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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1870.

NO. 3

THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON;

OR,

THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT.

BY CON. O'LEARY.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

There can be no doubt that the French Revolution gave an impetus to the founders of this society, and there can be as little doubt that its members sought by the use of legitimate means alone, the fulfilment of their programme, before the idea of having recourse to arms ever crossed their minds.

The first great impetus given to this society was in July of the following year, on the occasion of a review of the Ulster Volunteers, in Belfast, "in honor of that day, which presented the sublime spectacle of one-sixth of the inhabitants of Europe, bursting their chains, and throwing off, almost in an instant, the degrading yoke of slavery."

The popular sentiments of the people found expression in mottoes on transparencies, such as: "May the example of one revolution prevent the necessity of others." "May all governments be those of the laws, and all laws, those of the people." "May the free nations of the world vie with each other in promoting liberty, peace, virtue, and happiness among men."

In that same year, the Belfast Light Dragoons issued a declaration, stating that a government by King, Lords, and Commons—the Commons being freely, and frequently chosen—is the best adapted to the genius of the country.

The first petition that emanated from any Protestant body, praying for the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the Roman Catholics, came from the Protestants and Dissenters of Belfast.

A leading spirit at that time was Mr. Thos. Milliken, the father of Israel Milliken, who will figure in the future chapters of this historical tale. This gentleman, together with the Thompsons, Sinclairs, MacDonnells, Montgomerys, Magees, and Nelsons, addressed the inhabitants of Belfast, in 1792, in the following terms:—

"As men and as Irishmen, we have long lamented the degrading state of slavery and oppression, in which the present majority of our countrymen are held; nor have we lamented it in silence. We wish to see all distinctions on account of religion abolished,—all narrow, partial maxims of policy done away. We anxiously wish to see the day when every Irishman will be a citizen,—when Catholics and Protestants, equally interested in their country's welfare, possessing equal freedom and equal privileges, shall be cordially united, and shall learn to look upon each other as brethren, the children of the same God, the natives of the same land,—and when the only strife among them shall be—who shall serve their country best!"

Such programmes, resolutions, and declarations, soon produced a feeling of brotherly love among all true Irishmen. To obtain redress, by every legal and constitutional means, was the aim of the founders of this society; but finding that their efforts in this way were of no avail, that they were treated with contumely while they themselves were despised by those to whom they appealed, the society merged from an open into a secret one. Its progress in the latter character was even greater than when its councils were open and aboveboard.—This is partly accounted for by the secrecy of the Orange society, whose members were enabled to effect their evil purposes with greater certainty and security on account of that secrecy.

Many of the country people joined the society of United Irishmen; not so much in opposition to the government, as such, but for mutual protection of their lives and properties.

John and Peter Mullan had been active members for some time, and used their influence to make Cormac Rogan "one of themselves." Cormac resisted all their persuasions, not from any feeling that he entertained against the society or its members, but from a fear that his enrolment would displease his friends. The late conversation with Father John had, to some extent, removed his fears, so that the entreaties of the Mullans were gaining on his mind every day. The attempt to burn the chapel, and the selection of his own dwelling for destruction, finally overcame his scruples, and made him as anxious to join the United Irishmen, as he was previously averse to such a step.

After leaving his mother and Father MacAuley, Cormac, in company with the Mullans and Mike, proceeded across the country to Pat Dolan's house, a well known rendezvous of the United men.

Suddenly turning at the base of a hill, Mike grasped Cormac by the arm, and pointed to a dog.

"What do you mean, Mike?" said Cormac. "Did-did-don't you see th-th-the dog, the dog?"

"Yes; I see a dog,—but what of that?"

"Ti-ti-Tiger," said Mike,—"Cameron not fiff-far off."

"The lad's right," said Peter Mullan.

Cormac suddenly stood still. His whole body quivered with emotion, and it was evident from his appearance that, if Cameron crossed his path just then, a serious encounter would take place. In a minute or so, they saw Cameron, in company with Mackenzie, the Captain of the Yeomanry, and Fleming. Their direction lay in a different way, and so the parties did not approach each other; neither did it appear that Cameron had observed Cormac or those in whose company he was. Arrived at Dolan's house, Cormac was not long in announcing his desire to join the Society of United Irishmen. Dolan clasped him kindly and warmly by the hand, and when Cormac confided to him the news he had learned that day, honest Pat Dolan's surprise knew no bounds. Dolan was a blacksmith by trade.—He had two strapping sons, Phil and Ned, as they were familiarly called, who, besides assisting their father, took charge of a small farm.—Their mother was a true type of the Irishwoman, who had conceived a strong liking for Cormac Rogan, and was anxious that her sons should "throw themselves more in his way," as she preferred his companionship to that of others, for Phil and Ned.

Pat Dolan expected a stranger that night from Belfast, and expressed a desire that Cormac would return again in the evening with the Mullans. Cormac assented, but could not leave his mother alone; so that either Peter or John must remain in the house during his absence.

Peter proffered himself, and matters being thus arranged, they returned, not wishing to cause the widow any anxiety additional to that which she had to bear.

Father John had a heavy heart after parting with Mrs. Rogan. "It is a sad thing," he said to himself, "that the best and dearest of my poor people are thus exposed, daily and nightly, to the vengeance of those infamous men whose hands are never clean of the blood of innocent people. Is there to be no end of this state of things? or, what will the final result of them be if they continue to go on at this rate?"

"Arrived at home, Kate betrayed the greatest anxiety to learn if her surmises regarding Mike's hasty march over the country were correct.

"Alas! too correct, too true," said her uncle; "and my fears are, that they do not know the worst of it."

"It was some good power that directed poor Mike to Cameron's," said the girl. "God often makes use of the humblest instruments to carry out his designs."

"Quite true," replied Father John; "and my sincere prayer is, that matters may appear worse at the present moment than they really are, perhaps."

"Aye, perhaps, Uncle."

"Yes, perhaps," he repeated, and the sorrowful feelings of the good old man found vent in tears.

With a loving tenderness, Kate tried to soothe him, but it was no use; he was overwhelmed with sorrow and affliction, and earnestly besought heaven to spare him any further pain in witnessing and hearing the terrible scenes and details that were so constantly before him.

That was indeed a sight to behold. The old Irish priest standing almost on the brink of the grave, looking around him mentally, and beholding those who in happier days he had baptized, now suffering the heaviest persecutions for the promises, "I BELIEVE," which were uttered, through their sponsors, at the font of holy baptism. To behold that weeping girl at his side, whose purity of heart and goodness of mind were stamped on every action of her life, dividing her sorrow with her beloved relative and those whose sufferings caused his own.—Well was it that such affliction was hidden from the sturdier portion of Father John's flock.—The sight would have been too much for the one-tenth of them to bear.

"It's a good point, after all, to be forewarned of the danger," said Kate.

"In one way it is, and in another way it is not," replied her uncle.

"Yes, I understand," she said. "No doubt Cormac will make preparations for the defence of his place, and, God help us, there may be lives lost in that same defence."

"It is hard to say," said Father John; "but, if I am to judge by the young man's appearance to-day, there was some terrible resolve working in his mind. His mother, too, God help her, saw danger brooding in his looks."

Kate was silent. The workings of her mind were varied and perplexing. Father John retired to his room, there to reflect on the wonderful and mysterious ways of God, who permiteth things to happen which no human power can divine.

CHAPTER VI.—ISRAEL MILLIKEN—DEATH OF WILLIAM ORR—HIS DYING DECLARATION.

"He dies to-day," said the heartless Judge, "Whilst he sat him down to the feast; Ank a smile was on his ashy lip, As he uttered a ribald jest."

Proceeding quietly on his business, a man

dressed in the garb of the Society of Friends might have been seen wending his way, from an early hour, on the Belfast road, toward Antrim. As he approached the village of Templepatrick, he betrayed some signs of uneasiness, especially when he saw the residence of the Rev. Mr. Porter strictly guarded by soldiers. This reverend gentleman, the author of a very seditious song, known by the name of "Cruiskeen Lawn,"* was suspected of being a member of the Society of United Irishmen, and from reports which reached the ears of the authorities, his house was visited regularly by soldiers and yeomanry, as a precaution against the visits of strangers, and to watch that the premises concealed no firearms.

Our Quaker friend had no intention of loitering on his journey; but, happening to possess an inquisitive turn of mind, he approached the house of Mr. Porter, and, in a very humble sort of way, inquired of a soldier the cause of his friend's house being guarded.

"Is the rebel a friend of yours?"

"Easy," said the Quaker; "thou—and—he—are—alike—my—friends; you—are—my—brother, and—he—is—my—brother."

"Oh, stuff! you're all alike, black cloth, and drab cloth, I see no difference," said the soldier.

"Why—not—say—red—cloth—also, friend?"

"Come, go your way, old fool," said the soldier, in an irritated tone.

"I—must—first—speak—with—my—brother, if—thou—pleasest, friend," said the Quaker, quite unmoved.

"Be quick, then," said the soldier; "we can't remain here, dawdling away our time with the likes of you. Here, Sandy, see this man inside, and remain there while he remains.—Don't be long."

"A' right, Major; I keen hoo to act as weel's ony ither. A sharp cen, an' a quick lug for a'." So saying, the Scotchman and Quaker entered.

The Rev. Mr. Porter was in the act of speaking very hurriedly to his servant-maid. On seeing the Quaker in company with the soldier, he betrayed some uneasiness, and inquired their business. A steady glance at the eyes of the Quaker, through the large spectacles which he wore, caused them instantly to shake hands. Mr. Porter apologizing, in an off-handed way, for not instantly knowing his old friend and neighbor, Josiah Wilson.

