with reverence for sacred things, honoring God and loving His holy Mother; amongst a people whose virtues are their own and whose faults are the results of base dealing and hideous misgovernment; amongst a a people whose memories are of the free and who are determined to be free; amongst a people of primitive purity, generous and good.

LIGHT LITERATURE : WHAT BOOKS ARE FIT TO READ?

(From the London Tablet.)

It is not true that the Church is opposed to the cultivation of the lighter graces of life, to social relaxation, to the fine arts, to poetry, to painting, to sculpture, to classic elegance, to the play of wit and humour. Divinely sublime. she is no less tenderly human. 'The religion of ["vigour"; immorality, "realism"; and so on. innocence, she is also the religion of happiness. The Catholic papers could not, amid their Her sacred strictness has no touch of sullenness. She is like her day of rest and her altar, where which appear. At best the reviews are scatterduty is linked with contentment and love; and ed over weeks and months, perhaps years, the radiance of lights, and the sheen of gold and Without even the general notions derivable. glittering gens, and the breathings of soft and from the press to guide her, how is the pureelevating music, and the odours of sweet flowers minded Catholic mother to advice her daughtare combined to honour the Holy of Holies, | er? Is she to read everything that is published and the ineffable mysteries of GoD. Men have in order from personal experience to be able to called her joyousness levity. They have also guide her child? Besides the task being imcalled her sobriety oppression. For they have possible, the study of improper books could not not known how gladness can be a part of be the less repulsive to her delicacy, because

contending in fair fight, were crowned with applying and consecrating them, like the frank- ashamed to know nothing of a work which all dalk Democrat. truthfulness exposed them to the arts of the to the service of their Giver, so does she watch answer on good authority, that it was such a foreigner, if they could possibly recover before with more than a mother's jealousy that the work as she would not read, the case would be result of illegal drilling by organized bands of foreigner, if they could possibly recover before the trap had entirely caught them, they taught their foes the provess of their arms. In the year 1553 the O'Byrnes, at the head of the Glenmalure septs, commanded by Edmond Glenmalure septs, commanded by Edmond the creature's ruin. It is in this considerable excitement among the police, and two fold agreent that the fruits on since that a inducer's jeadousy that the very different. In another point of view, a great benefit, serpent enter not into the Eden, that the fruits and flowers and bright things of the Maker's bounty are not perverted to the Maker's dis-in their possession. The discovery caused honour and the creature's ruin. It is in this with more than a inducer's jeadousy that the very different. In another point of view, a great benefit, in their possession. The discovery caused two fold agreent that the flowers would not fail to imagine were used by told that "Edmonde Oige O'Brynne hath the evil by preserving the good and preventing bid to turn with contempt and indignation Unfortunately, it may not be. Nightshade and wild strawherry are both berries of the forest. Monastery there. In the thirty-fifth of Henry iniquity and intolerance, and they so much SYRIAC ARCHBISHOP OF MOSSUL (NINEVEII), disapprove intolerance in every shape that We are recalled to these considerations by on a recent occasion at the Church of SS. reflection on the state of so much of the litera-Ballykine, Baltinglass, Donard-Domnachard ture of the day, and on the dangers to Catholic Syriae rite, by this venerable prelate. The and in the town of Wicklow were religious purity and morality which underlie it. We congregation was large, and all appeared deeply houses, all of which were despoiled by the Eng- shall not speak of dramatic literature. It is impressed with the solemnity of the divine lish deformers; but it is to Glendalough that enough to say that it is not on the contempor- service. hearts the most dear, for there it was that pieces. Neither need the poets be dwelt upon. the bishop of Kerry dedicated the splendid new their Kevin lived, and near to there Fiach There are not many of them even in name, and church of the Holy Cross, crected by the Do-Mac Hugh O'Byrne routed De Grey, Eliza-beth's deputy. Under the invocation of Peter, civilization ought to blush. There is another The Most Roy D Who requires to be told of the importance of the aptest medium for the telling of heartfelt novel is a universal teacher. It makes history the pagan tyrant. It is the best of all works and now the ruins afford but shelter to birds of and surroundings of what is being depicted for Martin, M.P., has kindly promised to deliver a night. The old psalm is not chanted there us. The chateaux and hamlets of Brittany, lecture to the members of this very useful has made an offer for the entire estate. now, but the chanters sing in Heaven. The refuge of a noble simplicity peaceful and pure, society, on Tuesday evening, the 10th of PAINFUL CASE.—An inquest was held last poor come not now to receive consolation from the gracious landscapes of the south, the October. We have not as yet learned what week, by Mr. Moore, coroner, at Fermoy, on the holy monks; instead, they are now im- peasant life of Munster, nowhere assume such a will be the subject of the lecture, but we have the body of a private of the 18th Regiment, could hope to bobtain a moment's attention from

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well-told novel or tale. Is it not almost a personal experience to have followed RENE into novel can be a charity sermon. It can be an ode to patriotism. It can be more brilliant than a brillisht conversation. It can also have worse faults than heaviness or prolixity or stupidity. It is to be regretted that too many of the novels which have appeared for some years back have these worst faults in painful abundance and intensity.

Here we approach the question with which we headed our article : What books are fit to be read? The question is especially momentous in the case of those young female members of the Catholic community, those Catholic girls whose charming modesty is the most precious ornament of our society, and who, just returned from their convent-school or growing up under the eyes of an exemplary mother, are yet too often exposed to have their good dispositions endangered by the seductive influences of mischievous but unsuspected novels. These are not times when Catholic ladies can afford to be ignorant of the best part of the progress and civilization which surrounds them, and in which they will be called to take their place. A knowledge of the works of modern or contemporary masters of thought is as necessary as of the Divina Commedia or Polyeucte, the Cid or Telemague. Besides the necessities of study, there will be frequent occasions where the perusal of the last new novel-provided that the last new novel deserves to be perused-the perusal of some novel or other that is really at once able in composition and correct in tone, could not but be recommended as a most healthy and most instructive relaxation. As a rule novels are certain to be desired, and as a rule are certain to be obtained. People are pretty much the same in every age. The Chatclain and his dame, in his Norman keep, with their daughters, givers of the prizes in many a knightly tournament, used to listen to chanson and lay from trouvere and troubahour. We have no longer trouvere or troubadour. The novelist has taken their place.

But how to know what books are fit to read ? The ordinary reviews are seldem to be implicitly trusted, or rather they are generally to be implicitly distrusted. They have a knack of calling ugliness by nice names. Coarseness is multifarious duties, review a tithe of the books temperance, and, accustomed to contrast the maternal feeling has prompted her to undergo we have learned, promises to continue so. The pleasant with the good, have not understood the ordeal. A Catholle girl will not read a boat which sailed last night was crammed with ing of the book previously, it may easily happen | sheep, swine and goods was left behind. The But just as the Church encourages every that she will not always close it at once at the 102 shares are now selling at SI, and we have the papers say is so clever. Could she but

Oge O'Byrne, took possession of Dublin Castle, two-fold aspect that the Church must be con- being generally known that indelicate sensa- there was active searching for the violaters of ly informed, would not fail to imagine were used by templated, if her action is to be comprehended tionalism was certain of public arrest and cx-the law, which resulted in the dispersion of anomalous position in one spot of the religious insand her wisdom felt. All evil, she knows, is posure on the frontiers of Catholic society. several bands and the arrest of a few more truments or furniture of opposite creeds must have immense booty. In the State Papers we are but perverted good, and she seeks to destroy The book from which the Catholic maiden was Feniaus, and the capture of their weapons. could not but bear a certain brand and stigma Philosophy, the drama, the epic or the lyric of disgrace which would surely produce its of Castle Caulfield and Pomeroy have memoand manslaughter, and within thise 5 wikes muse, all may tend to corrupt and demoralize, effects. Catholic influence is great and is rialized the Lord Lieutenat with regard to the intred with force in the nyght-tyme in the just as all things may tend to dignify and to increasing. It would not be a slight incidental Dunganuon investigation. They commence by refine. Their natural destination is for good. profit that the same measures which had pre- coolly saying they received no official intimaest holde in Irelande, and led with him pri- The Church, which recognizes the danger that served Catholic families from the breath of tion of the enquiry, otherwise they would have soners at his pleasur and cattaile; whiche en- flows from every misuse, ceaselessly warns her contamination, had also a chastening influence been able by hard swearing to put another outside the Catholic pale. At present, not a jects there than the lostes of £2,000 of their disastrous. Is pootry good and beautiful? month, hardly a week, passes which does not however;-"Having heard that the Commisgoodes; insomuch as nyghtly sethens great Certainly. Is a certain book of poetry, the add its quota to the mass of widely read and sioners at Dungannon had declared unhesitatdeeply corrupted and corrupting novels. It is high time that something should be done.

nature, and we are sure Mr. Martin will treat it with his well-known ability. The society richly deserves the warm support of the public. The members have formed it to increase useful knowledge amongst themselves, and to promote are at work during the day, are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; and many a hard-working lad has been able to learn much after his day's labour, which will enable him to advance his prospects in life. Such an institution descrives the cordial support of the public, and we sincerely trust that the lecture will be numerously attended .-- Dundalk Democrat.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT MONAGHAN. -This work when completed will be the largest building designed for Catholic worship which has yet been attempted in any country district. It has already cost upwards of £16, 000 and is nearly ready for the roof. The roofing, it is calculated, will require £5,000 Catholic clergy of the diocese of Clogher. The design and plans are by J. J. M'Carthy, Esq., a gentleman whose name is well known in con-nection with Gothic architecture.

The relatives of the informer Talbot, who was shot and killed several months ago by a man named Kelly, have preferred a claim for £3,000 against the City of Dublin, as compensation for his death at the hands of the assassin.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY. - The Globe says :- The possible retirement of Lord Spencer from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is freely canvassed in Dublin, where, indeed, it is thought to be immediately pending. The Standard correspondent states that the desire of his excellency to be relieved of his responsibility has long been notorious, and that what is likely to precipitate the event is the Irish policy which the Government have resolved upon adopting in the next session of Parliament.

THE STATE OF TIPPERARY.-At the annual dinner of the Tipperary Agricultural Society, on last Tuesday night, Mr. Denis Caulfield Heron, Q. C., M. P., dwelt at some length on the prosperity and freedom from crime of the county Tipperary. This he attributed in a great measure to the number of resident landlords. He quoted the enormous prices recently given in different parts of Ireland for cattle, and urged on the tenant farmers of Tipperary, where the land was so fertile, to imitate the example of those residing in less favoured districts.

The Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company's labours during the past half year have been the most successful and profitable which they have experienced since 1854. After paying a large dividend they will be able to carry several thousand pounds to the reserve the jail officials for leave to copy the observations of fund. The traffic is enormous, and from what

CORK, Oct. 2nd.-A collision between the police and the Fenians here yesterday was the

water. Two of the deceased's comrades alleged that two civilians in a boat were quite close to the deceased when he sank, and might have saved him, had they not waited to land two ladies who were with them before going to his the practice of religion in their ranks. They assistance. The occupants of the boat, howare not, however, satisfied with all this; for ever, denied that there had been any reluctance they have a night school, in which boys, who or hesitation on their part to go to the rescue of the drowning man, and the ladies swore that so far from yielding to any sentiment of false delicacy, they would themselves have been glad to help him had they been able. The jury found that no blame was attachable to the ci. vilians.

> The Dundalk Democrat thus contrasts Catholic with Orange processions, and " of the two which is to be considered the more truly national? which the more deserving of suppression by an honest government?

As they march along no cries are raised by any one, of scorn or contempt towards this or that po-tentate or chief. The tanes played are not known as "The Catholic Boys," "We'll kick King Billy be-fore us," or "Orange lie down." The *Trlegraph* must more, which sum has been subscribed by the admit all this to be true of the Dublin processions. They were national; representing all creeds and classes in Ireland; their flags were national; and their music was of the same character. But if we turn to Ulster what do we find? Why, thousands of Orangemen parading for no purpose, except to excite bad feelings, and insult their neighbors .excite bad iterings, and insure their neignbors.— Their flags are of a party hue; their tunes are, "We'll kick the Pope before us;" "The Protestant Boys," and "Croppies lie down," and their cry is, "To h—Il with the Pope!" We ask the *Telegraph* which is the national procession, and which is the sectarian and factious one? Which is the loyal, and which the disloyal one? Which deserves to be protected, and which should be put down with a strong and heavy hand? Let there be no quibbling. We ask our contemporary which of the processions deserves countenance, and which should be treated with scorn and reprobation? Let him not talk of nonsensical republicanism or anything like that, for the Dublin processions displayed nothing of the kind.