"Will ye no' step in a wee, an' tak' a mouth-fou' o' something to sen' the heat through your shiverin' banes?" said the servant, addressing Sandy.

"Gin ye speir after my health in that fashion, lassie, I canna weel see what richt I hae to refuse your kindness," said Sandy not in the least displeased at the rough and ready invitation.

"That girl is worth her room," said the Quaker to Mr. Porter.

"Her services are invaluable," said Mr. Porter; "but what in the name of heaven, Milliken, made you dare so much?"

"Never mind," said Israel Milliken, alias the Quaker, Josiah Wilson. "I'm for Randalstown, to-night; going to preach, you know. What about the two wide mouths?"

"Safely stowed away at the foundation of the meeting-house."

This was in reference to two field-pieces, presented by a merchant in Belfast, who was a leading member of the organization.

"Many thanks, lassie; an' gin ye be a sojer on duty, o' a cauld day, I warrant ye, I'll stan' as muckle." Sandy now appeared, smacking his lips, just as the Quaker and the clergyman were taking leave of each other.

"I'm in nae hurry," said Sandy, quite patronizingly; "ye may talk awa together there as lang as ye please."

"Talk—is—always—dangerous—friend," said the Quaker,—"but—never—more—so—than—now;—and the two passed out together."

Josiah proceeded on his way, sometimes walking as if afflicted with rheumatism in the knees, again, moving on briskly, and humming the air, "Cruiskeen Lawn."

That night there was a large meeting held in a barn belonging to Pat Dolan. Dolan's house and workshop, the latter commonly known by name of "Smiddy," were well situated for the purposes to which they were often devoted.—Four houses stood at the angles of a square, about five hundred yards distant from each other, and Pat's occupied a position nearly in the centre. Each of these houses was occupied by friends; and Milliken used to aver, that he never felt comfortable except when inside Pat Dolan's Smiddy. There were reasons for this which will become apparent as we proceed.

Late that evening there was a grand muster of men in Dolan's house, and in the forge also. Mr. Milliken was momentarily expected. "Speak of the deil, and he'll appear," said one of the men, as our Quaker friend just entered.

"Any news, any news?" cried several at the same moment.

* The Rev. Mr. Porter, the author of "Billy Bluff" and "Squire Eirebrand," was one of the contributors to the *Northern Star*, in which paper appeared some of the finest prose and poetical contributions of the day, in support of the national cause. Many of them were from his pen.

"Take your time a little, boys," said Pat, who appeared in excellent spirits that evening. "I have first to introduce to you, Mr. Milliken, our friend, Cormac Rogan, as true a boy as ever sprang from the sod. Mr. Milliken, Mr. Rogan," and the Quaker grasped the hand of our young friend with cordial warmth.—"Any news?" cried some of the men again.

"Lots of news—good news and bad news," said Milliken. "Just as I left Dublin, after an interview with the leading members of the Directory, it was reported that Lord Charlemont was turned rebel, and as such must be strictly watched."

"Bravo!" shouted several voices.

"A letter had been found, said to have been written by his lordship to a friend. In that letter the following words occur: 'Indeed, among the sad effects of the present abominable transactions, none is more striking than that our feelings have been blunted by the perpetual repetition of horrors; and the man who would formerly have wept over the loss of an individual, can now bear, unmoved, the death of thousands.'"

"The copy I hold in my hand," said Milliken, "was obtained by one of ourselves, who occupies a post in Dublin Castle."

"I'm afraid, boys," continued the speaker, "there are some in our body who are keeping the government posted in the matter of our private transactions; and, not knowing who they are, we have adopted the enemy's tactics, and sent our spies into the Castle itself. Let the Viceroy find them out if he can. And now, boys, one of the chief purposes of my visit here to-night, is to warn you against any strangers who may come amongst you in the guise of friends."

"Never mind," said Dolan, "we have our eyes open. Since that day of Orr's execution, we have learned a lesson. That Villain, Landy, never showed his face in these quarters since."

"Poor Orr!" said the Quaker, and his eyes filled with tears. "The last time I shook him by the hand, little did I think that in a few short weeks his body would be hanging from the gallows. His poor wife is broken-hearted, and won't be long behind him, I fear, and then what becomes of the five poor orphans?"

"God look to them," responded several of those present; "sure we'll support them and rear them ourselves."

"All that is provided for," said Milliken; "but who can restore their father?"

The fate of William Orr, of Ferranshane, in the County of Antrim, did more to influence the minds of the peasantry than all the councils of the United Irishmen. That man's death was simply a butchery in cold blood. He was accused of administering the oath of the United Irishmen to a soldier named Wheatley. That same soldier came forward afterwards, and made an affidavit that his testimony against Orr was FALSE! It was of no use. The government wanted victims, and must have them. Two of the jurors also made an affidavit, that, on the night of the trial, a quantity of spirituous liquors had been conveyed to the jury-room, that they, and several others, were intoxicated—that one of them was threatened with being prosecuted as an United Irishman if he did not concur in a verdict of "GUILTY!"—that at length he did so, contrary to his judgment—worn out by fatigue and drink, and subdued by menaces. Subsequently the whole of the jurors substantiated the sworn testimony of the two—all did not save Orr.

On the day of his execution, the people closed up their houses and places of business, and retired into the country, their whole appearance betokening grief at the untimely and cruel death of their innocent friend and neighbor.

The execution took place on the 14th day of October, 1797.

The dying declaration of William Orr, of Ferranshane, in the County of Antrim, Farmer.

TO THE PUBLIC.*

My Friends and Countrymen,—In the thirty-first year of my life, I have been sentenced to die upon the gallows, and this sentence has been in pursuance of a verdict of twelve men, who should have been indifferently and impartially chosen. How far they have been so, I leave to that country from which they have been chosen, to determine; and how far they have discharged their duty, I leave to their God, and themselves. They have, in pronouncing their verdict, thought proper to recommend me as an object of humane mercy; in return, I pray to God, if they have erred, to have mercy on them. The judge who condemned me, humanely shed tears in uttering my sentence; but whether he did wisely in so highly commending the wretched informer, who swore away my life, I leave to his own cool reflection, solemnly assuring him, and all the world, with my dying breath, that that informer was fore-sworn. The law under which I suffer, is surely a severe one; may the makers and promoters of it be justified in the integrity of their motives, and the purity of their own lives. By

that law I am stamped a felon, but my heart disdains the imputation. My comfortable lot and industrious course of life best refute the charge of being an adventurer for plunder; but if to have loved my country, to have known her wrongs, and to have felt the injuries of the persecuted Catholics, and to have united with them, and all other religious persuasions, in the most orderly and least sanguinary means of procuring redress;—if these be felonies, I am a felon, but not otherwise. Had my counsel, for whose honorable exertions I am indebted, prevailed in their motion to have me tried for high treason, rather than under the *Insurrection Law*, I should have been entitled then to a full defence, and my actions and intentions have been better vindicated; but that was refused, and I must now submit to what has passed. To the generous protection of my country, I leave a beloved wife, who has been constant and true to me, and whose grief for my fate has already nearly occasioned her death. I leave five children, who have been my delight; may they love their country as I have done, and die for it, if needful. Lastly, a false and ungenerous publication having appeared in a newspaper, stating certain alleged confessions of guilt on my part, and thus striking at my reputation, which is dearer to me than life, I take this solemn method of contradicting that calumny. I was applied to by the High Sheriff, and the Rev. William Bristow, Sovereign of Belfast, to make a confession of guilt, who used entreaties to that effect; this I peremptorily refused; and I think myself guilty, I should be free to confess it; but, on the contrary, I glory in my innocence. I trust that all my virtuous countrymen will bear me in their kind remembrance, and continue true and faithful to each other as I have been to all of them. With this last wish of my heart, nothing doubting of the success of that cause for which I suffer, and hoping for God's merciful forgiveness of such offences as my frail nature may at any time have betrayed me into, I die in peace and charity with all mankind.

WILLIAM ORR.

Carrickfergus Jail, Oct. 5th, 1797.

N.B.—The declaration was signed by William Orr, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Savage.

There was work done in Pat Dolan's that night. Thirty stand of arms, and nearly a hundred pikes, were unearthed from their hiding-place, and delivered to those in attendance.—The pike-heads were the handiwork of Pat Dolan and his sons, Phil and Ned. It was amusing to hear Pat ridicule those who possessed the guns, telling them they were sure to be shot while loading them, while the fellows with the pikes were complimented.

"Not that I should praise the goods," said Pat, "because I made them myself. But don't you all know, boys, that the British are famed for their charges; and when I say the British, I mean our own poor fellows also whom bad luck has cast into the red-coat fraternity.—There is no noise nor smoke to prevent you seeing what you are about when you have a pike for your companion; and then think of the terrible slaughter that a charge of the bayonet makes! Now what is a bayonet but a pike-head spoiled?" And so he continued expatiating on the merits of his favorite.

It was a beautiful, clear, moonlight night, and Milliken took out his men to allow them to stretch their limbs, as one of them remarked. Scouts were placed in commanding positions while the men were put through their drill exercise.

Cormac Rogan was provided with a gun—an article which he was used to handle long before—and repeatedly expressed his satisfaction to John Mullan, at the step he had taken.

"Had it not been that I knew you well, Cormac, and knew your love for the old country, it's many a time I could have felt angry with you."

"Better late than never," said Cormac; "I must just now endeavor to pull up for lost time. What is your opinion about mentioning that affair to Mr. Milliken?"