> SERIOUS CASE OF SHOOTING .- A serious case of shooting occurred at Cionliffe on Sunday. It appears that on that morning between six and seven o'clock David Carroll, living at Ballybough road, went to the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Grady who resides in Clonliffe, and while in a state of int xication, created a disturbance there, and broke into his brother-in-law's house. Grady left the house, and took with him a gun, but was pursued by Corroll into a neighbouring field, where the latter tried to commit an assault upon him. Grady, it'is alleged, then fired upon Carroll, and wounded him in the left leg. Acting-Inspector Moran and Police Constable Hart, 142 C, were sent for, and took Grady into custody. Carroll was conveyed to the Mater Misericordia Hospital, where he was attended by Drs. Burke and Mulvany, who state that the wound is of so serious a nature that they cannot yet pronounce an opinion upon it. Carroll, when he became sufficiently collected, stated that he took the blame of the whole transaction upon himself, and exonerated Grady from any malicious intention in firing the shot.

the Archbishop of Tuam and refused, his Grace has been kind enough to supply from memory the substance of his remarks. The words, as should be expected, may somewhat differ from those in which his remarks were made :--Having, in the course of my parochial visit in Castlebar, visited the jail, I do not enter into the important question of the relative advantages or evils of incarceration, now so much discussed in the legislative and benevolent assemblies of every country. For me, I deem it sufficient to observe the salutary correction and not unnecessary punishment should be chiefly kept in view by all who are concerned with carrying out penal legislation. Confining, myself, then, to what more Feniaus, and the capture of their weapons. THE TYRONE ORANGEMEN AND THE DUN-GANNON INVESTIGATION. — The Orangement to be deplored, as calculated to impair the solenn reverence which everything connected with religion should inspire. This mixture and confusion in religious teaching and worship, so long and so disastrously insisted on to the great disadvantage of both, is at variance with the spirit of the present age, remarkable for the desire of all Christians, who love sincerity and truth, to have denominational schools as well as denominational churches for education and for worship in conformity with the peculiar faith which they may profess. To strong and sincere religious convictions nothing can be more injurious than this attempt at mixing, only in outward show, creeds that are discordant — an attempt which was first made in Germany, after experiencing the evils which a severance of the one church into conflicting conventicles, brought about that the law may be enforced in all parts of the by Luther, had effected. As long as men sincerely profess different religious beliefs, it would be an unworthy hypocrisy to adopt any contrivance pretending that their creed is the same. So far from such con trivances of mixed systems tending to promote charity and the public good; on the contrary, those who are most conscientiously attached to their own creed and faithful to its observances, are always those who show the most respectful deference to the religious opinions of others. It is therefore to be hoped that the Board of Superintedence, who, I am hoppy to hear, are remarkable for a just estimate of what is due to all creeds and classes, will take an early op-portunity of removing the anomaly alluded to, and afford to the Catholic and Protestant prisoners and

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MOST REV. CYRIL BENHAM BENNI, AT SS. MICHAEL AND JOHN'S, DUBLIN .- The Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated Michael and John, according to the ancient

NEW CHURCH IN TRALEE.—On Thursday

The Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the sum of one thousand pounds, the munificent contribution of Thomas Maxwell, Esq., Ballymahon, towards the foundation of a convent in that town.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN. - ATHLONE | it might be granted." UNION .- Pursuant to notice of motion given at a previous meeting on the last board day, Mr. W. Walsh proposed that the yearly salary for trial. The others have been remanded for be filled up; there is no escaping from the neces-of the Boy J. Monshan Catholic Chaplain of further examination. of the Rev. J. Monahan, Catholic Chaplain of the Union, he raised from £50 to £70. Mr. M. Keogh seconded the proposition. Ultimately the resolution was put and carried by the

arge majority of twenty. DUNDALK CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SO-CIETY.-We are glad to learn that Mr. John

GANNON INVESTIGATION. - The Orangemen complexion on the whole affair. They end well ingly that he law could be enforced against all processions and other assemblies which may be at variance with public order, the memorialists conclude by respectfully, but firmly, demanding country."

The London Examiner takes a liberal view of the subject of Home Rule.

"Ireland is far more of a colony than Canada or Victoria; but Canada and Victoria have their local parliament subject to the control of the Crown, while Ireland is governed by the British Parliament, and the votes of its representatives therein are altogether swamped by the votes of Englishmen and Scotchmen, Surely it will be well to consider whether it may not be better to accede to the demand for Home Rule than to foment disaffection by such and exercised even in the workhouses, of separate policy as found favour in Parliament last and entirely distinct apartments for religious worsession, and is intemperately advocated by the ship. leading English newspapers. The establishment of a Separate Parliament for Ireland would afford painful evidence of the division between the two Islands, but as it would give between the two Islands, but as it would give battle for Ireland. Meath has done its duty to the promise of much more thorough healing of that national cause. So has Westmeath. Can Limerick division than can in any other way be attained,

One of the Fenians arrested in Cork on Sunday for illegal drilling, has been committed further examination.

THE BURTON ESTATE, COUNTY CARLOW. -This large and valuable estate is about to be are themselves in no doubt on the subject; there is disposed of by the owner, William Burton, Esq. The main portion of it is situated in Palatine, about four miles from the town of Carlow, on which is erected a very handsome Carlow, on which is erected a very handsome chateau. It is rumored that Lord O'Hagan has made an offer for the entire estate.

† Jons, Archbishop of Tuam.

A glorious opportunity has arisen for the patriotic men of Limerick; and right well they will make use of it. On them now devolves the brunt of the fail? With one voice the Irish people will answer "No." The people of Limerick are called upon to send a representative of their opinions to the British Parliament. The vacancy created in their representation by the death of one of their members must what class of man will they send to speak for them and for Ireland in the House of Commons? They no hesitancy among them; their resolution is taken, their choice is made and declared, and it could not be better. They have selected as their their future representative the foremost champion and most Ireland. This was a striking testimony to the patriotism of the men of Limerick ; it showed a widespread knowledge of the fact that no candidate

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--OCT. 13, 1871.

the national motto of Home Rule on his banner. But none of them could show such claims on the regard of the friends of Home Bule as the man who may be said to have renewed the agitation for that great national right -the gifted Isauc Butt. His first declaration in favor of that right was not made on the occasion of a contested election ; it was not put forward to subserve any object of personal benefit. He has labored energetically in the cause, worked for it by day and night, with tongue and pen, sacrificed much of his valuable time for its advancement, recommended it to all classes and to many influential men by the force and clearness of his arguments and the inspiring eloquence of his appeals to their feelings as well as to their reason. His claim to be sent to Parliament as a representative of the Home Rule principle transcends that of any other living Irishman; and we are proud to know that the patriotic electors of Limerick, appreciating the fact, have already made it clear to all the world that no man has any business asking for their suffrages in oppotition to the patriot leader, Isaac Butt. The question of Home Rule for Ireland is to be raised in the next session of Parliament by one of its most able advocates, John Francis Maguire, M. P. for Cork. The presence of Mr. Butt in the House on that occasion will be most opportune, and we are confident that his elucidation of that important subject and his arguments thereupon will have an immense influence on the mind of Parliament and the opinion of the English people No man better understands all the bearings of the case, or is better entitled to speak for various classes of lrishmen on that subject. He has a through comprehension of the ideas of Catholies, Protestants, Conservatives, Repealers, and Fenians on the great question of Home Rule, and his infinence with all those parties is unsurpassed by that of any man living. His words, therefore, in Parliament will be entitled to great weight, and we feel certain they will be regarded not simply as the speeches of the representative of an Irish borough, but rather as the language of an ambassador from the Irish nation. Mr. Butt's position in Parliament will be one of great importance, and of great trustone of which any man might be proud. A glorious work is before him-to obtain for Ireland the restoration of those national rights in whose defence Grattan battled so-grandly; to carry to a triumphant issue the great work in which O'Connell labored with such energy and devotion, but which he did not live to complete. To effect that object is an object worthy of mau's ambition, and we do not know how an Irishman could even imagine for himself any more splendid achievement. To its accomplishment, we are confident, Mr. Butt will devote all the powers of his great mind, all the resources of his brilliant genius. He is not the man to sacrifice that proud possession which is now his the affection and the confidence of his fellowcountrymen : he will not barter for any consideration an English Minister can offer him the splendid fame which already begins to be his; he will not stain his white hairs with the shame of traitorism of infidelity to the popular cause. He has, indeed, an ambition, but it is the ambition to serve his country and be accounted one of her benefactors: that his aim will be to realise it we fully believe. We write of Mr. Butt as if he were already member for Limerick, because we have not the smallest doubt of his triumphant election. If any man should have the temerity to contest the seat with him, that unwise individual will assuredly on the day of trial find himself very far down at the foot of the poll. But we take it there will be no contest. The proceedings which have taken place in Limerick during the past week supply proof positive that no one has the faintest chance of being accepted by the gallant people of that historic city in preference to the National champion, Isaac Butt. The men and the women of Limerick won good fights for Ireland before, and, if challenged, they know how to win others; they routed the foes of Ireland in times past, and they are able, if assailed, to rout them again. But on this occasion we feel pretty confident their prowess will not be put to the test; the spirit and resolution they have shown are sufficient to clear the field, and to insure for themselves and their dear country an easy, but not the less glorious triumph .- Nation.

Mr. Butt has been elected .- ED. T. W.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been sent by Mr. Thomas Dougherty, late agent of the " Irish Church Missions," to the Rev. Superintendent

employment but could not obtain it, and at last, almost without a home, and starvation staring my-self, wife, and children in the face, I pretended to turn Protestant, and by so doing obtained the means of gaining life for the body, but death for my soul. I first went to the Communion in the Protestant Church last October, and before that and afterwards I instructed a young man in the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and who became, and still is, a Catholic. More than that, my stepdaughter, whom I led you to believe was with Protestant relations, being brought up a Protestant, was and is with my mother, being brought up in the Catholic faith, in which faith, I pray God, I may live and die. Dear Sir, I have deceived and belied you, I have acted with great hypocrisy, but I beg you to forgive me. I have learned to love you, for you have been most kind to me, and I feel most acutely the deception which I have been guilty of towards you. I do most humbly beg pardon of all those Catholics to whom, or in whose presence I have spoken against the Holy Catholic Church, her rites, and her prac-tices. I also beg pardon of all those Protestants who by my base conduct I may have scandalized. In conclusion, Sir, I beg of you not to seek me, for nothing can result from it but pain and bitter remorse; do not try to turn me from this my firm resolve, God helping, to return to that Holy Mother against whom I have so cruelly lied and libelled. I know the consequence of this my means of support; but though a stranger in this the land of my fathers-though poor and friendless-and in danger of falling into poverty and want again-I will put my trust in Him who can and will help me once more. I beg to return my sincere thanks to you for the kindness you have ever shown me, as also to all those connected with the I. C. M., who have shown me a kinduess.

" I beg to remain, Sir, yours respectfully, "Thomas Docomparty, " Late Agent of the Irish Church Mission."

We are happy to be in a position to announce that under the auspices of the Postmaster-General, a convention has been signed with the Government of the American Union, and is now in operation, which establises a money-order system between the United Kingdom and the United States. Post-office orders can now come direct to Ireland from America, and by none will the practical value of this boon be more sensibly appreciated than by our struggling countrymen, who, in the absence of a system like that inaugurated by Mr. Monsell, have been victimised to a degree that few would credit. The Hunter frauds in Cork, some years ago, are possibly not present to the recollection of the general public, but they were no more than samples, upon a large scale, of the embezzlements which up to the present have been of daily occurrence, through the want of an arrangement for the transmission of small remittances under official responsibility. There cannot be a question that this immense reform, with several others in the same department, goes to the exclusive credit of the Postmaster-General, who has no place, nevertheless, in the Cabinet of which Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton are among the glories. The Cabinet would certainly not be less cohesive for some cement of Mr Monsell's quality.-Dubilin Freeman

In the month of May, 1840, one of her Majesty's men-of-war rode in Dublin Bay, with steam up and anchors ready to be raised, wating for the conviction of an Irish rebel who happened to be odious to the authorities of the day as the founder of the Notion newspaper. He was the real organiser of the Young Ireland party, and by far the wisest and most determined of that gifted and gallant, but ill-fated, band, His name was Gavan Duffy, and, had he been con-victed, as the authorities in Dublin Castle confidently expected, it was the intention of the Irish Government to send him, within an hour after sentence was passed, in a royal frigate on the first stage of his long journey to Australia, whither Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and Mr. Martin had already been transported. It was the fourth or fifth occasion on which Mr. Gavan Duffy had to stand his trial under a charge of treason-felony. But fate had better things in store for him than deportation to a convict settlement. One of the jury which tried him declared himself a "boot-cater." which, being interpreted, means that the said juror was ready to starve, even to the extremity of cating his boots, sooner than bring in a verdict of guilty against the Editor of the Nation. The recalcitrant juror was as good as his word. He held out obstinately, and, after a long lefay, the jury was discharged, and Mr. Duny, who had been for upwards of a year in prison, was released. It was his destiny, however, to visit Australia in a very different capacity from that contemplated by the Irish Viceroy of the day. In process of time Mr. Daily was elected a member of the House of Commons. But he soon abandoned the career of British polities, and emigrated to Australia. At that time the English Government had drawn up a new constitution for the colony of Victoria, and Mr. Duffy had taken a prominent part in shaping that con stitution and passing it through Parliament. His fame had thus preceded him to Victoria, and soon after his landing in the colony he was solicited to become a member of the Legislature. A property qualification was then, indeed, a necessary qualification for parliamentary honours in Victoria and Mr. Duffy, an emigrant just landed, and a soi-disant rebel. had no property in Australia. His admirers, how ever, were not to be baulked in that way. They immediately got up a subscription, and bought Mr. Duffy a property which more than covered the necessary qualification. Thus the Irish rebel becomes a member of Parliament in one of her Majesty's colonies, and his first act in his new capacity was to abolish the property qualification for membership to the Victorian Parliament. Wonderful are the vicissitudes of fortune. The Irish rebel of 1848 is to-day the Prime Minister of one of the most powerful and wealthy States which owe allegiance to Queen Victorin-the great Austalian colony which bears her name. Englishmen who have supported Mr. Gladstone in redressing the wrongs against which Mr. Gavan Duffy toiled patiently and struggled nobly though it may be rashly, will regard with satisfaction, and even with pride, a man of Mr. Duffy's genius and virtues at the head of the Government of a great Imperial community.-Daily Telegraph. THE POTATO DISEASE .--- is come back to us again. carrying with it all the destruction of former years This valuable crop has not been so much injured for a long time. It appears from the numerous reports that have reached us that no county in Ireland has escaped from its withering influence. The West, the poorest and most oppressed by landlord tyranny and police tax, is most sorely afflicted by this singular visitation. CHARITY OF THE IRISH .--- It has often been remarked that the poor make far greater sacrifices to assist one another, and are more liberal and charitable than the rich. This, as a general rule, applies to the poor of all religions, and in its measure, is true of the Protestant as of the Catholic. Examples frequently occur, even among the English poor, of great kindness to their neighbors in the hour of sickness or distress. We have known instances of the greatest tenderness and attention being shown to sick neighbors, by the English poor attended even with imminent risk of their own lives; and where acts of affection and charity were performed which were worthy of a Catholic people. But the Catholic poor from Ireland are without question pre-eminent for their charity and benevolence one to another. They will never send a poor man away from their doors without giving him something for the love of God. They lend each other money in their necessities, and that too, when the lender can ill-afford to part with it. They lend each other not only money, but clothes-bonnets, and gowns, and shawls and even shoes, in order that the borrower may be