"Don't speak of it. I have been thinking the matter over in my own mind. Such a course might lay you open to suspicion, and I cannot bear that."

"Suspicion! How?" said Cormac quite roused.

"Understand what I mean. Some of the men present might think that you joined us merely through fear, or to obtain assistance."

"Such a thought never entered my mind," said Cormac, warmly; "and I would not accept it if offered to me!"

"I know that," replied Mullan; "but you are a young hand among us yet, and I am too anxious that the men retain the high opinion they have of you, than run any chance of being it by taking the opportunity of telling them anything."

Cormac assented to this arrangement, at he began to view the matter in the light that Mullan saw it.

"Besides," said the faithful fellow, "you and Peter, Pat Dolan, and perhaps the two boys and myself, will be more than a match for all that Cameron can bring."

"Yes," said Cormac—"it is quite natural."

for the Dolans to take a walk over, and sit awhile; and now that I look deeper into the matter, the less preparation,—seeing that we are supposed to know nothing of what has happened, the better, I think, after all."

CHAPTER VII.—ATTEMPT TO BURN A WIDOW'S HOUSE.—THE WRECKERS GALLANTLY DEFEATED.

"Take courage, now, my brave boys, for here you have good friends; and we'll send a convoy with you, down by their Orange dens."

The wildest rumors were now flying in all directions over the country. At one time, Wolfe Tone had effected a landing, with one hundred thousand Frenchmen, who were joined by the peasantry, and carrying everything victoriously before them.

One thing, however, was certain. Daily outrages were becoming more frequent. The Government, acting on the stories of Edward John Newell, the informer, were filling the jails to repletion, although that arch-fiend subsequently confessed that these same stories were neither more nor less than the works of his own imagination.

What thoughts arise in one's mind, at the idea of statesmen laboring under the most terrible hallucinations, and shaking with fear, at the stories of an unsupported informer, one of the vilest villains, even on his own confession, that the world ever produced.

And the fact is now a matter of history, that this same Newell, in his examination before a secret committee of the Irish House of Commons, threw his audience into a perfect panic, by describing things that never happened, and which sensible men would have known could never happen.

These things considered, and keeping before our minds the protection offered to such men as Cameron, Fleming and Mackenzie, by the Act of Indemnity, it is not to be wondered at that pike-making was so ardently followed by the Pat Dolans of the period.

On the same evening that a meeting of drunken Orangemen was held at Cameron's to arrange the attack on widow Rogan's—prompted solely by revenge because its humble roof gave shelter to the accepted lover of Brigid O'Hara—Cormac and his friends were in consultation as to their method of defence.

Pat Dolan was present, and in no very amiable mood, either.

"You go over, Mrs. Rogan, to my wife,—she will be lonely when we're all away. Leave this business to us, we'll settle it—and if Cormac would take my advice he would go also. Things won't turn out as badly as we expect."

Cormac at once dissented, but advised his mother's going.

With a heavy heart the widow, accompanied by Peter Mullan, left her dwelling, not knowing if she would ever enter it again.

Cormac's proposal was, for all to leave the house, and under the darkness of the night, take up a position where they could best guard the place. John Mullan and Dolan opposed this arrangement.

They would remain inside for better protection to themselves; they were well armed; the scoundrels who might come there would surely be the same. If blood were spilled, it was not at their seeking.

Cameron had provided himself with a warrant from Col. Barber, of Belfast, to search Rogan's house for fire-arms, believing the same to be concealed upon the premises. It was near midnight when the quick ear of Cormac caught the sound of voices outside. He and his companions sat breathlessly listening. The fire had been allowed to burn down, and the place was nearly in total darkness.

He got for his reply: "Open, or we'll burst in the door!"

"Do so, at your peril," he shouted, "and the first man that crosses this threshold will be carried out a corpse!"

The door was strongly barred, and, after repeated efforts to break it in, a voice was heard outside giving the word to fire into the roof, "and set the popish den in blaze."

"I knew how it would be," said Cormac, al-

most frantically, as he rushed to open the door, but Dolan prevented him.

"Remain as you are," said Pat, authoritatively, and he posted his own sons at each side of the door; John and Peter were placed one at each window, while himself and Cormac occupied the centre of the kitchen, at an angle with the window.

Immediately a shot was fired outside; the windows were shattered to atoms, and, at a signal from Dolan, all six fired at the same instant. The report was terrific, and the wreckers, some fifteen or twenty, fell back, as if an army had been confined within the house. Two of their number were wounded, and Cameron wisely beat a retreat, amid the curses and execrations of his men at the doom that had befallen them.

"Gig-gig-gone like hell-hounds," shouted a voice outside.

Mike's voice was instantly recognized. The door was quickly unbarred, and the whole party rushed out. The shot fired into the roof had taken no effect, as the thatch was damp from frost.

Word was instantly despatched to Cormac's mother how matters stood, and Cormac's friends remained with him till morning.

The report quickly spread over the country of what had happened, and a new spirit was roused among the people.

Father John and his niece were not long in learning the state of the case, and right thankful were they that no greater damage had been effected.

It turned out that the wounded men belonged to the party who attacked the Dolans at Antrim Fair, and one of them, a man named Mallon, said, that better luck he didn't deserve. When his wife was on her death bed, it was the widow Rogan who came to see her, and to assist her with many a little comfort that she could not otherwise have received.

Remorse of conscience added not a little to Mallon's sufferings. He maintained, that if ever he got well, he would certainly do all in his power to make restitution for the evil he had committed.

After leaving in hot haste, Cameron's party went, with their gallant leader, to his residence. Their "brotherly love" seemed to have cooled down in proportion as the drink they had partaken of lost its effects.

"It was a prudent act, boys, to retire," said Cameron. "I'll lay my life there wasn't less than sixty or seventy Croppies in that house, and I'll make affidavit to that effect."

"There's no use in talking," said one of the party, "there wasn't a dozen in it. Do you think, if there had been as many as you say, that they would have remained inside? Not them, indeed. They would have been out before you could have said 'Jack Robinson,' and let fly at the whole of us."

"I say it's a lie!" said Cameron, considerably roused. "Didn't we hear the report of thirty or forty guns at once?"

A loud laugh was the answer of the previous speaker.

"I say, Cameron," he continued, "did you ever hear the report of thirty or forty guns, at once, in all your life?"

"I want no more talk with you," said Cameron, in a sulky mood.

"No, of course you don't," said the other, "for fear I'd tell you that you were the first to show your heels."

(To be Continued.)

SKETCH OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, ROME. (From the Catholic Standard.)

The fond desire of David and Solomon to consecrate to the Almighty a temple on which they might lavish the choicest treasures of Judean art and skill, finds a counterpart in the zeal with which the Emperor Constantine labored to execute his deeply cherished plan of building a Christian Church, which in size and magnificence, would surpass the glorious edifice that crowned the Mount of Zion. This pious resolution of the first Christian Emperor, was suggested by causes and influences similar in character to those which inspired the Psalmist-king with the determination of "building unto the Lord a goodly tabernacle." Constantine felt that God had commissioned him to extirpate paganism, even as He had raised up His servant David to restore His worship in Israel, and to smite the idolatrous nations that blasphemed His name, and persecuted His people. For him no less signally than for David had the Lord of hosts done battle. His career as Emperor had been marked by indubitable evidences of divine protection and favor, and out of gratitude, he felt bound to erect a temple before whose splendours the gorgeousness of pagan shrines should pale, and for whose ornamentation he would lay the world under tribute. Besides, the surpassing excellence of the Christian religion over its type the Jewish, seemed to demand a temple which would vie with, if not excel the majestic "House of God" constructed by Solomon. For the cloud, in the Jewish temple, overshadowing the mercy-seat, and betokening the abiding care of Jehovah for his people, fades away before the Real Presence of Emmanuel in the Christian Church. Its altars are not bedewed with the blood of mere animals, but thereon is immolated no less a victim than the Christ of God,—the Lamb slain from the beginning—whose pure oblation is eternal in duration, and infinite in efficacy. To build a temple which should faintly shadow forth the grandeur and perfection and religion which God through His Son had revealed to the race, and which, at the same time, might stand as the enduring memorial of his own gratitude to the Almighty, was the design of Constantine.

Rome was the city in which the Christian faith was to be erected, for, as Constantine declared, the Eternal City is to Christendom, what Jerusalem was to Israel,—its capital, the centre to which converge the faith and reverence of the Christian world. And as Rome owed its supremacy in the Church, to the fact that the Prince of the Apostles had established therein the Apostolic See, so did it seem fitting that after God, Constantine's temple should bear the name and perpetuate the memory of St. Peter. He accordingly chose for the site of the new church, the Vatican hill on whose summit the humble tomb of St. Peter was situated. In the days of paganism, the circus of Caius, afterwards of Nero occupied this hill; and when Constantine determined upon erecting Basilica Vaticana, as the Church was styled, he destroyed the circus, and began himself to dig the foundation, carrying away, on his shoulders, twelve troughs of the earth, in honor of the twelve apostles. Some of the walls of the circus, were, however, permitted to remain, and were used for the basilica in order to accelerate its completion; a quantity of marble was also taken from various ancient build-

ings, for its decoration, and it was adorned with a hundred columns. Being magnificently finished, it was consecrated by Pope St. Sylvester, on the 18th November, A.D. 324, and was richly furnished and endowed by Constantine as it was afterwards by other Emperors, Kings, and particularly by the Popes.

In 460, Pope Hilary presented two gold vases set with jewels, weighing 15 lbs. each, with ten chalices and twenty-four silver lamps. His successor, Simplicius, gave twelve more silver lamps and a golden vase of 16 lbs. weight. Pope Symmachus, about the beginning of the sixth century, presented twenty additional lamps of silver, besides twenty-two arches of the same metal, weighing 20 lbs. each. His successor, Hormidas, had a silver beam made of 1,400 lbs. weight to sustain the lamps given by his predecessors which burned night and day before the tomb of the apostles. Pelajius I., in the same century, adorned the tomb with silver; and Gregory I. added a canopy, supported by silver columns, of 18 lbs. each. Honorius I., who was raised to the pontificate in 625, had silver doors made to the Basilica, each weighing 975 lbs., and he covered the roof with sheets of gilt metal, taken from the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Adrian I., towards the close of the eighth century, had a lamp made in the form of a cross, with 1360 branches, that were lighted four times a year; and he adorned the tomb, as did a professional, with 1328 lbs. of gold. His successor, Leo III., built a tower, then unequalled. In the year 846, the Basilica was stripped of all its treasures by the Saracens; but after they had been repulsed, Leo IV. had new doors made with some basso-reliefs of silver; after which the building seems to have experienced very little alteration till the time of Nicholas III., who ascended the papal chair in 1277. This Pontiff adorned it with mosaic work, and engaged Giotto to execute many paintings for it. He also erected a magnificent habitation called the Canonica, for a chapter of canons, successors of the monks of four monasteries, who had formerly officiated in this temple, by turns, day and night.—This Canonica has since been pulled down, to make room for the modern basilica.

About 1200 years from its foundation, the costly edifice began to exhibit symptoms of considerable decay: and in 1506, Pope Julius II., commenced the new basilica, by entirely enclosing the old one. The first architect engaged in this undertaking was Bramante, who, dying in 1514, was succeeded by Raphael d'Urbino, with others; he dying in 1520, the building was prosecuted by Peruzzi. The troubles during the pontificate of Clement VII., caused a suspension of the work; nor was it resumed till 1546, when Paul III. employed Sangallo to carry it forward; but he dying the same year, the work was committed to the celebrated Michael Angelo Bonarrotti, who converted the design into the form of a Greek cross, and executed the plan for the cupola.—Bonarrotti lived to see the building carried to the height of the tambour; and, on his death, which took place in 1564, he was succeeded by da Vinciola, till 1573, when Porta, assisted by Fontana, in the pontificate of Sixtus V., raised up the wonderful dome from Bonarrotti's models, and to complete the small cupola, he added a ball of metal, as a supporter to the cross. The concavity of this ball commodiously seats 32 persons. The building, consequently, had been sixty-seven years in hand, under the superintendence of seven architects, and during the reigns of twelve popes. In 1606, the plan of the edifice was changed from a Greek cross to a Latin one, by Paul V., who also erected the portico with the grand front, after a design by Carlo Maderno.

At the foot of the grand ascent to the church are the statues of Sts. Peter and Paul, executed for the old basilica in the pontificate of Pius II., by Mino da Fiesole. The basso-relievo on the front, under the benediction gallery, representing Our Lord committing the keys to St. Peter's care, is by Melvicino. The portico is ornamented with statues of the first popes, who suffered martyrdom. On the right is a marble equestrian statue of the founder, Constantine the Great, in the attitude of observing the cross in the heavens, with the motto: *In hoc signo vinces*; it is the work of Car. Bionini. In the four niches of the vestibule of the portico are as many statues, viz: Hope, by Livoni; Faith, by Rossi; Charity, by Ludovisi; and the Church, by Frascati. At the other end, on the left, is Cornacchini's equestrian statue of Charlemagne, as defender of the Church. In the vestibule, on the near side, are four other statues: Prudence, by Livoni; Fortitude, by Ottome; Justice, by Rossi; and Temperance, by Raffacelli. Over the middle door is a large basso-relievo, in marble, of Christ entrusting His Rock to St. Peter, by Bernini; and opposite to it is the celebrated *Nativity*, or small ship, painted by Giotto, in the year 1300; it was formerly placed in the yard of the square portico, as a symbol of the Catholic Church, agitated, but not overwhelmed, by the tempest of many persecutions.

The entrance to the basilica is by five doors: that in the middle is metal, and was executed by order of Pope Eugenius IV., at Constantinople, by Filareto. Its ornaments represent the martyrdom of Sts. Peter and Paul. The fifth door, called *Porta Santa*, or the holy door, is only opened in Jubilee year; and under the portico, near this middle door, the first bull for the Jubilee, composed by Boniface VIII., is inscribed upon marble. Near the *Porta Santa* are two other inscriptions; one consisting of verses made by Charlemagne, in 795, in praise of Pope Adrian I.; the other describing the donations of Pope Gregory II. to the Church, of olive grounds, for supplying the lamps at the sepulchre of the apostles.

On first entering this vast temple, the imagination is raised with the expectation of beholding exquisite beauty and elegance; but the admiration it excites does not equal its fame, until the spectator begins to observe its several parts. On drawing near to one of the basins of holy water, on the first pilaster, the marble cherubim, that support it, appear at first regular and natural; but afterwards they are found to be gigantic, and almost out of proportion; they are the work of Livoni, Moderati, Rossi, and Cornacchini. The doors of marble, with olive branches, seem at first as if they could be touched by the hand, and yet prove, on a nearer approach, to be very high, and appear to be flying still higher; an effect observable in most of the other works.

The middle aisle has a magnificent marble pavement, and the ceiling is grandly ornamented with gilt stucco, worked on grotesque by Provenzale. In the centre, in mosaic, are the arms of Pope Paul V. Every part is embellished with beautiful marble columns, and excellent basso-reliefs, among which are fifty-six large medallions, with the portraits of as many saints Popes, sculptured by Gale, from designs of Bernini. Fixed against the pilasters are two remarkable stones, on one of which, it is said, Sylvester I. divided the bodies of Sts. Peter and Paul; and, on the other, many martyrs were tortured and put to death. There are also two round black stones, which the Gentiles tied to the feet of the martyrs when on the *equites*, an instrument of torture in the form of a horse. The bronze statue of St. Peter, sitting, in the act of giving his benediction, was executed by order of Leo I., from the Jupiter Capitolinus, as an acknowledgment of the liberation of Rome from the persecution of Attila, the Hun.

In the centre of the cross aisle, under the grand cupola, is the altar called the Confessional of the Apostles; and under it is the ancient altar turned towards the east, beneath which are placed half the body of St. Peter, and half that of St. Paul, with those of the early sainted Popes. Here was the Vatican cemetery, where Anacleto first buried the body of St. Peter. A small temple was built over it, which was afterwards pulled down by order of the Emperor Heliogabalus, to enlarge the passage for the triumphal cars. Around this shrine was formerly a vast number of lamps, with wicks of as-

bestos continually burning balsam. Pope Calixtus II., in 1119 repaired and adorned it with costly marble, and consecrated it in the presence of the thousand fathers convoked by him to a general council. It suffered no change, though the church was rebuilt in the interval, till the time of Clement VIII., who, about the year 1600, without removing any part of it, had it erected over the present altar. Paul V., a few years afterwards, having enlarged the basilica, as already noticed, adorned this confessional with precious marbles, jasper, four alabaster columns, the statues of the two apostles, in bronze gilt, with other ornaments of the same material. He also erected two noble descents, for the convenience of the faithful approaching near the sanctuary to pray, around which one hundred and twenty-two lamps are continually burning. Urban VIII., at an expense of 100,000 crowns, for workmanship alone, employed Bernini to erect a canopy of bronze over this shrine, supported by four twisted columns of the same metal, ornamented with very fine cherubim, modelled by Flaminio, and partly gilt. Rossi also contributed several remarkable works of art.—The height of this canopy, including the cross on its top, is 124 palms; 186,392 lbs. of metal were consumed in its manufacture, and, for the gilding, 46,000 crowns of gold were expended.

The grand cupola is said by some to equal that of the ancient Pantheon; but others insist that it exceeds the latter by 37 palms in breadth, and 30 palms in height, being in magnitude 200 palms.—The ball is 12 palms in diameter, and the cross, cast in bronze, is 25 feet in height. The inside of the cupola is covered with mosaic work, from the cartoons of Cav. d'Arpino. The cherubim and flowers are by Roncalli and Provenzale; the evangelists, Sts. Matthew and Mark, by Nobbia; and Sts. Luke and J. by Ve chi. In the pilasters, Bernini opened four galleries for the exhibition of the sacred relics kept within the tabernacles. In that over the statue of St. Veronica is a part of the Holy Cross; the spear that pierced the side of our Lord (presented by Sultan Bajazet II. to Pope Innocent III.); and the veil of Veronica, on which the face of Christ is impressed.

To the place in which these precious relics are kept, no one is permitted to ascend except the canons, without special leave of the Pope. Over the statue of St. Helena, are many other relics, which are publicly exhibited at various times of the year.—The eight columns in these galleries are said to have stood originally in Solomon's temple. The four marble statues in the niches are each 23 palms in height; that of St. Veronica is by Mochi; S. Helena, by Bolgi; S. Andrew, by Flaminio and S. Longinus, by Bernini. Against the pedestal of each statue is an altar piece in mosaic, taken from the paintings of Sacchi.

Near these statues is the descent to the Grotto Vaticana, or the old church, into which women are permitted to enter only on Whit Sunday. Here is the sepulchre of the apostles, erected by Anacleto. Among the ornaments of the high altar, are a statue of St. James, a "Paliandro col pro Christo" containing many bones found in various piles of marble; and a chapel, with an image of God the Father, in marble.