enjoy, in order to lay up money for the purpose of pain a little below the right arm, at which part a sending assistances to parents, brothers, sisters and swelling, that subsequently suppurated, made its cousins. Incredible sums of money are annually appearance. Her Majesty's general health was again sent by the Irish from England and America to their poor relatives at home. They hold "rafiles," not for the sake of amusement or gain, but in order to make Her Majesty was unable to take any food. On of a large proportion of the crime? up a collection when one of their neighbors is about the 4th of September Mr. Lister opened an abscess to get married, or has hired a house and wants which had formed at the seat of the swelling beneath money to fit it up, or wishes to try his fortunes in the arm. The abscess proved to be of considerable America or return back to Ireland. In these, and size, but after it was incised it made favourable proin many other ways besides, they are continually gress towards cure, and soon healed. From this aiding and supporting each other, giving of their penury, and redeeming their sins, and laying up for themselves treasures in heaven. And it is in this way that their charities are often not only far more abundant, but likewise far more meritorious, than those of the rich. There are many rich Protestants. and many rich Catholics, who give liberally and abundantly to what they consider to be calls of charity. But it is very hard for those who "are clothed in purple and fine linen, and who fare sumptuously every day," to realize in any practical way they rejoice at her convalescence, begrudge her the the wants and distresses of the poor. They set aside a certain portion of their yearly income-and it may be a liberal portion-and they distribute this in works of charity. But they can have little actual acquaintance with the condition of the poor and they can hardly be called on to make the constant and self-denying sacrifices which the poor make every day for the sake of one other. They do not know what it is to come home after a long hard day's work, and to be suddenly called upon to share an already to scanty meal with a hungry stranger. They do not know what it is to deprive themselves ot absolute necessities of food and raiment, that they may help a sick parent, or assist a more needy neighbor. Nor can they know what it is to part the very clothes from off their own back, that they may clothe those still more naked and more destitute O, there will be a wonderful change of position when rich and poor meet in heaven. Deposuit polenter de sede, et esaltavit humiles. The high and the noble, and the rich and the " respectable." will have to give way, and to take place lower than those who are here the offscouring of the earth. It will be a great revolution .- Rev. William Todd in Catholic Opinion. How IRISH MANUFACTURES WERE CRUSHED,-The

Kilkenny Journal, in an article on Home Rule, points out how Irish manufactures were crushed :--- "Apart from any other question, let us take the case of Irish manufactures, and consider how they were crushed by the dominant power, once they interfered with the success of its own trade. The very fact of Ireland having such manufactures as to require prohibitive laws to protect England, so far back as the beginning of the 17th century, shows how recuperative must have been the power, the resources, and the energy of Ireland, at that time, after all the desolating wars and ravages of preceding ages -What a spirit of industry and enterprise must the Irish of those days have possessed when England with all her prowess, and all her triumphs, was obliged to have recourse to the most cruel and restrictive penal laws to enable her to vie with them in the race of industrial progress. Do our readers re-quire proof? In 1636 Lord Strafford made a report to the King and Council, which appears in one of his letters, asking instructions-" fearing that they (the Irish) might heat us out of the trade itself by underselling, which they were able to do." in 1673, Sir William Temple, writing to the Lord Lieutenant says-" Regard must be had to those points wherein the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with any main branch of the trade of England, in which case the encouragement of said trade ought to be either declined or moderated, and so give way to the trade of England." In 1698, the English Parliament presented an address to William III., stating-"That the growing manufacture of cloth in Ireland, both by the cheapness of all sorts of necessaries of life and the goodness of materials for making all manner of cloth, doth invite his subjests of England, with theis families and servants, to leave their habitat ions to settle there, to the increase of the woollen manufacture in Treland, which makes his loyal subjects in this kindom (England) very apprehensive that the further growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture here; and praying that his Majesty would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all his subts of Ireland, that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there bath long, and will be ever, looked upon with great jealousy by all his subjects of this kindom," And what was the answer of the King? "My Lords and gentlemen, I will de of the King : — my tooms and generative, f which are all in my power to discourage the woollen manu-facture of Ireland." And he kept his word, for an Act was passed (10 & 11 W. III., c. 10), prohibiting the exportation of wool, yarn, new or old drapery, from Ireland, to any other place but England, on pain of forfeiting ship and cargo, and £500 for every offence, while the duty on such goods exported from Ireland to England was so exorbitant as to render even this permission the merest mockery-a total prohibition of exportation. Next, in the reign of Queen Anne, an act was passed allowing Irish manufactured goods to the West Indics, provided they were taken on board in England, subject to the aforesaid duty! Again, acts of the 3rd and 5th of George I, had for their object "the more effectual suppression of the wollen manufactures of Ireland," and as the Irish still contrived to carry on a foreign trade, ships of war were statoned on the coast to seize all such vessels ! In the next reign (George 11.) an act was passed against the importation of glass into Ireland from any place but England, and the exportation of it from Ircland to any place whatever! But, in fact, to such an entent was this diabolical policy carried that there was hardly an English trader of any kind who did not expect that anything Irish which interfered with his special interest should be crushed forthwith to satisfy English jealonsy and capidity. An amusing instance of this spirit may be cited with reference to two petitions addressed to the English Commons in 1698, from Aldborough and Folkstown, alleging, as a great grievance, that, " by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford and Wexford, and sending them to the streights, they thereby forestalled and ruined petitioners' markets." So that, if petitioners had their own way, the Irish would not have been permitted to catch their own herrings "

sacrifices, by living sparingly and denying them-selves many a little comfort they might otherwise As the throat improved the Queen began to suffer swelling, that subsequently suppurated, made its greatly disturbed at the time in connection with the formation of the abscess, and for days time the improvement in the Queen's general health began to show itself, and during the past few days has been very decided. It will be gathered from these details that, although the Queen has never been in immediate danger, she has been really very ill, and that, although now on the way to complete recovery, some time must chapse before the Queen can be as well as she was earlier in the year. Her Majesty now needs rest and quiet more than ever and there are none of her subjects who will, while retirement at Balmoral, the climate of which will, no doubt, as it has often done before, restore Her Majesty again to her usual health. In consequence of the improved health of the Prince Leopeld the constant attendance of a medical man on his Royal Highness has become no longer necessary ; but as the Queen desired, for herself and the Royal household generally, to have a medical man constantly in the Palace to attend to cases of emergency, Her Majesty appointed Dr. Marshall, of Crathie, to be resident medical attendant to Her Majesty and the Royal household wherever the Court may be. Dr. Marshall came into residence when the Queen reached Balmoral on the 16th of August, and was in attendance on the Queen with Sir William Jenner and Mr. Lister during Her Majesty's late severe illness. The appointment of Dr. Marshall will not interfere with the duties hitherto performed by Dr. Hoffmeister at Osborne, or by Drs. Ellison and Fairbank at Windsor.-Lancet.

FATHER NUGENT'S EMIGRATION SCHEME --- At the meeting of the Kirkdale Industrial Schools Committee, on Tuesday, the Rev. Father Nagent, who had asked for an interview with the committee, stated thet he had succeeded in making arrangements for providing a number of Catholic girl. with situations in Maryland, and would be willing to take some children who were above ten years of age from the school, if the committee approved .---He could find places for twenty or even fifty girls.--There was no reason why the children sent out should not refund some portion of the amounts expended upon them, and infature he [Father Nugent] would endeavour to arrange that the children should do so. That would teach them to be self-reliant (hear, hear). The children would be sent out in the third week in October, and immediately on their arrival they would be received by the Sisters of tharity. If any girl left her situation she could ge to the house of the Sisters of Charity, who would look after her. Mr. Birchall was instructed to prepare a return as to the number of Roman Catholic girls in the schools above the age of ten years, so that some of them might be selected by Father Nugent, subject to the approval of the committee .-Father Nugent then proceeded with Mr. Birchall to • have a look" at the most suitable subjects for selection.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Bentley, the well-known publisher, which took place on Sunday the 10th ult, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. From the year 1830 Mr. Bendley's name has been connected with those of the most eminent literary men of the last half-century. He was associated with Charles Dickens, Lord Lytton, Captain Marryat, Dr. Maginn, Father Prout, Ingoldsby, Fenimore Cooper, Sam Slick, and Prescott, and many others. His name will be remembered as the founder, in connection with Charles Dickens, of Budley's Miscellany. In the year 1845, in association with the Hon, George Smythe and the Young England party, he endeavoured to found a newspaper representing their views, and called *bong England*, which was however, not successful. His father was the principal accountant of the Bank of England, and was descended from a Shropshire family, settled ed near Cound, since the reign of Edward the Fourth. He was nephew of the well-known antiquarian, John Nichols, F.S.A., author of "Literary Anecdotes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," and of The History of Leicestershire." ENGLISH MORALITY-A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.-The Pall Mall Gazette says :---Of the many disgraceful exhibitions to be witnessed in and around London perhaps the most disgraceful is Barnet fair, which is now going on. The intelligent foreigner who is generally supposed to be always prowling about this country with a note-book in his hand need not trouble himself if he attends Barnet fair to exercise his intelligence in order to understand the full significance of the scenes there to be witnessed. A bird's-eye view will be quite sufficient to make him aware that he is gazing upon a mob of ruffians, scoundrels, and blackguards, and that these specimens of our advanced civilization are allowed full licence for their brutality on the occasion of this carnival of the London rough. The predominant f atures in the character of the rough are cowardice and cruelty. There is nothing he likes so much as to smash his wife, if he has one, to a jelly. In the absence of any lady to preside over his establishment, he amuses himself with insulting and illtreating any woman he may chance to meet on Sunday afternoons returning from church or chapel: and he does so with almost perfect impunity, being assured from experience that in nine cases out of ten his conduct will be viewed with approval by bystanders, and that if taken into custody by the police every sympathy will be extended to him by the magistrate on the bench, who, if he does not reprimand the police for their interference, will at most only inflict a nominal punishment for the offence. At Barnet fair the rough has a splendid opportunity for indulgence in unmitigated cruchty. Herds of unbroken Welsh ponies are brought there for sale; and to belabor these miserable little animals with blows inflicted by heavy bludgeons, to screw their tails round and kick them with heavy hobmailed boots, is part of the "fun of the fair," and almost as pleasant a pastime as half murdering a wife. Nor need the rough fear any interference with his sport, the amusements of the people are too sacred to be checked. London, October 2.-Later advices from Batavia announce the safety of the crew of the ship " Megara." The men, who were previously reported to be stary ing, had received relief, and would soon be taken off and brought home. If compulsory education to be the rule of the day in England and children are to be taught to read whether they will or no, it is evident that the question of popular literature become one of graver importance than heretofore. Lord Shaftesbury has been trying to direct public attention to the importance of purifying the "Penny Juvenile Literature." He shows the intimate connection between juvenile depravity and demoralising books, and says that 'unless they are counteracted by some means in a few years there will creep in such refined iniquity profligacy and corruption that all the agencies which ve possess to meet this evil will be successfully defied. In these books the burglar and the highwayman, the smuggler and the pirate, are portrayed in such fascinating light, that the reader in the slums and the directors in offering \$400, and afterwards, \$550 alleys naturally longs to emulate such brilliant to any man to fill the highly responsible situation characters. Gangs of young thieves are now in fashion, and the young leaders frequently adopt the names of Turpin, Claude Duval and other distinguished knights of the road. The precocity of these

eleven was recently sentenced to five years in a reformatory, for stealing a horse. The question which naturally arises out of such a fact is, which is the best and most economical plain for a country to support hundreds of such boys at Reformatories or Penitentiaries; or to pass and enforce laws, putting down this pernicious literature which is the cause

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wondow Tablet) publish elsewhere the first part a - narrative of the Revical of Christianity in Syria : its Miracles and its Martyrdoms, which cannot fail to interest all Christians in this country, whether Catholic or Protestant. Though grave witnesses attest the truth of the miracles, we do no more at present than publish what we have received from a good and trustworthy source. The movement is one of the most wonderful that has ever taken place. It appears to have been begun by a sect of Moslems, in Damascus, charitably protecting some Christians from the massacre in 1860, and then by a number of them betaking themselves to prayer, and earnestly persevering in it during the course of two years in order to obtain enlightenment as to the truth. God assnreilly always inclines His car to such prayer, and His hand is not shortened. For the rest we refer our readers to the narrative of our correspondent. It appears that 700 Moslems have been secretly baptized, and that some 4000 others have joined the movement. The Governor-General of Damascus, a Turkish authority, has interfered ; some have been put to death, others exiled, and a persecution declared. The question, which ought to interest the Governments of Europe that have entered into Treaty with the Porte, is; are Treaties which profess to grant religious toleration to be abrogated to suit the fanaticism of a local governor? We should like to know what attitude our own Government is assuming. It is announced that Mr. Richard Burton, our Consul at Damascus, is returning home. We should like to know what light he can throw upon this movement; and whether he and Lord Granville are prepared to stand by without remonstrance, holding the clothes of the persecutors, while the Mahometan inaugurates another bloody persecution. The whole of this is a matter which must awaken public attention, if England still claims the name of a Christian nation,

From a return moved for in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Montagu, it appears that in the various borough and county lumatic asylums in England and Wales on the first day of July last there were 31,474 inmates of whom 16,905 were members of the Church of England, 9,835 Catholics, 7,099 belonging to other denominations, and 1,635 whose denomination was unknown.