On leaving this chapel is observed the old tribune, of mosaic, repaired by Giotto; the verses were cut on the frieze of the cornice, and the large cross was on the top of the ancient front. In the chapel of the Blessed Virgin are the statues of Sts. Matthew and John; two sepulchral urns: various basso-reliefs; part of a bull of Gregory III. inscribed on marble; besides other objects of art, rest, too numerous to be particularized.

In front of St. Peter's Church, towards the east, in the ancient camp, or valley, where the pagans performed the Yaticini, and prepared for the triumphal processions in the piazza of the Vatican basilica, in the form of an amphitheatre, which, for extent, magnificence, orderly distribution and elegance of the porticoes, columns, statues, and fountains, astonishes the beholder, and appears to be the *ne plus ultra* of human art and genius. This was the work of Alexander VII (17th century) from designs by Bernini. The colonades are of the Doric order, consisting of 320 large stone columns, distributed into terraces, and forming a street in the centre for processions, with walks at the sides for spectators. They are covered and surrounded with cornices, on which, for greater ornament, are erected a stone balustrade, and 138 statues of saints of both sexes, whose relics are preserved in the church, together with those of the various founders of the religious orders.

In the centre of this piazza is the famous Egyptian obelisk, the only one of its kind that has wholly escaped the ravages of barbarous hands and the injuries of time. It is of plain red granite, 113 palms high, all of a single piece; or from the base, including the pedestal and cross, 180 palms, the cross alone being 10 palms. This monument, of ancient but uncertain date, is said to have been one of two obelisks dedicated to the sun in Heliopolis, the On of Holy Writ, by Nuncorius, called also Phoron, son of Sesostris, King of Egypt, on occasion of his recovering his sight, after a blindness of ten years.—Caligula, according to Pliny, had it removed to Rome, in the third year of his reign, and set up in the Vatican church. When Constantine the Great destroyed the circus, the obelisk was left standing, and it remained neglected upwards of 1250 years, till the pontificate of Sixtus V., who was elected in 1585. At that time the obelisk was buried to the top of the base in the accumulated ruins and rubbish. Sixtus ordered it to be cleared to its foundation, and employed Fontana for the undertaking, who, on the 10th of September, 1586, with the labor of 800 men and 100 horses, removed it to its present situation, and set it up on two large blocks of granite, brought from Egypt at the same time with itself, and which serve for the pedestal, supported by a base of marble. On the angles are four metallic lions, cast from a model of Brasiano, which seem to sustain the obelisk. The same Pope dedicated it to the honor of the true God, and instead of the large metal ball that was originally on the top, he placed his own arms, consisting of three mounts and a star, above them a metal cross. The cross being injured by the lapse of time and the weather, was taken down in 1740, and being repaired, a particle of the wood of the Holy Cross was inserted into it, and various indulgences have since been granted to those who, in passing by, have saluted it with a *Pater noster* or *Ave Maria*. The removal of this obelisk to its present situation, was first contemplated by Pope Nicholas V., who intended to have it sustained upon four colossal statues of the Evangelists; but his death in 1445, prevented the execution of his design.

On the right of the obelisk is a fountain, made by Paul V. early in the seventeenth century; and on the left is another by Clement X., about the year 1671. They are both admirable works, as well for the copious supplies of water they throw up, as for their basins of the finest Egyptian granite, each cut out of one solid block. His present Holiness, Pius IX., who guards with religious care the priceless treasures of architectural and artistic genius contained in the great Cathedral, intends, we understand, to further embellish it with several admirable statues and paintings commemorative of the Vatican Council.

Thus have the Roman Pontiffs realized the ideal of Constantine. St. Peter's Cathedral excels not only the famed Temple of Solomon, but, in the judgment of the best architects, it far surpasses the most celebrated buildings of ancient or modern times, both in size and the excellency of its external and internal construction, and in the admirable works in marble, mosaic, metal and stucco with which it is adorned. The grand unity of its plan; the sacred purposes to which it is consecrated, and the hallowed rites which it witnesses; its spacious courts and vast extent, accommodating thousands

upon thousands of worshippers, and its possession of the Chair and relict of the Mighty Prince of the Apostles, make it an expressive symbol of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; whilst its deep foundations, massive walls and towering arches seem to share in the indefectibility promised to the Church which is built upon the eternal and immovable Rock of Peter.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly reached Sligo at three o'clock, p.m., on August 3, from the Eternal City, and received a most splendid and enthusiastic reception. It far surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in Sligo.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, accompanied by the Very Rev. Mgr. Moran, arrived on August 5, en route from Rome, at Kingstown by the mail steamer. His Eminence, who appeared in excellent health, was received on board the steamer by the Very Rev. Mgr. McCabe, Vicar General, and a number of clergy.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, arrived in Thurles on July 29, and received a most enthusiastic reception. The town was gaily decorated and illuminated after nightfall, and not less than between seven and eight thousand persons were present in and around the Cathedral, where his Grace addressed the people.

We have received from a local correspondent an account of a fearful occurrence in the neighbourhood of Comeragh, county Waterford. A respectable farmer named Gough, when turning a stallion into his yard for the purpose of harnessing it to a side car, was suddenly attacked by the horse, and when the unfortunate man tried to escape he was seized by the leg by the savage animal, who tore away with his teeth a large portion of the flesh. The farmer was thus completely disabled, and altogether at the mercy of the brute, which bit him and kicked him to death.—*Catholic Chronicle*, July 27th.

At the police office, in Queenstown, on the 20th ult., Detective officers Mahony and Humphreys brought up a young man and woman, who passed by the names of Ben Wyatt and Mrs. Wyatt, but whose real names were Ben Alldrid and Tilly Mathewson. Harriet Alldrid, alias Harriet Fenton, of Dublin, the wife of the male prisoner, charged him with, within the past fortnight, having married the girl in his company, and with endeavouring to proceed to America. Mrs. Alldrid deposed that she was married at the registry office, Westmoreland st., in May, 1864, to the prisoner; and up to one month ago she lived with him as his wife, and was the mother of five children, who were dead. The prisoner was employed at a respectable publishing establishment in Dublin, as fitter and engineer, and occasionally as traveler. The prisoner Alldrid, in a very excited manner, denied that the prosecutrix was his wife, and produced a certificate of marriage between himself and the young girl in his company, Miss Tilly Mathewson, of Ennisworthy. The marriage took place recently in Wexford Church, and the certificate was signed by the Rev. Mr. Peard. Alldrid was remanded, pending further inquiry. Later in the day, in consequence of a telegram sent by the Metropolitan police, respecting the prisoner, a further charge of embezzlement was laid against him.

A man named John Shaw was charged on the 30th ult. at the Dublin Southern Police-court, with having caused the death of Thomas Devlin. A quarrel took place between the two men at St. Kevin's New Church, where they were employed, and they fought. After the fight Devlin went home, but in a few hours took ill and died. The coroner subsequently held an inquest on the body of the deceased. Shaw was present in custody. It was deposed that, in the fight that took place, the deceased was knocked down by Shaw and became insensible, but that he rallied and was brought home, where he died in a few hours. Dr. Egan deposed that the skull was fractured, and that that was the cause of death. Shaw was committed to Richmond Bridewell on a charge of manslaughter.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway, arrived there by the seven p.m. train on the 2nd ult. An immense concourse of persons, including nearly all the clergy of the town and several of the gentry and merchants, thronged the platform of the terminus and congregated in a vast mass outside the Railway Hotel. On the arrival of the train, the assembled crowd burst into loud and prolonged cheering, the temperance band playing select airs. The Bishop was received with the greatest enthusiasm through the town, and was presented with an address.

The *Examiner* of the 6th ult. says:—Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop of Arundale, arrived by the afternoon train, yesterday, from Rome. His lordship, who looked in excellent health, drove immediately on his arrival to the Presbytery of the South Parish, where he received an enthusiastic ovation from a number of his former parishioners, who had assembled in anticipation of his appearance.

Rev. John H. O'Connor died at Sunday's Well, Cork, on the 5th ult., in the 32nd year of his age. He was a most accomplished young priest, and had for a time been Sacristan to the Cathedral and Chaplain to the Lunatic Asylum.

The Rev. John Condon, C.C., St. John's, Limerick, has joined the order of St. Ignatius of Loyala, and left the secular mission for the establishment of the Jesuit Fathers at Milltown Park, much to the regret of all who were acquainted with his many admirable virtues as an ecclesiastic. The Rev. gentleman is succeeded in the Curacy of St. John's, by the Rev. William Carroll, C.C., Monaghy.

There were great rejoicings at Killaloe on the 30th ult., on the return home of the Most Rev. Dr. Power. He arrived in Nenagh, by the mid-day train, where an address of welcome was presented to him by a delegation of the townspeople.

A threatening letter was lately received by the President of the Derry Catholic Working Men's Defence Association, warning him not to allow the Catholics to march on the 12th of August.

The Dundalk Democrat of the 6th ult. says:—Constable Patrick Keating has been at length promoted, and the event has given great satisfaction. He has been twenty-seven years in the force, and has always discharged his duty in a satisfactory manner. He is now in charge of Boherbuoy station.

On the morning of the 1st ult., a disused bath-house on the grounds of Mr. Migueire, M.P., Ardmanah, was searched by the police, and seven muskets and eleven bayonets, with a quantity of cartridges and bullets, were found. The house, which was formerly used as a Turkish bath, has been closed for the last two years.