UNITED STATES.

We learn with pleasure from the supplement of the Foung Crusader that the childens' offering to the Holy Father amounts to Science.

The Catholics have the largest number of colleges in this country, 53; while the Methodists come next with 48. The Baptists have 49, the Presbyterians 35, the Congregationalists 15, the Episcopalians 14, and the Lutherans 12 .- Morning Nur.

City affairs in New York are in a complete muddle. On Saturday the city servants presented themselves at the proper quarter to receive their monthly pay, but they only received the stareotyped reply, have no money !" Criminal proceedings have been commenced against Connolly for forcibly removing papers from parties appointed to examine them.-Ingersoll has been served with a summons for the recovery of six million dollars, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the city funds during 1869 and 1870

No Wonder She Dist.-Mrs. Sophia Grosse, lato of Kentucky, is dead. How it came about is graphically related in a little narrative prepared by the grand jury of Jefferson County. They aver that Carl Crosse, Sophia's husband, "instigated by the devil, and without the feav of God before his eyes," killed Sophia by beating her with a whip and other deadly weapons; by administering to her digitalis, a deadly poison, and platinum, a deadly poison, and other but unknown deadly poisons; and by failing and refusing to give her food, so that she starved to death; and by putring over her a feather bed, whereby sho was strangled, and smothered and sufficiented to death; and by closing the windows and doors of the room in which she was sick, so that the necessary air was denied her, by reason whereof she was suffocated and killed, and subjected to disease of which she died; and by administering to her medicines which produced her death and brought on diseases which speedily resulted in her death. The jury also assert that she was killed in and by divers other ways and means unknown; but, even without taking these into account, it is not surprising Mrs. Grosse is dead. RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, - Tho proscription of Catholics is a feature of the Constitution of that State, which stands alone in its bigotry. It appears that Catholics there are incligible to public office, and there are now five members of the State Legislature whose right to office is doubted on that ground. It is a waste of time to present argumonts why such proscription should not exist in this land. It is enough to say that it is against the spirit of Republicanism. We do not use the term in a party sense, for partisan Republicanism is a legitimate outgrowth of Know-Nothingism and antagonistic to Roman Catholicism. The Constitution of the United States expressly provides "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and prohibits Congress from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or interfering with the free exercise thereof. And yet New Hampshire, an original State and the fifth to ratify the Constitution, holds to the obnoxious proscriptive feature so utterly at variance with the fundamental law and the general sentiment of the nation. We are much mistaken, however, if the offensive article is not superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment, which among other things provides that " no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." The right to hold office is a privilege of which New Hampshire cannot deprive her citizens. The clause, however, in her * constitution, though null and void, ought, for decency's sake to be expunged. We do not believe that the Legislature will attempt seriously to oust the fivo Catholic members, but should it be tried, we are certain the Democrat members will not be found in the ranks of the bigoted assaillants .- Vindicator. A DEFAULTER.-John Rogers, cashier in the Peichscot Bank, has been tried at Portland, and sentenced to six years imprisonment and hard labour, for using the funds of the bank. The wonder would almost appear to have been that with his salary he could have remained honest, and kept out of debt. Ho entered upon the duties of cashier in 1851, at a salary of \$4001 being then in debt. In three years his salary was mised to \$550, and, so far as appears, has never been increased since. To maintain his family he used the money belonging to the Bank; became more and more involved as time wore on, and seeing no possibility of refunding the amounts he had taken, he confessed; met with no increy, being handed over to the law officers with the re-sult already mentioned. The business capacity, of of cashier in a bank, cannot be too highly appreciated. By the way, Major Hodge, who embezzled nearly \$450,000 with which to gamble in stocks, has been punished with five years imprisonment, and no-

of the Irish Church Missions in Dublin," It is dated September 11th, and is published in a morning contemporary, without note or comment ; however, a few introductory remarks from us will not be considered out of place, inasmuch as we have taken no small pains, and stopped at no inconsiderable expense, to arrive at the truth in relation to those Missions." This will readily be admitted by the readers of this journal who bear in mind the revelations we published some three years since, on the authority of our Special Commissioner, who made a personal investigation into the "progress" of the schools in Connemara, and gave the most convincing facts to show that the information supplied to the Most Rev. Dr. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and published by him in the London Times, of the authority of "Missionary Agents," was false in almost every particular. We shall here subjoin the letter referred to above, and which we commend to the special consideration of those pious dowagers who were wont to congregate in Exeter Hall, and contribute their cash in aid of the fraudulent "missions" which have been organised at this side of the channel, more especially since the famine year .- Dublin Post. " To the Rev. C. F. M'Carthy, D.D .- Rev. Sir-You will be surprised to hear that from the receipt of this letter you will please not consider me as an agent of the Irish Church Missions Society to the Roman Catholics. My reason for this is that I cannot continue to do as I have been doing during the past six months, that is, deceiving you ; during that time, and for some time previous, I have been acting as a Protestant, but I am and alyays have been in heart and faith a Catholic ; yes and the speeches and sermons I have heard, the books I have read against the Roman Catholic Church have but the more deeply rooted my faith in that Church. I have spoken in public and private against those doctrines, practices, and ceremonics which I do now, and always have believed, to be the revealed truths of Almighty God, for which I trust that for Christ Jesus' Sake He will forgive me. Three times in public meetings I spoke against the doctrines and practices of the Holy Catholic Church, and after each of these speeches I have been afflicted with a severe attack of illness, which I firmly believe, Almighty God sent me to open my eyes and to cause me to turn from the sinful life I have been pursuing. During my recent attack I could not rest night or day, for my sin had found me out, and was always before me. I called in prayer upon that God whom I had so sinned against: I prayed for time, grace, and strength to repent, do penance, and atone for the great wrong I have done; and He has heard my prayer. I begin the work which I have set myself to do by writing to you; as I have publicly sinned in this city against the Cathelic Church, I will publicly atone by publishing a copy of this letter. I will then seek a priest, and will confess my sins to him who has received power to loose and bind. You will doubtlessly ask, why have you thus acted ? and you, sir, have a right to ask. It was because poverty, sickness, and want drove me to it. Trials came upon me, and instead of my seeking God, I turned my back upon Him .--I did not seek counsel of those who could counsel me, comfort and strengthen me, when it was to be found in the Sacraments which Christ has left in His Church. I had lost property, had been robbed, and through that failed in business; and had sought able to go decently to Mass. They make great and three was considerable interference not only young robbers is amazing. A Yorkshire bey of doubt will be released before long.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE LEOPOLD -We are most glad to be able to state that Her Ma jesty is now rapidly recovering from her recent illness. The public are probably not aware of the fact that this illness has been of a serious character-so much so, indeed, as to have given rise at one time to considerable anxiety on the part of those about the Queen. The announcement made a few days since that a gathering had formed in Her Majesty's arm, and had been opened, was, if not to the public, at least to medical minds not a little disquicting inasmuch as it signified, under the circumstances, that serious disturbance of the general health had occurred. The Queen's illness began at Osborne, early in August, with entire loss of appetite, headache, disturbed nights, general depression, and slight inflammation of the left tonsil. The inflammation of the tonsil soon subsided, but Her Majesty, without suffering from any notable local trouble, continued very ill. The heat of Osborne and of Windsor was, moreover, most trying to the Queen before she went to Balmoral. Her Majesty bore the journey north well, and on the road slept better than she had for several preceding nights. On the 19th of August, however, and for some days subsequently, the Queen suffered from most severe sore throat

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTBER 13, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

остовев----1871. Friday, 13-St. Edward, C. Saturday, 14-St. Callistns, P. M. Sunday, 15—Twentieth after Pentecost. Monday, 16—St. Teresa, V. Tuesday, 17-St. Hedwige, W. Wednesday, 18-St. Luke, Ev. 'Thursday, 19-St. Peter of Alean., C.

THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN BAZAAR .-The Annual Bazaar for the support of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, will open on the 19th instant, in the St. Patrick's Hall. In our next issue we shall have a word to say in recommendation of this most excellent of works of charity.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The papers are very reticent as to the state of the Queen's health; any very decided improvement would we think be announced. The Newcastle strike has been for the present ended, but the labor question has assumed serious not to say very menacing proportions. Should the harvest prove deficient and the price of bread rise in consequence, troubles may be anticipated.

We are menaced with another Fenian raid. but this time the remote Province of Manitoba. selected perhaps because of its many excellent harbors, and its extensive sca-board whence to send forth maritime expeditions against Great Britain-is to be the battle field of the liberators of Ireland. They are congregating we are told in the neighborhood of St. Paul, and propose, we suppose a winter compaign. We cannot ima gine that anything serious will grow out of this fresh attempt to embroil the U. States and British governments, for this after all is the only thing that Fenian raids can accomplish The authorities of the U. States will, no doubt. if the matter become serious, intervene, and enforce their own laws, and the laws common to all civilized nations. From Europe we learn that the brave Piedmontese soldiers, have advanced upon and taken possession of the convents in Rome, gallantly driving out the religious, and expelling the nuns at the point of the bayonet. They are mighty men of valor these Piedmontese sol diers. Since late on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, a terrible fire has been raging in Chicago, and has destroyed a great part of that City, which was one of the wonders of the New World, on account of its rapid progress. The fire broke out in some wooden buildings in the south-west portion of the city; and, car ied by strong wind blowing from the south, the flames spread so fast as to defy all the efforts of the firemen. Everything went down before the fury of the destroyer; houses, banks, public offices, have all been swept away; the telegraph offices have shared the same fate, so that we are up to Tuesday morning, but badly informed as to the true state of affairs in the unfortunate city. It is certain, however, that the destruction of property is enormous, to which it is feared must be added a great loss of life. It is estimated that nearly 150,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

every one is at liberty to believe or disbelieve, according as the evidence may incline him; nor is it prudent in any case to assort that such or such an extraordinary event is a miracle, until it shall have been examined and declared such by the competent ecclesiastical authorities. The rigid scrutiny, and the caution, of these are so well known as to have given rise to the proverb "that at Rome it is a miracle to prove a miracle."

We will however lay before our readers some facts that have lately occurred; and we will also remark that, however opinions as to their cause may vary, the truth of the facts as given by the Catholic press, are admitted-in one case by Protestant journals such as the London Times and the Spectator; and in the other by well known Protestant members of the medical possession. In them we think the Catholic will not fail to recognise the hand of God.

The first case to which we would refer is that of the sudden, and in so far as the agency of man is concerned, the spontaneous, and immediate, conversion to Christianity and Roman_ ism, of a body of Syrian Mahometans who have given proofs of their sincerity by their fidelity to their newly adopted faith under cruel and unremitting persecutions from their government. The story that these converts tell, and which is published by the London Tablet at length is to this effect:-That about two years ago some forty Moslems of a sect known as Shadili were in the self:--habit of meeting for prayer in a suburb of Damascus; that difficulties had often presented themselves to their minds, and that they often prayed to God for light and guidance ; that on one such occasion a trance came upon them; in the course of which appeared to them a vision such as was once vouchsafed to St. Paul, of Our Lord, of His Blessed Mother, and of an old bearded man, whose leading they were ordered to follow. That awakening from this trance, each one told his neighbor what he had scen, or fancied that he had seen; and that in consequence they hunted all Damascus and the

neighborhood for the teacher whom they were to follow, and at last found him in the person of the Fray Emmanuel Forner, Superior of a monastery of Spanish Franciscans. By him they were more fully instructed in the faith of the Church, into whose fold they were gathered by baptism.

The evidence in support of the truth of this story, in so far as the mysterious vision is concerned is simply the word of the converts; but the fact of their sudden conversion, and of the consequent prolonged sufferings from the Mahometan rulers are historical facts, which cannot be impugned, and which are as miraculous as the vision which explains or accounts for them. As the London Spectator-for these things have not been done in a corner, but have attracted the gaze of the world-as the Spectator says :---

miracles, the subsequent persecutions seem to be historical enough; for, all marvel apart, would it he historical enough; for, all marvel apart, would it he otherwise than a very remarkable history, if it turns out, as it seems likely to do, that the movement really began spontaneously in the heart of a com-pany of Mussulmans who had no knowledge of as well as to Protestant traditions. The Medi-Christianity."

in a very healthy condition and properly performed, and the patient was well. "M. YARNALL, M.D., "North Ninth Street.