Mr. King Harman, who was recently defeated for county Longford by Mr. Greville Nugent, has issued an address to the electors of Dublin. He declares himself in favor of home government and denominational education.

"Royal Irish" Constable Bruce was charged, at the Cladagh Barracks on the 1st ult., with having said that "the Emperor Napoleon may go to h—l." On a previous occasion he was fined for making use of a similar expression towards the English Premier.

The Tailors' Strike, has been at length settled through the interference of Mr. Druffit, the Secretary to the London Society. The men accept the terms of the masters, allowing machinery for certain descriptions of sewing, the men to receive half the benefit.

The majority of the Hon. Henry Power Charles, son and heir of Right Hon. Viscount and Vicountess Monk, was celebrated upon his picturesque and extensive estate of Charlville, on August 1, in a joyous and becoming manner. A splendid banquet was given at Freco to the tenants, accompanied by fireworks on a brilliant scale, and a country ball after the most approved and thoroughly enjoyable fashion.

A gallant act of heroism was performed on July 29, at Queenstown, by a young lady. At a bathing shed for the accommodation of ladies, amongst other visitors were Mrs. Jack and Miss Cummins, of Queenstown. While the latter lady was engaged at her toilette she heard the screams of a person drowning. With remarkable courage she plunged into the water and swam to Mrs. Jack, who had been carried by the tide beyond her depth. Miss Cummins, with cool heroism, laid hold of the sinking lady and brought her ashore.

A communication in the *Cork Constitution* of a late date says:—The rapidity with which the crops have ripened within the last few days is the subject of general remark. The wheat crop has, as it were, rushed into ripeness, and the oat crop also. The effect of this on the latter crop is anything but beneficial, and some general showers to swell the grain would be a great boon to the farmer. However, all things considered, the present harvest exceeds those of several years past by marked superiority.

In the British House of Commons, on the 29th ult., on the vote of £2,000 for encouraging the cultivation of flax in Ireland, Mr. Monck, the member for Gloucester, objected, and the Secretary to the Treasury said that the vote last year was £3,000, and that the Government intended to decrease it by £1,000 a year until it was wholly extinguished. Mr. Alderman Lusk was delighted to hear that no more public money was to be spent on Irish flax. The vote was then agreed to.

The *Anglo Celt*, of August 6, says:—It becomes our very sad duty to record the death of Miss Kate Hague, youngest beloved daughter of William Hague, Esq., J.P., Brook Vale, Cavan. The melancholy event took place on Saturday last, 30th ult., after a tedious illness, which she bore with the resignation and calmness of a true and pious Christian. The deceased young lady, who had just attained her 23rd year, was universally beloved for her amiability, gentleness, and great piety.

A child aged three years named Eliza McSweney, was knocked down on the evening of the 2d ult., in Great Britain street, Dublin, by a horse and van. The injured child was at once brought to Jervis street Hospital, where she died in a very short time. Laurence Hayes, the driver of the vehicle, voluntarily gave himself up to the police, but was acquitted of all blame by the coroner's jury.

It is said that the potato blight has manifested itself rather extensively in the County of Mayo. Its appearance at this late period, however, is not generally followed by any serious results to the tuber. Its ravages are generally confined to the stalk, and do not seriously affect the potato itself.

James O'Connor and Michael Belcher, journeymen tailors, convicted of conspiracy and intimidation in connection with the tailors' strike, were sentenced on the 2d ult., the former to two years imprisonment and the latter to eighteen months; Judge Keogh remarking that he looked on O'Connor as the head and front of the movement, which had produced so much trouble, disturbance and loss in the city.

A correspondent, writing from Sligo on the 2d ult.:—There are a number of young rowdy "Orange-men" in this town, who walk about in groups especially on a Sunday night, evidently for the purpose of irritating those who do not agree with them in politics. On Sunday night, as is often the case, a party of those came into collision with three other men and a fight ensued in which one of the Orange party John Boyd, received a good beating. The police arrested three men on the charge of being concerned in the affair.

A telegram from Wexford states that the vicinity of Blackwater was visited with a severe thunderstorm during the week ending 6th. Trees were riven in the centre, and a house was thrown down. A rick of hay at Ballyroodan and a stack of oats at Kellish were burnt; three horses and several sheep were killed. Many other casualties in the district have been reported as resulting from the storm, which was of short duration only.

The Registrar-General has issued a brief abstract of agricultural statistics, which give a very satisfactory account of the condition of the country. There is an increase of 2,616 in the number of horses, compared with last year, 67,640 in the number of cattle, 367,468 in the number of pigs, while sheep have decreased 306,099. The net result for the year is an increase of 589,812. In the aggregate value of the stock. The present total is 35,553,404, being 2,784,369, in advance of the corresponding total for 1861. In cattle and pigs the main increase has occurred—the value of the former being 439,000 and that of the latter 460,000, in excess of last year's return.

The Wicklow Town Commissioners are taking action to provide an increased supply of water for the town, the present supply being inadequate. A committee has been appointed which will meet every week, and report to the whole board the best plan to be adopted for the improvement of the water supply, which would increase the value of house property in the town by at least 20 per cent, and confer a great benefit on the inhabitants generally. The Town Commissioners have a surplus income of £500 a year, which they are under obligation to expend for the benefit of the inhabitants, and by allocating a portion of that amount for the water supply they could obtain an ample supply for the town without having to impose any toll on the inhabitants.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—A demonstration in honour of Archbishop McHale was held to-night. A number of bands, accompanied by 200 men carrying torches, and followed by crowds of people, assembled opposite his hotel in Dominick-street, and played "God Save Ireland" and other national airs. There was a green flag with an Irish harp, suspended from the window of the hotel. The bands afterwards paraded the streets playing the "Marsellaise," "Garry-Owen," and other popular tunes. All went off quietly.

A farmer named John Gough, residing near Dungan, left his house on Sunday evening, July 31, for the purpose of bringing in a horse off a field, as he intended to come to Waterford with butter, early on the following morning. After being away for a considerable time, a member of his family went to ascertain the cause of his delay, when, awful to relate, Gough was seen on the ground with his skull smashed in, and his face and all the upper portion of his body and hands frightfully mutilated. The horse, on seeing the man approach, also made an attack on him, and he, too, no doubt, would have shared the awful fate of Gough, only for the timely assistance rendered him by some men who happened to come up just then, and who succeeded in driving the savage animal off the ground with stones. On examining Gough, it was found that life was extinct some time. They then procured a door and had the mangled remains of the unfortunate young man conveyed home. The horse has, we understand, been shot by the constabulary.—*Waterford Citizen*.

The *Down Recorder* says:—The crops are rapidly approaching maturity, and the reaping machine is busy at work. The intense heat is, perhaps, ripening the crops too quickly, but all, without exception, give promise of an abundant return. Rain will very

soon be called for on account of turnip and grass lands.

A bailiff named John Gallagher, who was employed on Colonel Forde's estate, Senforde, county Down, was murdered on Friday evening, 29th ult. The unfortunate man was returning, between six and seven o'clock, and as he was walking through the demesne a pistol was discharged at him, with fatal effect, the contents lodging in the brain. It is said that he was robbed of £13; when found, however, he had four notes, six shillings, and his watch upon his person. At the inquest, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Another investigation is likely to be held. John Gregory, gate-keeper of Col. Forde, has since been arrested in connexion with the outrage.

At the Antrim County Assizes, lately, before Baron Fitzgerald, an action was brought by Marie Louise Clara de Beauval de Rouault, a widow residing in Paris, to recover a sum of £320, which was obtained from her by the defendant, Etienne Stanislaus Don Levi, on the representation that he was the Prince of Ulster, and was the legal heir to extensive properties in Down and Antrim, including one-half Belfast and the town of Downpatrick. The defendant appeared in court and stated that his papers were all historic, and he merely promised he would repay the money when he came into possession of his estates. He produced a pamphlet and newspaper, which he said would prove his claims to the properties in Antrim and Down. His lordship charged the jury, in the course of which he stated that if Don Levi could show no better title to the ownership of the estates he claimed in Antrim and Down than the authority of the "Annals of the Four Masters," it would be a long time before he would ever get possession of them. The jury, without leaving their box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

On Monday, July 25, Mr. Carroll, of Corbally, whilst on his return from the fair of the Bridge, was sitting on his own horse side saddle ways. A friend having come up behind him with his car and creel to speak, he pulled the reins, which were only loose on the horse's head, and they gave with him, by which means poor Carroll lost his balance and fell back on the creel and broke his spine, from the effects of which he died next day. The accident had nothing to do with intoxication, as he was perfectly sober at the time. He has left a wife and four children to lament his death.

On Thursday, July 28, as Mr. Pierce Ryan, of Moneygall, was passing through Toomevara, he was thrown off his car. He was carried home, and Dr. Walsh of CloghJordan, was soon in attendance, and found Mr. Ryan laboring under dislocation of the hip joint, which was soon reduced, and the patient is going on well.

The great exhibition in connection with the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, opened at Ballinasloe on the 3rd ult. The display in every department was magnificent, and when a prize was won, it was not won easily. The Roscommon sheep, which for size, shape, and symmetry, have no equal, formed a striking feature in the show. The Croker Challenge Cup for the best stallion, which last year, at the Prince Royal Show and at the great National Horse Show in Dublin, was won by Robin, the property of Francis H. Power, Esq., Mullow, has fallen on this occasion to Tom King, a thorough bred stallion belonging to Wm. St. George, Esq., county Galway. The Pardon Challenge Cup for the best short-horn bull was awarded to Mr. Chaloner for his beautiful short-horn roan bull Sovereign, which has yielded for the last three years the terror of the show-yard.