" St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9, 1871." Dr. Cooper testifies that "so far as the above came under my observation it is correct;" and Dr. Papin in his certificate says:----

"I saw Theresa Schafer the day before she recovered. I am satisfied she was then in a dying condition, and that no human skill could cure her-I saw her again the Monday following, i.e., two days after her ours. I examined her then thoroughly, in the presence of Drs. Cooper, Quarles and Yarnall. She was perfectly well, and no traces of her disease left:

" DR. TIMOTHY L. PAPIN."

These facts cannot be controverted. Let us now see what passed in the interval betwixt Saturday when Theresa Schafer was lying unto cure, and the Monday following when she or supernatural, was effected Saturday up, declared herself perfectly well, and having called for dinner of which she ate heartily, rose, dressed herself, went to chapel to return thanks, and afterwards walked home in perfect the usual duties of a daughter in a household. Here is the explanation of these unimpeachable facts, as given by the restored moribund her-

About 11 o'clock, a. m., the priest came to adminster extreme unction. She was then entirely un conscious, but scarcely had the reverend father left the room, accompanied by the attendant Sister when, he was recalled. Theresa sat up in the bed, and said, in a clear, natural voice, "I am well; I wish to go home."

It was manifest that something extraordinary had happened. The Sister asked her who had cured her? "The Blessed Virgin," was the reply. Theresa then related with great simplicity that before receiving extreme unction she had awakened from her unconsciousness, and opening her eyes, saw to the right of her, and close to her bed, the Blessed Virgin in the midst of a beautiful light, clothed in white garments, wearing a white weil and a golden crown on her head, with stars, her right hand being held on her bosom.

Theresa at first was afraid, but her fear left her as Theresa at first was arrand, but her lear left her as the Blessed Virgin addressed her, saying, "Do you promise to do what I ask you, if you are cured?"— "I will," was the reply. "Will you promise to be-come a Sister in this convent, or if you do not like that, to attend the sick?" "Yes," said Theresa, "on the death of my mother." The Blessed Virgin then said : " On the same day your mother is buried you must enter ;" and with these words she disappeared, and Theresa became again unconscious, in which state she was annointed.

During the time of the apparition there was no one else in the room except her friend Miss Anna Wentz, who has since entered the Convent of the Good Shepherd. This young lady never saw nor heard the Blessed Virgin, but she noticed in the face of the patient something heavenly and extraordinary, and she heard distinctly some of her answers.

The reader is at liberty, to believe, or to disbelieve, as he pleases, this explanation of the phenomenon ; but the fact remains unimpeachable, and is admitted by the medical men, that whereas on Saturday morning Theresa Schafer was beyond the reach of human skill, on the afternoon of the same day she was perfectly "whatever may be the truth about the asserted well, and that in the enjoyment of robust health Of course the professional men are much exercised at these facts, so repugnant to medical, cal Faculty at St. Louis have sat upon the case and having discussed it in all its bearings, have the centurion Cornelius was instructed to send | come to the conclusion that they can make

in natural courses, and absorbed by the system, pire to lead, but zealously and with pure hearts to do. The one thing clear in the muddle of their flounderings, and unwieldy struggles to explain the inexplicable is this :-- That Theresa Schafer was instantaneously cured of an incurable disease in a most unprofessional manner.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. - "All Jesuits and Republican agents"-so the papers report-" have been expelled from Rome."-This is a specimen of the liberty inaugurated by the invasion and conquest of the States of the Church by the Piedmontese. Without conscious, and beyond the power of human skill form of trial, without any specific charges brought against them, with no opportunity alwas perfectly cured, and free from all traces of lowed them of meeting their accusers face to disease. In fact the cure, whether natural face in open day, and refuting their accusers, men whose supposed religious and political 11 a.m. at which time the moribund patient sat opinions, are supposed hostile to the usurping government, though unattended by any overt acts, are condemned as criminals, and sentenced to exile. It is the application of the law of the "suspect," for by what visible signs is the health, and with no tumor about her, to see her | Jesuit or the republican to be distinguished parents with whom she now remains performing | from other men ? And if distinguished, why if no overt act be proved against him, should

he be punished for his religious or political opinions?

In Italy neither Church nor State is free under Piedmontese rule; neither in the religious nor in the political order is there liberty. In the case of the Jesuit Religious Liberty, in that of the Republican Civil Liberty is outraged. In the Provinces lately wrested by Prussia from France in fair and open war, those who refuse to become German citizens are allowed to remain undisturbed by the new Government; they are not compelled either to take an oath of allegiance to the new rulers of the land, or to abandon their homes and property; and yet the Prussian Government makes no pretensions of liberalism, and indulges in no self-glorification of its love of freedom! It belongs to the usurping and perjured Government of Italy, the violator of the most solemn Treaties, the unprincipled aggressor, without so much as the semblance even of a grievance against them urged in excuse of its treachery, on its weaker neighbors, to proclaim itself to the world as the champion of liberties which it tramples underfoot.

How long shall this accursed tyranny endure ? From every Catholic heart throughout the world, goes up the prayer to the Lord God of Sabaoth for its speedy and ignominious overthrow; and that these prayers of the Church shall in due time be signally answered we doubt not, because for this belief we have the promise of the Highest. The Lord will yet arise in His might, and His enemies, and the enemies of His Church will be confounded.

personal knowlege of the matter,-that the

than to admit that God has again done what, to follow there where she in her wisdom is when Incarnate upon earth it was His custom | pleased to show the way. With regard to the grievances complained of by our Ontario words splashed up by our Medical Faculty in | brethren we presume not to offer any opinion. It is for them to indicate — after careful discrimination betwixt those grievances which proceed from social causes over which legislation has no control, and those which are the result of positive and unfair laws---the necessary remedies, and to embody them in a Bill, to be laid before Parliament; but, as we said before, we fear that more harm than good would accrue to the best interests of the Catholic Church, were her children, as a body, to ally themselves, and make common cause, with the Clear-Grits, or political party of which the Globe is the recognised organ.

> THE CATHEDRAL,-The from house to house collection for the Cathedral commenced this week in the Parishes of Notre Dame and St. Joseph of Montreal, and will be continued till every family has been visited. The collectors will be citizens accompanied by members of the Clergy, and it is hoped that they will be warmly encouraged in their good work by the citizens of Montreal.

On Friday last His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, solemuly blessed and consecrated with the usual rites of the Catholic Church the new Asylum of the Grey Nuns at the corner of Guy and Dorchester Streets. There were present a large number of the Clergy, and a great concourse of our Catholic fellow-citizens, to whom the event was one of deep interest. We must all pray that God will continue to bless the heroic labors of our Grey Nuns.

We understand that the Rev. J. Salmon has been directed by His Lordship, Bishop Bourget. to take up his residence in the immediate vicinity of St. Gabriel's Church, in which he has for some time ministered as one of the Priests from the Tanneries West. The new arrangement was announced on Sunday last by Father Salmon, who told the Congregation that it was dictated in His Lordship's mind by a fervent desire for their greater good ; a desire characteristic of His Lordship's spirit towards his flock at large. The announcement was received by the congregation with the most lively feelings of satisfaction and gratitude; and immediately after Mass a large number waited upon Father Salmon to testify their appreciation of the kindness shown to them, and to congratulate him upon his new position. Mr. McKeon spoke on behalf of his English speaking brethren, and Mr. Lesage for the French Canadian portion of the congregation.

Father Salmon feelingly replied, acknowledging the courtesy and kindness then evinced towards him, and expressing his ardent wishes that under the new arrangement, as in the We gather from our exchanges,-we have past, their common interests as Catholics, subject to a holy and devoted Bishop, would be promoted.

MIRACLES .- It is we know imprudent to speak of Romish miracles in the presence of Protestants. Not only are there amongst them very strong doubts as to the truth of any miracles, even of these recorded in the New Testament, but there exists also the firm persuasion in the Protestant breast that a Romish miracle must certainly be false, and a priestly imposition.

We admit of course that Catholics do well in not lending too ready an ear to the reports, often not authenticated, which sometimes reach them about cures effected by miraculous agencies, or extraordinary and supernatural interpositions of Divine Providence. Such reports are stories

The reader who remembers how, in a vision, to Joppa for one Simon whose surname is Peter, | nothing of it. Here is a brief report of their Acts x. c.; how also in a vision there appeared deliberations as quoted by the N. Y. Freeman, to St. Paul a man of Macedonia calling upon | from a St. Louis paper, the Republican :--the Apostle of the Gentiles to come over and help them, Acts xvi. 9, will see nothing out of harmony with God's dealings with His creatures in the tale of the Syrian converts; and all will admit that their sudden and spontaneous conversion is of itself a miracle in the moral order not without precedents. We, however, content ourselves with laying the bare facts before our readers; they will thence draw their own conclusions.

The next case to which we will advert is that of a sudden cure that lately occurred at St. Louis, and is testified to by three medical men, Drs. Yarnell, Papin and Cooper.

Theresa Schafer aged 22 was admitted in the month of April last as an outdoor patient of the " Female Clinic of the Sisters of Mercy on the recommendation of Dr. W. H. Cooper. She was visited, and her case was carefully diagnosed by, amongst others, Drs. Papin, Pallen, Boishniere, Bond, and Dulanoy. All agreed that the seat of her disease was the liver, in the region of which was a large and well defined tumor. Many modes of treatment were tried but the patient got worse and worse; and on the morning of the 26th August last, Dr. Yarnall, M.D., who was one of her medical attendants, testifies in his certificate that he found her in an unconscious and dying condition;" adding, "it was my impression that she might survive as much as twenty-four hours, hardly more." This report is also countersigned by Dr. Cooper.

This was the state of affairs on Saturday, 27th of August. On Monday, the 28th, her condition is thus testified to by Drs. Papin, Cooper, Quarles and Yarnall :---

" On Monday, August 28th, she was examined by

The matter was called up by Dr. Hammer, who said he would like to hear an explanation of it by the physicians whose names had appeared in connec-

tion with it in the public prints. Dr. Montrose A. Pallen said he had no hesitancy in stating what he knew about it. He considered it an abscess of the liver, which burst and discharged itself through the alimentary canal.

Dr. Hodgen and Dr. Hammer thought this could not be the case, as the dischrge would, in all probability, cause death; and even if it did not, the recovery of the patient could not be so rapid.

Dr. Cooper related the history of the case substan-tially as it appeared in the papers.' Dr. Bond being called upon, said that from his examination of the patient, he considered the case to be one of a cystic tumor, or hydatid of the livera membranous sac or bladder filled with a pellucid fluid. This had burst, and the fluid had discharged. in natural courses, and been absorbed by the system Dr. A. Kueckelhahn said that he had seen the patient when she first complained, and that he had made a diagnosis of the case, ascribing it to hydatid of the liver. He substantiated Dr. Bond's theory. During the discussion, Dr. Hummer asked Dr.

Cooper if he thought there was anything miraculous about the case.

The President, Dr. Gregory, decided the question out of order.

A general discussion then ensued, in which Dr. Hodgen and others related several similar cases, which appeared at first to be miraculous, but in which it was determined that the cures had really been effected in such a manner as Dr. Bond described. The meeting adjourned without taking any fornal action in the matter. The general sense of the Society, as obtained by conversation with its leading members, seemed to be in favor of ascribing the cure to natural, and not to miraculous causes.

If the readers, professional or non-professional, can make anything out of the above verbiage ligious questions which it is for the Ohurch, they are welcome to do so. For our part we find it harder to believe that the suddenly discharged contents of a tumor; or as the medical | united political action, or action of the Cathomen-who not being intelligible to themselves lies as a compact organised body, which has or to one another seek to impose themselves not first received the sanction, and the blessing upon the non-professional public as men of of the Church. When she speaks, when she great erudition, by the use of Greek terms, and moves, then it is the duty of the laity to raise words two-fathom long-call it, "hydutid of the their voices, and to make their power felt .---

liver or membranous sac filled with pellucid | She is our best guide; and it is our's-and a which, until the Church shall have spoken, was gone; the functions of the body were evidently finid," should immediately have been discharged most honorable function too it is not to as next month.

Catholics of the Province of Ontario, wearied out by the difficulties they have experienced in their efforts to effect an amelioration of their school system, have it in contemplation to organise, against the Conservative party with whom they have hitherto acted, and in favor of their opponents, the so-called Clear-Grits.

our brethren in U. Canada, the political O'Neil." There can be no doubt that the hall course they should pursue. No one so well will be filled and therefore all those who are knows where the shoe pinches as he who wears anxious to hear of the Great Hugh should be it; and we must presume that the Upper Canadian Catholics are the best judges as to what measures they should adopt in order to obtain the concession of their just demands.

But viewing the position from a distance, it does seem to us as if the contemplated alliance of Catholics with Clear-Grits were a very dangerous measure, or at all events, one of doubtful expediency. We have for years writim against it, and insisted that, not the Clear-Grits or Protestant Reformers, but the Conservatives, are the natural political allies of Catholics, as those with whom Catholics have most in common. True, the last-named may not be all that we desire them to be; but in

politics, as in everything else in this world, we, if wise, must put up with imperfections, and of two evils elect the less. Even if the Conservatives be guilty of all the shortcomings attributed to them-and this proposition we neither defend nor condemn-will the Clear-Grits do better? will they if in power do more to render justice to the Catholic minority, than do the **Conservatives**?

These are important questions not to be answered in a hurry. They involve also grave respeaking by her chiefs, to answer. We strongly doubt the wisdom and the expediency of any

In compliance with many requests Tierna N'oge, writer of "Sketches of Ireland" for the TRUE WITNESS has consented to deliver a lecture in the Lower St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday Evening, 24th inst. We learn that Far be it from us to pretend to dictate to the subject chosen for the occasion is "Hugh there early. Tickets can be obtained of the prominent members of the Irish Societies or at this office.

> The lecture, announced in our columns, which was to have been delivered on Friday last, the 6th inst., by the Rev. C. Dallet, Missionary, on India &c., was unavoidably postponed owing to a serious attack of illness. Father Dallet has been obliged to leave on Tuesday, for the Brazils and Spanish South America, and so we have been deprived of an intellectual treat, but we hope that we may have the Revd. gentleman amougst us next year.

> Our friends in Woodstock and Neighbourhood, N. B., are informed that PHILIP Mc-CAFFREY Esq., J. P., has kindly consented to Act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS and is prepared to receive subscriptions and give receipts. We hope our friends in the locality will give him a call.

The marriage of the Hon. Thos. Ryan with Made. D. W. de Montenach, widow of the late M. O. Perrault de Liniere, is announced in the journals, as having taken place at Fribourg, on the 16th of last month.

The City authorities of New York have had civil suits instituted against them, for the recovery of monics asserted to have been fraudu_ lently paid out of the City Treasury.

It is said that the Legislature for the Province of Quebec will meet for business on the 7th of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—OCT. 13, 1871.

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC .- On Saturday the 30th ult., His Grace the Archbishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec conferred, in the Archiepiscopal chapal, the following Orders :---

Priesthood-Rev. M. Darie-Matthias Lemieux, of Saint Vital de Lambton; and M. Lucien Elzear Gagne of Notre Dame de L'Islet.

Sub-Deacons-MM. L. E. Goudin, J. I. Desjardins, Z. Lambert, L. D. H. Tetu, T. E. Marcoux, N. H. Leclerc, J. A. Gingras, R. E. Casgrain, of the Diocess of Quebec; and M. Roderick McDonald, of the Diocess of Arichat. Minor Orders-MM. J. N. Paquet, Chs. T. Rouleau, B. Demers, J. F. A. Bernard, J. J. States. D. Ballantyne, C. A. Marois, F. X. L. Mayrand, of the Biocess of Quebec; A. McGillivray, D. McIntosh of the Diocess of Rimouski. The undernamed received the Tonsure-L. Lindsay, P. J. Ruel, P. Th. Gouthier, A. O.

Belley, of the Diocess of Quebec; and P. Forgeron, and Wm. McPherson of the Diocess of Arichat.

The Journal de Quebec signalises the ravages of disease, apparently a form of diptheria, in the City of Quebec, and adjoining districts .-One family at St. Rock has lost three children in the course of a week; and in the same course of time a resident of Charlesbourg has lost two of his daughters and a son.

The cause of this outbreak is very probably to be found in the water, or in some of the local conditions of the houses afflicted. As a general rule, there, where there is disease, you may predicate dirt. Cleanliness, and scrupulous avoidance of well-water, which in all our citics holds a quantity of feculent matter, will go far to put a stop to the ravages of the disease which the Journal de Quebec signalises.

John Inglebretzen, having been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Foster at the Tanneries in the month of May last, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, 17th of next month.

Patrick Ryan arraigned for the murder of John Gainer, in the month of May last, both being confined at the time as prisoners within gaol, has been acquitted-the plea of insanity having been put in, and admitted. Another prisoner arraigned for shooting with intent to murder has been acquitted. The accused's name was Lanton, a colored man. He became • acquainted with a young girl of the name of Dubord about 16 years of age, and with whom it seems he contracted a secret marriage-in opposition to the wishes of her parents-before a Rev. Mr. Gordon. Shortly after one of the friends of the girl's parents meeting him in the streets tried to arrest him, whereupon Lanton fired upon him. The particulars of the clandestine marriage by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, will we suppose be made the subject of judicial investigation. Doran arraigned for the murder in Latour Street has been acquitted.

different light; but here in Canada we have every cause, whether we be Catholic or Protestant, to love our government, and stand up in its defence. In no country in the world are Catholics better treated, in few if in any are they treated so well. Our Church is free; our

school laws though imperfect are, in that in theory they do recognise the rights of Catholic minorities, far superior to those of the U. States; and it would be as wicked as it would

be foolish for us to foster disloyal sentiments towards a government, whose rule, if it have sinned deeply in the past, and even, if to-day it be not all that Catholics might desire, secures to us the blessings of civil and religious E. Dessaint, L. E. Lenay, P. Genest, J. F. liberty to a degree unknown in any country of to do with its preparation—that it was modified in Gendron, Jos. Dumas, D. O. Naud, Thos. G. Europe, and certainly not surpassed in the U. its passage through the House under the auspices of

We say this from no disrespect to the reverend gentleman whose name appears on the title page; but as loyal subjects of the British gorernment, we cannot in conscience recommend as adapted for the use of schools in this portion Godin, A. N. Rheaume, J. A. Paquin, F. X | of the British Empire, a book which, however excellent in other respects, is calculated to inspire in the bosoms of those who would thence derive their earliest political impressions, feel-

ings of detestation towards the British government as a "remorseless government" which " cruelly disregards the cry for justice from the impoverished and starving millions of Ireland." -p. 561. This is not true.

The book is well printed, and is sold by the Messre. Sadlier at the price of \$10 per dozen.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS ;--- Jno. Murphy & Co., Baltimore. This excellent monthly comes to us, for October, replete with good things. The contents of the number on our table arc ; . The Sacred Heart-The School of Virtues; St. Tarachus and his companions; Christian Heroism in the sixteenth century; From the Holy Land; Monthly Gossip about the Saints; The Victims of the Paris Commune; The Papal Jubilee; On the Tessera of Meditation; General Intention; Graces obtained. This periodical is approved of by His gence of the Legislature. Grace the Archdishop of Baltimore, and its perusal is eminently calculated to promote fervent piety and love of prayer.

PETER'S CATHOLIC CHOIN ;- For sale by A. J. Boucher, Montreal. The October number contains; Concone's Messe Solennelle Veni Creator by Bellini; The Rex Glorize by Novello; Mercier's O Salutaris Hostia, and Mercadante's Salve Regina.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER :- West St. Boston. The current number of this illustrated monthly for Catholic youth is very interesting for little ones. It is published at the very low rate of \$1.00 per year. Having the approval of the Bishop of Boston and being edited by a Catholic clergyman it is a perfectly safe maga-

tions, so that all the Separate School corporations Founder, who says, "Lo! I am with you all days and Separate School sections existing at the time of even to the consummation of ages." passing the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855, were abolished, instead of perpetuated, as they should have been, by a special clause such as is contained in the Common School Act of 1850 and in the Grammar School Act of 1853."

As to the general merits of this law we have Ir Ryerson's opinion in his circular accompanying the law addressed to the Trustees of R. C. Separate Schools, dated 18th June, 1855, in which he says : "the new Separate School Act maintains our Public School system inviolate, and even places it on a firmer and broader foundation than that upon which it rested before" and again in 1858, in his special report, page 14, he positively asserts after three years experience, " that the provisions of this Act are not so convenient for the supporters of Separate Schools as the 4th section of the supplementary School Act." In the circular above referred to Dr. Rverson assures us "he deserves neitheir praise nor blame for the provision of this law-that he had nothing

J. A. Macdonald, then Attorney-General for Upper Canada, and in accordance with the wishes of the Upper Canada members of the Legislature. Be this as it may, the Dr's opinion of the law of 1855 isthat it was not as convenient to Roman Catholics as the law it repealed, and that the law it repealed did not intend Separate Schools to be permanent, placed them on unequal footing," and that according to the well understood intention of the Legislature.

This inconvenient law of 1855, this law which blaced Common Schools on a firmer and broader foundation and replaced the laws under which the Separate Schools were already on unequal footing without provision for permanent continuance and upport, this law, thus amended, remained in force till 1863 gave us a new law, the law now in forceand what is Dr. Ryerson's opinion of this new law. Will it be convenient-advantageous-will it at last provide for the permanent continuance and support of Separate Schools. Far from it. "The present Separate School Bill is not so advantageous to Separate Schools as were the provisions of the Com-mon School Law before 1855." This is Dr. Ryerson's opinion, officially given, in his annual report for 1862, page 171 and 172.

The present Separate School Law, now in force in Ontario is, according to Dr. Ryerson, "less advan-tageous to Roman Catholics than were the provisions of the law before 1855." The law is now less favorable to us than it was 20 years ago. Can this be true? Could our Legislature assure us " that it was expedient to restore to us certain rights we formerly enjoyed" and yet place us in a more unfavourable position in relation to our Schools than we were 20 years ago? Such at least is Dr. Ryerson's decision, and he is no mean authority. No decision of his in school law cases has ever been reversed by any of our law courts.

In the face of these proceedings on the part of our Legislature we have been assured that a "higher than human law has decreed our inferiority," and that we should applaud the "justice, liberality and indul-

To resume, condense and terminate : The School Laws from 1850 contained provisions for Separate Schools in "certain cases as a concession to passion ... as an exception ... not to be perpetual .. placed on unequal footing without provision for permanent continuance and support'....and this according to the "design of the statute and the well understood intentions of the Legislature." In 1855 a new law was given us-abolishing all previous laws, sweeping all Separate School sections and Separate School corporations out of existence, and containing no clause perpetuating even a shred of what had before existed on such unequal footingthus giving a vast gain to the Common Schools and being according to Dr. Ryerson less advantageous to Roman Catholics than was the unequal inconvenient law of 1855. And then comes at last the finality law of 63, which law is now in force and which law Dr. Ryerson has officially, and openly, and publicly proclaimed to be " not so advantageous to Separate Schools as the law before 1855," as the law of 20 years ago ! ! !

AT BATH.

Catholic Church at Bath, took place on Sunday the

only of the Catholics of Bath, but of many strangers

The interesting ceremony of the dedication of the

I have done, I have furnished no evidence in Chemists, London support of our assertion "that the Separate Schools are immeasurably inferior to the Common Schools," but I have furnished good evidence that they ought to be inferior to the Common Schools an according to the design of the statute and the well | Lanning, Esq., of a daughter. understood intentions of the Legislature. M. STAFFORD, Priest.

The sermon of Father Kielty was indeed a truly eloquent one, and we regret that our space will not allow us to give it more in detail. It has been our happiness to hear the Reverend gentleman speak on several occasions, but we think his sermon of Last Sunday was the best, we ever heard him deliver. Father Kielty is a young priest, for whom we be-speak at no distant day a first-class reputation as a pulpit orator.

After the conclusion of the sermon, the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to a large number of boys and girls-whom his Lordship addressed with a few feeling remarks-urging them to be good Catholics, and shew by their example, the practical teachings of the Church. He congratulated the pco-ple of Bath and their good pastor, on the handsome Church they had crected, and dismissed the congrega tion with his benediction.

LECTURE .--- Mr Matthew Ryan last night delivered his promised lecture on "Capital, Labour and La-bourers" in St. Patrick's Hall before a highly appreciative audience. The lecture embraced facts and reasoning on the rela ive merits of capital, labour and labourers from a very early period and was conducted by an argument that legislation which had hitherto done so much for capital should not neglect the wants of labour and the labourer ; otherwise the system of wage labour will be attacked at its very foundation, and, perhaps horror heaped upon horror's head. The lecturer arged, however, that the spirit of compromise, now being so much acted upon in England should be persisted in-a grand spirit in which to meet all large questions. Mr. Marcus Doherty at the conclusion proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his elegant, eloquent, and elaborate address and spoke at some length upon the point indicated by Mr. Ryan of attending to the extent in which female labour is now being employed in the factories of this city. The motion was seconded by Mr. Watkins who said he was a practical printer for many years and concurred in Mr. Ryan's statements, and thanked him for the interest which his lecture would make in behalf of "Capital, Labour and Labourers." The motion was unanimously adopted .- Herald 4th inst.

THE LATE MR. LONGMOORE .- We regret to learn the death of Mr. Longmoore, so long known in Montreal as a practical printer. The sad event took place on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Hermine street, after an illness of several months' duration. Mr. Longmoore, for many years, was in business on his own account, and conducted it with integrity and ability. His health having failed, he was, some time since, compelled to relinquish his business, and remove to the country, but his stay there did not seem to have any favourable effect upon him, and he returned to town only to die. Mr. Longmoore both in business and private life, was very much respected, and we feel sure the news of his death will e received on all hands with very much sorrow.

CATHOLIC DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE. The Sisters of the Asylum for deaf mutes, St. Denis Steeet, beg to acknowledge with thanks from D. Masson, Esq., the sum of \$52, fees allowed him in the case of an expropriation in St. Joseph street.

COMPENSATION .- It is said upon good authority that Mr. Robertson, of Chenneville street, has agreed to give the widow of the carter named Madigan, who was lately killed by the wall in the premises of Mr. Robertson, the sum of one thousand dollars as compensation.

BREAKFAST .---- EPPS'S COCOA. --- GRATEFUL AND 'OH-FORTING .- The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The ful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic

Birth.

un, the wife of H.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TAIL CHAPUT, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. JOLIETTE, 22nd Sept. 1871.

J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

5

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

ASD COMMERCIAL ACADEMY PLATEAU STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEP-TEMBER next, in the New School Building creeted on the "Plateau," by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The Opening has been deferred till this date to allow the Completion of divers essential works about the building.