IRELAND AND FRANCE.—The *London Spectator*, commenting on the Irish manifestations of sympathy with France, observes:—

It is a singular fact that the defeat of the Irishry in 1699 was the means of winning for Ireland a distinguished reputation in Europe. Up to that time the Irish were despised as a horde of brutal and cowardly savages, and even their French allies, who came to fight in the cause of James, the politic Avauz and the cordly Lauzun, spoke of the native troops with loathing and contempt. Sarsfield redeemed the name of his country; he won the admiration of France and the unwilling respect of England. When he embarked with twenty thousand Irish soldiers for France, leaving behind him the violated Treaty of Limerick, he laid the foundations of a long and glorious connection between Ireland and France. Those banished soldiers were the founders of the Irish Brigade, and they soon made their names known in the military history of Europe. Lord Clare's Dragoons more than once turned the tide of battle in the wars of the eighteenth century; and at Fontenoy the desperate valor of the Irish beat back the stubborn columns of England. A ballad, affectionately familiar to Ireland, tells us how,

"On far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade,
Lie the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade."

And the boast is true. The records of the French War Office show that, during the first half of the eighteenth century, ending five years after the day of Fontenoy, four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen died in the French service, and that during the last half of the century one hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen fell in battle under the banners of France. The penal laws forbade the emigration of Irishmen to France, and many were banished for recruiting; but still the "Wild Geese," as the exiles were called, continued to escape. Through the same period the colleges of the Jesuits were filled with Irish students, and it would be easy to trace the grave consequences that flowed from the seemingly unimportant fact that a young named Daniel O'Connell was educated at St. Omer. These relations have never been forgotten in Ireland, and the peasantry still feel pride in the stirring ballads that record the achievements of the Brigade. What is, perhaps, equally significant, is the gratitude that is felt by all Catholic Ireland for the social equality that France has ever yielded to a race long despised and down-trodden in England. A speaker at the open-air meeting in Cork said, "France received us as friends and brothers; she recognised our chiefs as nobility, and her proudest nobles were willing to ally themselves with the Irish chieftains, mixing French with Celtic blood. We repaid them, by pouring out our blood in defence of France and her glory." This social sympathy is at the bottom of the present passionate ardor of Catholic Ireland in the French cause, and prompts the cheers which greet the name of "MacMahon," the descendant of one of the "Wild Geese," who commands the armies of France.

The *London Times* inshes itself into a fury over the Irish manifestations of sympathy with France. Concluding a frothy leader on the subject in its issue of August 1, it says:—

The desire to cast a slur upon England was undoubtedly the leading motive in the recent noisy demonstration, but some account must also be taken of the traditional sympathy which has bound France to Ireland. This sympathy perhaps aided by the community of Celtic origin, dates from the close of the seventeenth century, when the Irish, under color of maintaining the sovereignty of James II., rose to assert their national independence. The interference of Louis XIV., led to the final absorption of the remaining Irish troops into the army of France. Such was the origin of the Irish Brigade, which for a century was associated with the most brilliant exploits of the Bourbons, with the defeat of families and the victory of Fontenoy. When

the Bourbons fell, the Republic found herself in insupportable feud with England, and the efforts of Ireland to win independence at the close of the last century were seconded by the expedition of Hoche, which a fortunate storm drove from Bantry Bay, and by the more disastrous invasion of Humbert. Trifling and vain as were these instalments of assistance, they are remembered as evidences of good will by the Irish peasantry, and they probably prompted numbers of Irishmen to take service in the armies of the First Empire. When Ireland caught the infection of revolution in 1848, it was from France that she sought aid, and was met with eloquent welcome, but nothing more substantial, by Lamartine. Since that time there has been no approximation of ideas between the peoples of France and Ireland, if it were not in 1859, when the Irish were aroused to share in MacMahon's triumph at Magenta. Latterly the sympathies of the Irish Nationalists and revolutionary spirits have been rather turned across the Atlantic, and in the late ebullition of sympathy for France there is probably no permanence and reality. The address presented at Sandymount declared that Ireland and France were "inseparably allied." Few Irishmen seriously believe anything of the kind. It is natural enough that the Catholic and Celtic population of Ireland should have little appreciation of Teutonic and Protestant Germany; but there are, perhaps, almost as few practical interests in common between the French and Irish nations as between any two countries in Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—Gossip, like the Parisians, constant to little, nor constant to that little long, must fly from the thoughts of war which occupied it so lately, and take up the theme which interests our feeble friends on this side of the Channel at present. This is the recent Irish demonstrations in favour of France. I say friends, for it is a fact well known by any one acquainted with French feelings, that while England is far from being liked by Frenchmen, whatever they may pretend to the contrary, Ireland is looked on by them with a friendly eye, and has all their sympathy in its supposed struggle with England for its rights. The late demonstration has added another link to this chain of friendship, and the news of the favourable feeling in Ireland towards them has been the more joyfully received by Frenchmen at this time, the more bitterly the unwished-for interference, almost amounting to dictation, of England has been lately felt. An Irish medical gentleman, residing not a hundred miles from Ravensdale, in the county Louth, and now in Paris, only waiting for the first telegram from the seat of war announcing the commencement of a great battle, to run down to the field and assist his poor suffering fellow creatures, whether Catholic or Protestant, with that tenderness and skill which he has so honourably displayed in his own country, has heard from friends at home that the Catholic clergy encourage their flocks in their sympathy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAND SOLEMNITY IN A CAPUCHIN MONASTERY IN NORTH WALES.—The Franciscan Capuchin Monastery at Pant-Asaph, Holywell, North Wales, founded by the Earl of Denbigh, and beyond doubt the largest Roman Catholic establishment in England, was this week the scene of most unusual and magnificent feasts, which drew to this secluded and mountainous district several hundreds from the large manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Chester, and other places. The occasion was the anniversary of the dedication of Saint Mary of Angels, or Portiuncula, which was performed with magnificent and imposing ceremony. The first vespers were sung in the convent church at four o'clock on Monday, the Rev. Father Guardian officiating. After a sermon by the Rev. James McSweney, S.J., of the neighboring Roman Catholic College of St. Beuno's, Tremeirchion, on the history and conditions of the indulgence of Portiuncula, which is attached to this feast, the relic of St. Francis of Assisi was carried in solemn procession round the outer enclosure of the convent, a large congregation devoutly following. It was dark before the throng to the confessional had ceased, but only to recommence the next morning at an early hour. Masses followed each other in succession from six to half-past nine a.m., and no less than three hundred received the Communion, in addition to whom a vast number went to Communion in the neighboring parish of Holywell. The same morning High Mass commenced at 10.30 a.m., and after the gospel the Rev. Francis Eden, M.A., of St. Patrick's, Liverpool, gave an able discourse on the missions of Christ's Church to the world, and concluded with a fervid appeal to the numerous congregation on behalf of Pant-Asaph, and the work they were pursuing with so generous a self-devotion in that locality. At the end of the sermon Brother Rudolph publicly made his profession in the hands of the Very Rev. Father Guardian. Shortly after the mass the fathers entertained their numerous guests and benefactors in the refectory. But few toasts were proposed. The Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, who presided, spoke of the deep interest he had all along taken in the progress of the community to which he had at all times given such a warm support. The Earl and Lady Denbigh, the Duke of Devonshire, of Paris, and the Rev. Fathers Mann and Panning, were present. The solemnities closed with vespers and benediction of the B. Sacrament. The weather was most favourable, and the steamer running conveniently both days between Holywell and Liverpool, the lodgings-houses in the town and neighbourhood were crowded.—*Liverpool Daily Post, Aug. 5th.*

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, BART.—This distinguished jurist and advocate has just died, at the age of 87. He had been for many years one of the principal judges of England, as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, from which post he retired in 1866 on account of his great age. He was a moderate Tory in politics, and acted as Attorney-General in 1834, and again in 1841 under Sir Robert Peel. He was a man of eminent attainments, and when he was at the bar, before his promotion to the bench, he had a very large private practice. He had little political weight as a statesman or politician, though he was a member of Parliament for a few years. His brother, General Pollock, was eminent in the campaigns of India, particularly in the Afghan campaign. In person the Chief Baron was tall and stately, very courteous in manners, and in character equally estimable and amiable. He leaves a large family, and several of his sons have achieved a distinction worthy of his sire.

THE PEAL OF BELLS AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.—On Sunday morning next the magnificent peal of eight bells, which have been placed in the tower of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, Salisbury-street, during the past week, will be rung for the first time. More than ordinary interest attaches to the event, for, as we have already stated, the bells are the first full peal which have been placed in any Roman Catholic Church in Liverpool since the Reformation. The Rev. Father Clare, S.J., of London—a preacher of great reputation—will deliver a discourse both morning and evening in the church, and on each occasion a collection will be made in aid of the cost of the bells. They were purchased for £500, at the celebrated establishment of Messrs. John Murphy and Son, Thomas-street, Dublin.—*Liverpool Daily Post, Aug. 5th.*

Another submarine cable has been successfully laid between France and England.

The Admiralty has postponed until the war is ended, the sale of surplus naval stores. A strong squadron of British iron-clads is anchored off the Nore, with fires banked.

The strike among the iron operatives in Fifeshire, Scotland, has turned out a failure, owing to sensible men returning to their work.