For the Prospectus-and further particulars-apply to the Principal at the Academy, Platean Street, U. E. ARCHANBAULT,

Principal.

JOLIETTE COLLEGE.

THE above Institution is situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of the Diocess of Montreal, A Steamboat leaves Montreal twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) for Lanoraie, in connection with the Joliette Rail-road.

Able Teachers are always provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education. The health, morals and manners of the pupils will be an object of peculiar attention. The course of Instruction inchides a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages, as well as to Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

TERMS ;

EXTRA.

Violin Drawing.... -1 Bed and Bedding 10 Washing The Annual Session Commences on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER.

C. BEAUDRY, Principal.

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, 1 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist, of Montreal. | FOR LOWER CANADA. THE Fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

No. 973

ADOLPHE ROY & ARTHUR ROY, both Merchants and copartners, of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business, as such, under the name and firm of "ADOLPHE ROY & CIE PLAINTIFFS.

ANTOINEISAAC DEVEAUX, heretofore Merchant of the Parish of St. Justine of Newton, and actually absent from this Province, in the District of Montreal. DEFENDANT.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs, Le-Blane, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Panze, one of the build of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Queber in Canada, Civil Service Gazette remarks :- " By a thorough and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, knowledge of the natural laws which govern the that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care-ful application of the fine properties of well-selected paper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerce*, and twice in the English language, in the news paper of the said city, called TRUE WITNESS be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid. the said Plaintills will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

A murder was committed at the village of La Tortue on Thursday last. Two men Paradis and Pinsonneault were drinking together; a quarrel ensued, then a fight, in the course of which Pinsonneault knocked Paradis down, and brutally kicked him, thereby inflicting injuries that resulted in death. Pinsonneault has been arrested.

A HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH: From the commencement of the Christian Era to the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. With questions adapted to the use of Schools. Compiled and Translated from the best aathors by the Rev. Theodore Noethen. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

This work is not issued with any episcopal approbation thereunto attached, and we feel that it is for the shepherds to whom is entrusted the feeding of the flock to determine whether any particular work is adapted for general use in Catholic schools. Its compiler is evidently a sincere Catholic, and in so far as School-in many places they did unite, after helpthe work treats of matters ecclesiastical may, we have no doubt be relied upon. But when, as occasionally it happens, it diverges into potone, or unreservedly recommend its use as a continue the Second Reverse Second R school book in Canada for British subjects of the Catholic faith. With shame and sorrow reference to the Catholic population residents in we must confess that England, that the British Government has in the past sinned deeply families should be found to reside within those new against Catholic Ireland; but it is no less true that, in modern times, it has greatly retraced its steps, and has endeavored to pursue a policy of justice and conciliation. We do not think of children its subjects.

zine for Catholic children, and parents ought to encourage its circulation.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. September, 1871. - Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have a very fair number this month : the contents are as under :---1. The Maid of Skeer, part ii.; 2. A Century of Great Poets, No. iii. William Wordsworth; 3. Fair to See, part ix.; 4. The Coup D'Etat; 5. Cornelius O'lowd; 6. The Fight in the Dark; 7. The fully situated about half a mile on this side of Bath Secret History of the Loire Campaign; S. How is the Country Governed?

SEPARATE SCHOOLS INFERIOR TO COMMON SCHOOLS BY LAW.

LINDSAY, Sept. 16th, 1871,

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sin,-On the 12th inst., I sent you for publication

at Railton, has in the short space of three years, not some remarks on the Separate School Law as it only completed this, but another equally beautiful existed until the year 1855. Till then it was, as I Church on Amherst Island. We trust the contributhink I have made clear, the well understood tions taken at the door were sufficiently liberal to enable him to pay off the small debt still remaining dife on the building. After Mass an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Reverend Father Kielty of Kingintention of the Legislature that the Roman Catholics should have inferior schools. What change was made in the amended law of 1855? Did that law provide for the permanent continuance and support of Separate Schools? Did it place them on an equal footing with the Common Schools? Far from it. ston. Text-"Behold the Tabernacle of God with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself with them, shall be The law of 1855 made matters much worse in relation to us. It annihilated every Roman Catholic their God."-Apos. XXI-3. He pourtrayed in elo-Separate School corporation in the Province. From quent language the ceremony of the dedication of a the year 1850 to 1855 all the Catholic residents of any municipality might unite to establish a Separate the Christian religion, with those of the Jewish dispensation. The Jews worshipped the God of their ing equally with Protestants to establish a Common School, they united together without regard to Com-mon School limits, from many or all parts of a fathers in the desert as best they could until the Temple of Jerusalem was crected in all its gorgeous municipality, purchased a school site and built a school house thereon, having as limits the whole or magnificence. The Christians of old, God's chosen people, under the new dispensation, worshipped the God of the Ceristian in the Catacombs of ancient Rome, until Constantine placed the Cross in the Capital. Then the early Christians emerged from the obscurity, and worshipped God in magnificent School section in which it was situated without any temples crected to His honor and glory. After a such section, thereby virtually closing the Separate Schools, for there was no reason why five heads of brief description of the Temple of Jerusalem, he drew a striking contrast between it and places of Christian worship. The one gorgeous and magnifi-cent as it might be, contained but the tables of the law—while the other, how humble so ever its archilimits. This law of 1855 told us that as it was xpedient to amend the law relating to Roman tecture contained the giver of law Himself. The Catholic Separate Schools in Upper Canada, therefore Church of God was dear to the Christian heart-here the 1st section of the new law should repeal, annul, annihilate all legal provisions relating to such schools, and no section or clause of that Act should childhood made its first entrance into Christianity, through the regenerating waters of baptism-and therefore that it is just to speak of the British government of the present day as "that re-morseless government;" or that a work of which the tendency is to inspire hatred of that gov-emment is a fitting work to put into the hands of children its an fitting work to put into the hands the Separate School section or Separate School cer-poration previously established. It simply provided children of the Church are full of hope—and glad at In the U. States they may see things in a for the establishment of new Separate School see- | heart, always remembering the words of their Divine

Died. In this city, second son of DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

MONTRE

34 years.

	for the stand of the stand of the standard the				•
	24th ult. The ceremony was performed by the		Sei	ot. 1	19
	Right Rev. Dr. Horen Bishop of Kingston, who we are glad to see, looked in admirable health and spirits. He was assisted by the Recordend Fathers	Flour & brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards\$6	6.40 6	@ {	56
		Fine	4.20 e 5.20 e	ന്ന് ന	-1± -15
1	o bonogine or houghout and kiens of Kingston.	Superior Extra 0	1.00 6	ลิ	7
	The Church, a very handsome building, is beauti- fully situated about half a mile on this side of Bath,	Extra	6.40 <i>(</i>	Ð	6
Ì	and attached to it is a large field of some fourteen or	rancy 6	1.30 6	i,	6
Ì	fifteen acres for parochial purposes.	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 6			
1	Long before 11 o'clock, the hour fixed for the	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 6	1.05 6	ß	6
1	ccremony of Consecration, the Church was literally	Strong Bakers' G	1.15 4	Ð	G
1	filled to repletion with a congregation, composed not	bupers from western wheat we hand	10 6	~	~

Canal. Supers City E from a distance. The erection of this Church, which

	from a distance. The election of this charten, which	Engels Chonsed	0.00
J	was much needed, reflects much credit on the zeal	Fresh Ground 6.15 @	6.20
1	and energy of the Rev. Father O'Donoghue, who be-		5.75
İ		Western Supers, No. 2 5.65 @	6 74
ł	sides extensive repairs to the Church and residence	IT O have from a second block	0.00
1	at Railton, has in the short space of three years, not	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2,75 @	2.90
	only completed this, but another equally beautiful	City bags, [delivered] 2.95 @	3.00
ļ		Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 1,35 @	1.36
	Church on Amherst Island. We trust the contribu-	Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5,50 @	5 00
ļ	tions taken at the door were sufficiently liberal to		0.00
Í	enable him to pay off the small debt still remaining	Corn, per bushel of 56 Ibs 0.64 @	0.65
l	die on the Inilding.	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.88 @	0.00
Ì		Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.32 @	0.30
í	After Mass an eloquent and impressive sermon		0.00
ł	was preached by the Reverend Father Kielty of King-	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.55 @	
	ston. Text-"Behold the Tabernacle of God with	Lard, per lbs 0.091@	1010
		Cheese, per lbs 0.81 @	
1	men, and He will dwell with them and they shall be	Checker her monther in the training in	1030

OF SAMUEL Catholic Church, tracing it from the carliest days Montreal on the present time-contrasting the solemn rites of 2nd of June la since which ti information c received by 1 the office of this paper. (United States Papers will confer a favor by copying.)

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

WANTED.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its taries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1871. WILLIAM FAREY.

(D) oracily	
HUBERT, PAPINEAU S	: HONEY.
1	PSC

, on the 7th instant, William H. Tetu, f the late John Lewis Tetu, Esq., aged	PROVINCE OF QUEERCE, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. For Lower CANADA.
EAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Sept. 19.	NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MAR- GUERITE DUFAUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLETUS ROBULIARD, of the same place, burgess, from whom she is sepa- reted as to unsuch the institute burgest of the second
of 196 lb.—Pollards\$6.40 @ \$6.50 4.25 @ 4.50	; tion as to body (separation de corps) from her said
•••••• 5.20 @ 5.30 a 6.00 @ 7.00 •••••• 6.40 @ 6.50	husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past under the No. 1469.
	Montreal, 26th September, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE,
ers, (Canada wheat) 6,05 @ -6,15 \$ 6,15 @ -6,30 Vestern Wheat [Welland	Attornies <i>ad litem</i> , Of suid Dame Dufaux,
Brands [Western wheat]	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, And Amendments thereto,
ound	In the Matter of JOSEPH LAJEUNESSE, Boot and Shoe maker of Montreal.
r, per 100 lbs 2,75 @ 2.90 livered] 2.95 @ 3.00	As Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his
tshel of 60 lbs 1.35 @ 1.36 bushel of 200 lbs 5.50 @ 5.60 rel of 56 lbs 0.64 @ 0.65	estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 419 St. Joseph Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next,
whel of 66 lbs 0.88 @ 0.00 whol of 32 lbs 0.32 @ 0.36	at 10 o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.
shel of 48 lbs 0.55 @ 0.00 	JOHN WHYTE, Interim Assignee, MONTREAL, 21st Sept. 1871.
FORMATION WANTED.	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.
ATCHESON, aged 12 years, who left he Steamer "East" on or about the	CANADA, Province of Quebec, Dist. of Joliette,
ast, and got off the Steamer at Chicago, ime he has not been heard from. Any oncerning him will be most gratefully	In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLIER di LAFORTUNE,
is step-father HENRY PAISLEY at	Insolvents.

The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has de-posited at the Clerk's office of this Court, the con-sent of his Creditors to his discharge, and will, on the nineteenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the said Court fo the ratification of the discharge thereby effected. JOSEPH TELLIER dit LAFORTUNE By GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attornies ad litem. Joliette, 9th September 1871.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

LES CURE ET MARGUILLIERS DE L'ŒUVRE ET FABRIQUE de la paroisse de Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session, asking that the Act 33 Victoria chapter 52 entitled: "An act to amend the Act of the 32nd Victoria. Chapter 72, respecting the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges," be amended in such a manner as to allow the Court or a Judge to appoint the commissioner who, by the taries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after interested, in the event of the latter's refusal to name any, or of a vacancy occuring amongst the said commissioners, and for other purposes generally Montreal, 9th August, 1871.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -OCT. 13, 1871.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Lyons Journal, a violent anti-Prussian newspaper, rails at the Versailles Government on account of the position taken by Count de Remusat on his recent correspondence with Herr Von Arnim on the subject of the maltreatment of Germans. The Journal is very bitter against Remusat on account of his promise that energetic measures shall be taken to protect German citizens from outrage.

President Thiers to-day received a deputation of citizens from Dijon, who came to complain of the tyrannical conduct of Prussian troops in the occupation of that city, and to urge Government to hasten their withdrawal from the city and department. The Prussians are charged, among other things, with wantonly imprisoning 125 citizens who forgot to deliver up their arms in accordance with orders of the military commandant. The deputation was informed that the complaint would be brought to the attention of General Manteuffel.

The statement that France has consented to the striking out of Article 3 in the Customs treaty with Germany, is confirmed.

The sentence of Rochefort has been commuted from imprisonment for life to banishment from French territory.

A manifesto from the ex-Emperor Napoleon, on the subject the French political situation, is about to be published.

Thiers has notified Earl Granville that that the commercial treaty between France and England terminates at the beginning of 1872.

Secret agents of Napoleon, who have been intriguing for the restoration of the Emperor. have been arrested.

GREAT CENTRAL ARSENAL FOR FRANCE. -The town of Bourges is destined to become the military centre of France, and the question of creating a line of defence, the principal points of which will be Avallon, Changy, and Autun, is being discussed. A central arsenal will be established at Bourges, where very extensive fortifications will be constructed.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE WAR .- General Chanzy's recently published work on the Franco-Prussian war discloses the following curious facts :- Many readers will remember the hopes that were raised in the minds of sympathisers with the defenders of France, in October and November last, by the exploits of General D'Aurelles in the neighborhood of Orleans. It now appears that an incautious German operation, under General Von der Tann. exposed a corps of some 20,000 Bavarians and Prussians to an attack by the Army of the Loire. 110,-000 strong. The two armies met at Coulmiers, on the 9th of November, and the Germans got completely beaten. "They owned themselves that if they had been pursued, every one of them, from the General to the last camp follower, would inevitably have been taken prisoners. Having marched all night to come into action. they had to march till the next night to get away from it; and it was with stupefaction they discovered on the 10th that General tures, on the pretext that the International has D'Aurelles was not attempting to come after been suppressed at Naples. A Society for the them." They were still more stupified when -having met the Duke of Meeklenburg coming to their support, on the 12th, at Toury, and being then prepared to make a stund against the victorious French—they received instructions Guarantees was only a political expedient for know what to do with your surplus income, and effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can from Versailles, by telegraph, to turn off im- smoothing over the annexation, and proposes as mediately north-west of Dreux, in order to stop | necessary measures the imprisonment of preachanother French army which was supposed to be marching straight on Versailles from Argueton and Laigle. This was a mistake of Triduums. General Moltke; there was no such army as that he imagined to be marching by Dreux. The strategic result was the road to Paris was left wide open to D'Aurelles, who by that time had more than 20,000 men in position. Of this fact and of the imminent danger in which they were themselves placed the Germans were so well aware that on the 4th of November the King's baggage was packed and in fourgons, ready to leave Versailles at a moment's notice ; if a sign of motion had been shown by D'Aurelles, the whole German army would have been in full retreat, that night or the next day, and Paris would have been saved. On the 16th the baggage was unpacked, and the siege was thenceforward carried on to its bitter end. A COMMUNIST DIES A CHRISTIAN .- The Paris journals state, on good authority, that Vermorel, the Communist leader, died a good Christian. Before receiving absolution from a Jesuit Father, who attended him in his last moments, he desired to make a public retraction in the presence of the gendarmes and the baldi has been here for one day only; he has Sisters of Charity. The following are the seen all the chiefs of the movement, and has words : 1" I repudiate the detestable errors con- gone on to Naples, at present the head-quarters tained in my works and in the newspapers of the conspiracy. More than one of the foreign which I edited, and I ask of God, seeing my repentance, to forgive me for having committed these errors." Vermoral belonged to a pious ing almost to threats, about the danger to their family in the neighborhood of Villefranche, near Lyons; intended for the priesthood, his mother had placed him in a Jesuit school. Thus, though in life he had forsaken the principles of his youth, in death he returned to the faith and practices he had learned from the Jesuit Fathers. Had he received a godless education in a secular school, what would the death of such a man have been?

other proper measures adopted in furtherance of the ideas of the Progressist party for the welfare of Spain. The Democrats everywhere made demonstra-

tions in favor of Zorilla. Twenty-two Governors of Provinces have tendered their resignations.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- THE IRISH COLLEGE AT ROME -The French papers state that the English Government have addressed a "somewhat dry' note to the Italians with respect to their alleged intention of taking possession of the Irish College. If this be true, France is not the only power which finds it necessary to speak up for its fellow-countrymen.

THE DUKE OF GENOA .--- If the authority of the Capitale were worth anything, which it is not, we should have to believe that M. Ratazzi is meditating a startling coup for neutralizing any dangers to Italy from the side of France. The alleged project is nothing less than that of obtaining the throne for an Italian Prince, the young Tommaso, Duke of Genoa. M. Rattazzi is constantly in Paris, and Victor Emmanuel at Turin, and it is alleged that an active correspondence in cypher is going on between them over the heads of the Ministers. This is very possible, for the confidential relations between the King and M. Rattazzi are well known, but that these communications have reference to so insane a project no proof has yet been offered. Aud when the Capitale adds that M. Thiers is concerned in the intrigue, an additional air of improbability is thrown.about the whole story.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROME .- The Italian Government have been acting on Napoleon III's well known principle, and have expelled from Rome a Catholic and a Revolutionist, a Frenchman and a Prussian. The French Catholic is M. de Maguelonne, correspondent of the Univers, the Prussian revolutionist is M. Schæffer, sculptor, and mortal enemy of the Jesuits; which it was that the Government really wished to get rid of, and which was sacrificed as a pendant to the other, does not appear. The Siecle declares that M. de Remusat consented to the expulsion of M. de Maguelonne, it having been urged that M. Petruccelli della Gattina was sent out of France for less violent language. The particular violence however of which M. de Maguelonne is alleged to have been guilty is not quoted ; but one cannot help admitting that his long and intimate acquaintance with Rome and its population, taken together with his relations to the Paris press, may have made his continued presence in Rome somewhat inconvenient to its actual masters. The Revolutionary party is evidently feeling the pressure of the real public | and fairs, on dogs, on passports, on school, opinion of Rome, and is urging the Government to suppress the "Society for Catholic Interests." This society is composed of Romans of all ranks, and presided over by the Prince of Compagnano, and everybody knows, or ought to know, that its principles restrict it to open and constitutional methods of action. Yet its suppression is loudly demanded, and a petition to that effect is being hawked about for signapreservation of Catholic Interests is of course quite as dangerous The Opinione takes the same line. No sooner has it established itself feel disposed to lend us for a season your iners such as P. Curci, P. Tommasi, and others, and the forcible prohibition of all Novenas and

the Pope, that she (Austria) will lend to Italy effectual aid in the matter. The incendiary fires throughout Italy, in the Campagna Romana and even in Rome itself, continue to break out with such persistence, and on so large a scale, as to give strong evidence of the agency of the International. Gari-

baldi senior has written one of his characteristic letters, in which he makes no secret of his sympathy with the Association. Mazzini is expected in Rome in a day or two, and the meetings of the International will commence on the 15th, so as immediately to precede those of the Working Men's Associations throughout Italy. There are fears of very serious disturbances on the 20th of this month. In their Cabinet Councils at the Palazzo Braschi, Ministers are said to be deliberating how to save the monarchy. They know however that the monarchy is doomed. None know better than the king himself. He still refuses to come to the Rome which he has acquired, forgetful of the precept Roman quam nactus es, hanc orna. All the argument used to persuade his majesty do but aggravate his reluctance to take possession of his vincyard. He will not open the Parliament which is to re-assemble in November.

The only persons who will really benefit in the end by the expropriations of religious houses that are in progress-are the speculative Jews. They will buy in the cheapest market, that is of the Government, and sell in the dearest, that is at their own price; and if things go on as they do at present the sons of Israel will in time become the proprietors of

Rome and of Italy. They already own most of the newspapers, especially those which pay. The proprietor of the Liberta is a Jew, Arbid by name; so is he of the Opinione lately established here, Dina is his name. The Corriere di Milano also belongs to a Jew, and so do several others of the Italian journals.

INCREASED TAXATION. - The Roman correspondent of the Scotsman, remarking on the increased taxation to which the Romans are subjected under the Italian usurpation, says : Of course, we are patriotically delighted at the "realization of the aspirations of centuries," at the proclamation of Rome capital of Italy; but "there's ne'er a rose without a thorn," and when we look over the list of this world's goods pronounced taxable by the national Government, our hair fairly stands on end. Listen! Land, income, grindling, housetax, stamp and register tax, wine, spirits, flour and meal tax, tax on insurance, on mortgages, on shooting licenses, on weights and measures, on mining contracts, on chambers of commerce and art, on cards, on lottery winnings, on licenses, on salt, tobacco, and powder ; on markets college, and university examinations; on carriages, servants, railroad and steamer tickets : on theatres, on shop-fronts, on boncs, on skins, on houses of ill-fame, on employes salaries, on every imaginable edible or drinkable, salt water included; on building materials, on the forced loan, on the importation of corpses-i.e., on the return home from foreign countries of a defunct Italian. Add to this bill the war tenth, the "additional centuries" which the province or the commune may impose for local purposes; add the conscription, which is a tax on blood and tell me, kind Britons, whether you don't

spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

ips. Very respectfully yours, Rev. J. Spooner.

Blooming Valley, Crawford Co., Pa.

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

"FESTOS, MICH, July 17, 1871. "DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- It is with plcasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups I have been slow in my operations but work on a sure Plan.

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

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

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

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

" I remain, " Most Respectfully,

" Rev. ISAAC MORTON."

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

DR. J. BALL & Co.-Gentlemen :- It has been a long times ince I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing Beforee using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent case. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups was of the greatest magnifying nower to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in youth. A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I

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

The patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering umanity,

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

Copy of certificate received from Claysville, Washngton County, Pa., Sept. 20th, 1871 :

DR. J. BALL & Co. - Gentlemen : - I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups : they are the ne plus altra of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases of both acute, and what is called chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the alightest benefit. out on the contrary, detrimental, and great expense

My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an inthusiastic advoci le of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expressed herself. Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune

still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning hight and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Be sure and call for

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

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

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

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

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS,

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

"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWS'S BRONGHAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with facsimile of the proprietors,

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

on outside wrapper of box, and private government stamp attached to each box.

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

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES .- Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTRAL, August 5th, 1871.

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

SISTER GAUTIMER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR :

DEAR Sin,-In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully, J. R. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

ALABAMA CLAIMS .--- We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass, the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation trampling upon somebody?) have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this compromise ;-Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty .- Washington News. -146

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 6 .--- The Malcampo Ministry was definitively constituted yesterday. Olasaga and Alvarez having declined to serve, the Foreign and Interior portfolios have been tendered to Santa Lasa and Pearas respectively. Meantime, pending their acceptance, Admiral Malcampo himself will administer the affairs of the Foreign and Interior Departments.

the new Ministry is made public to-day. It Pope against any possible contingency, and at

The Italian Government has determined that no Professor of the University of Rome will be permitted to continue the exercise of his functions without taking the oath of allegiance to Italy. The oath has been tendered upon this basis.

London Tablet writing on Sept. 9, says :- The tions. existing distress amongst the working classes

in Rome which is severe enough from other. causes connected with the political situation, has been greatly aggravated by the avaricious conduct of the lodging-house keepers, and proprictors of small tenements. Taking advantage of the increased demand for accommodation occasioned by the transfer of the capital, they have doubled and trebled, and in some cases even quadrupled their rents, and thus raised the cost of living to a figure that presses with cruel of our best physicians in their practice. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosohardship on the working class.

The International is causing uncasiness to the Italian authorities here. Ricciotti Gariambassadors are alarmed at what is going on, and have made strong remonstrances, amountrespective countries from the volcano that Italy is fast becoming. The most pressing of these remonstrances comes, as I am led to believe, from Austria. She is in fact assuming an attitude towards Italy that shows the Gastein interview has done its work. It is a thousand pities for France that her present unsettled state has had the effect of throwing Austria so much into the arms of Prussia. Prince Bismarck knows that Europe is growing colder every day towards the North German Empire; nay, is feeling nervous tremors about its overwhelming power and ambition. He has sought about for an ally, and has found one, it would seem, in Austria; but not without conditions. I am assured that Austria has made the settlement of Italy a sine qua non with Prussia, and has provided against any possible preponderance which a future intervention on behalf of tho

Pope might secure to France. Francis Joseph The semi-official statement of the policy of I. has engaged, it is affirmed, to guarantee the

seems always puzzled to know which is the next tax to be done away with !

The New Orleans Bre makes the statement that among the sisters of charity now in that city are a sister of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and a cousin of John C. Breckenridge.

The pastor of St. John's church, Louisville has fitted up a commodious dwelling for the Sisters of Charity teaching his female parochial school, near the church. This he has done in order that these good religious may be spared the inconveniences consequent on being obliged to come from a dis-ROME .- The Roman correspondent of the | tance in all sorts of weather to perform their func-

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EVES CURED, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated. 'cure guaranteed," by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EVE CUPS. The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000

phical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Certificates of curves performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum P. O. Box 957 Vita Eye Cups.

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

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

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

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

"DR. ALEX. R. WYETH."

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4th, '71. DR. J. BALL & Co., Oculists :

Gents,-I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Roudebush. After testing the efficacy

now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habit-ually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audiences everywhere that people can be found. I was at our fain last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small eatch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long.

I am, very truly yours, HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

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

Dr. J. BALL & Co., No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

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

"A Wonder of Medical Science," may well be ap-plied to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is nearly half a century since this remarkable remedy was introduced to the public, and yet the immediate and enviable reputation which it gained by its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, whooping cough, sore throat, influenza, consumption, and all bronchial complaints, is to this day fully sustained. 32

FROM .- observations under the Microscope of the blood of patients using Fellows' Compound Symp of Hypophosphites, taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles and the substitution of vitalized discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscle. 14

Parson's Purgative Pills .- Dest family physic ; Sheri-

the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it adminthe new Ministry is made public to-day. It Pope against any possible contingency, and at aunounces that measures of economy, inaugur-ated under Zorilla, will be persevered in. The same time has given Italy to understand ated under Zorilla, will be reduced, and of maintaining order in Rome and protecting to read any print in your pumphlet without my home the day following, the father found the baby istered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in

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third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.

Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates :

Boarders.....\$80.00

in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.

Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices. Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each

> F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre, DIRECTOR.

VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

dan's Cavalry.Condition Powders, for horses. A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT. Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—OCT. 13, 1871. LONGMOORE & WILSON, JOHN MARKUM, 1871. DR M'LANE'S PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, PRINTERS, Celebrated American TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C., **NEW PREMIUM LIST!**

WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

-8

فالأراف والمتري فالها فالها المتحد المتحاد

MHE countenance is pale and leaden-L colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

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We pledge ourselves to the public, that

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