The monument to King Robert the Bruce, which is to be erected in Edinburgh will represent the King in chain armor, standing on a rock pedestal. The statue will be in bronze ten feet in height; the pedestal grey granite, twelve feet high.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon making some valuable additions to the iron-clad navy, and have called upon the leading ship-building firms in the United Kingdom to tender for the construction of four vessels of the Scourge class. It is also intended to build two other ships similar to the *Cerberus*.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has reason to believe that even if the war now being waged on the Continent has an early termination, the Flying Squadron which was to have left England in October, will not now be despatched. Public confidence has received a shock, and cannot be easily restored.

A large force of non-commissioned officers and sappers of the Royal Engineers are now employed at Chatham in throwing up various kinds of field works, and in the construction of batteries and magazines, preparatory to some extensive field operations which are shortly expected to be carried out, in which the troops of the garrison will take part.

The London Correspondent of the *Dublin Express* says:—I believe that Mr. Bright has now permanently insisted that he should be allowed to resign. The right honorable gentleman placed his resignation in Mr. Gladstone's hands many months ago, but he was persuaded to withdraw it until, at least the Land and Education Bill had been passed. Mr. Bright, feeling that he had a large share in the preparation of these measures, thought it right to give the Government whatever aid might be derived from his name in passing these bills; but, in consequence of the turn which events had taken, the right honorable gentleman declares that he can no longer be responsible for a policy which he has no share in initiating or directing. The vote of £2,000,000 for an increase of the defence, is, it is said, believed to be the immediate cause which led the right honorable gentleman to take this step.

A considerable number of the 18-ton 400-pounder muzzle loading guns have been forwarded from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the service of ships fitted out at Chatham and other ports, and the Military Store Department is now busily engaged in the preparation for shipment of warlike munitions for Malta, Gibraltar, and other foreign stations. Of the 9-pounder muzzle loading guns now in store a large number are being fitted with steel tubes and rifled on the plan of Mr. Henry. In the carriage department the workmen are employed overtime, an immediate demand existing for iron gun carriages, especially for the naval services.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY STRENGTH.—It is of importance to understand what the effective force at the disposal of Great Britain is in the event of her active participation in the Continental war. The array will not inspire any great respect for the provident sagacity of the Government, who, in their desire to obtain a surplus to dazzle the eyes of the nation, have reduced the army to a most attenuated condition, and left the country without any resource to fall back upon in case of such an emergency as may any day arise. We understand that the answer of the Commander-in-Chief, when asked as to our disposable force for the occupation of Belgium, should such a proceeding be resolved upon, was that he had not a single regiment to spare out of the United Kingdom. This fact is not reassuring to the nation. It will, probably, think Mr. Lowe's well-stuffed budget has been too dearly bought, at the risk of national humiliation. A London paper gives the following details as to the available troops in Great Britain at present:—

As far as we can discover from careful examination of the last Army List it would appear that our force stands somewhat as follows:—

Cavalry.—In England and Scotland there are three regiments of Guards and 13 of the line, and in Ireland six regiments of the line, making a total of 22 cavalry regiments.

Artillery (Horse and Field).—In England and Scotland about four brigades; in Ireland one; total artillery, five brigades.

Infantry.—In England and Scotland, seven battalions of Guards, 44 battalions of the line; in Ireland, 17 battalions of the line; total infantry regiments, 68.

If we desire to arrive at the numerical strength we must turn to the army estimates, where we find that the effective strength of the cavalry regiments averages, for the Guards 343 rank and file, and for the line 407. If we take about 400 as the maximum strength per regiment we shall be outside the mark, and this gives us 8,800; or if we say 10,000 we shall certainly be estimating our cavalry force above rather than below its strength. For the artillery we have 917 for each brigade of horse artillery, and 1,300 for each field brigade, giving 4,434, or say at the outside 5,000, as our field artillery strength. The Guards muster 750 per battalion—5,254; the infantry battalions are mostly only 500 strong each, a few are 650, and one or two 800 strong. They may be taken all round as 500 strong, and this will give a higher figure than is due to their effective strength; the total infantry force by this calculation, exclusive of the Guards is 30,500. Add the Guards, and we have 35,754, or say 36,000 men. Thus our total regular force at the outside calculation is: cavalry, 10,000; horse and field artillery, 5,000; infantry, 36,000; total, 51,000. No military man needs be told that at least 20 per cent. of this force may be deducted as practically ineffective, leaving only about 40,000 men of all arms. The large cadres in which this force is distributed would go far to relieve our uncasefulness if we could point to any efficient or sufficient reserve from which it could be recruited. Unfortunately our reserves do not as yet practically exist. The first army reserve is, on paper, only 3,000 strong. The militia reserve is 20,000 strong, but this force is available only in the event of invasion or imminent danger thereof; and it is always well to remember that if added to the regular army it must be deducted from the militia.—*Dublin Evening Express.*

ENGLAND'S DEFENCES AGAINST INVASION.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes: Those who are firmly convinced of the security of this country from invasion have always advanced as one of their strongest arguments that it would be impossible for our neighbours to prepare a flotilla to carry troops to our shores without our being ready for its reception. This argument has been so often and so loudly advanced that many accept it without inquiry and without investigation. Yet how do the facts bear out this theory? We now know that for the last two months flotillas have been in a state of secret preparation at several harbours within a few hours' sail of our southern coasts, that troops have been equipped to place on board the fitted transports, and that large supplies have been drawn from our own country, to make them ready for action. A few individuals may have suspected what was being done, but that our Government reposed in happy ignorance of any such preparations is confessed by Lord Granville's statement, that when he took over the seals, the Foreign Office believed that there was not a cloud on the political horizon of Europe. It must, therefore, be acknowledged that without our having any official knowledge of the fact about 100,000 fighting men could in a few hours be landed on our coast.

ENGLISH FISHERIES AND THE WAR.—The present

year will prove a disastrous one to the herring trade. The harvest promised to be exceptionally good, but the outbreak of war has sealed the Prussian ports; and even were they open, the demand would be next to nothing while so much of the German population is massed on the Rhine. Holland, fishing for herself, is no longer a purchaser; and the home markets, from being glutted, will speedily stagnate. In London herrings have this year been disposed of wholesale at one shilling the barrel; and the fish-curers are suffering heavily from consignments which do not repay the cost of carriage. It is these persons who will bear the first loss, as their engagements with the catchers have been made (according to custom) a year in advance. But the catchers themselves are already sharing the misfortune of the consumers. Last year's bargains are threatening to be repudiated, while fresh ones for the next are not being made. In Wick alone upwards of five thousand fishermen are returning to their homes destitute.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

A HIST TO POLICE OFFICERS.—The Lord Chief Justice of England, while conducting a trial for treason felony a few days ago, gave the following list of sound advice to police officers, some of whom are in the habit of interrogating prisoners before and after arrest with the view of eliciting information that may be subsequently used against them at the trial. The witness in this case, a detective in the English Police Force, had made up his mind from the moment he set eyes on the prisoner to arrest him, but, through extra officiousness and over-zeal, had asked him a number of questions. The Lord Chief Justice.—Had you made up your mind from the beginning to take him into custody before you asked him those questions? Witness replied that he had. The Lord Chief Justice, speaking with marked emphasis.—Then you had no business to ask questions of a man as to whom you had that intention. A Judge cannot do it; a Magistrate cannot do it; a Jury cannot do it. If you ask a man questions with an honest intention to elicit the truth, and to ascertain whether there are any grounds for apprehending him, that is a totally different thing; but with a foregone intention to arrest him, to ask questions for the main purpose of getting anything out of him that may be afterwards used against him is a very improper proceeding. It is not part of our law to interrogate a man whom it is intended to apprehend, and if there is to be any interrogation it should be done under very different circumstances. The Lord Chief Justice.—Did you know who he was? Witness.—I did. The Lord Chief Justice.—Then why did you ask him his name? Witness.—I wanted to get it from himself. The Lord Chief Justice.—You knew who he was and meant to apprehend him, I suppose. [To the Bar.] I have always, since I had the honour of a seat on the Bench, set my face against police-officers who intend from the first to take a man into custody, putting subtle questions to him in order to get out of him what they can. It is no part of our system of criminal procedure.—Whether ours is better than the foreign system I express no opinion.—A person being apprehended ought to be interrogated if at all, before proper authority.

UNITED STATES.

Archbishop McCloskey reached home by the Pacific steamer on Monday morning. As soon as the vessel reached the wharf he was cordially welcomed by a numerous delegation of the Catholic clergy and laity. The Archbishop acknowledged their kindness, in a few well chosen words, and expressed his happiness at being once more home among his own people.

Bishop Williams received a magnificent gift from the wealthy Catholics of Boston a few days since. The gift was made up privately and by subscription. The entire sum must have reached \$10,000 or \$15,000.

Bishop Conroy, of the Diocese of Albany, has reached home from the Ecumenical Council, and was welcomed by a large concourse of people.

It has been estimated that the amount of property destroyed by fire in the United States last month exceeds by more than \$5,000,000 the losses for the same month last year.

Pennsylvania has produced 28,000,000 barrels of petroleum in ten years; a larger quantity has been brought from the bowels of the earth during the last year than was brought forward in the height of the "oil fever."

A young lady named O'Donnell recently sacrificed her life at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., in the effort to save her two little brothers, who had gone out to bath and were drowning. Her body was subsequently found in the bed of the river with an arm tightly clasped round each of the brothers.

The work of building the new International Bridge across the Niagara River is being pushed forward by the contractors as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Three of the caissons have been sunk, and two abutments completed. Each caisson is filled with five feet of concrete, capped with blocks of stone, a ton weight. The mason work will rise above the water level to a height of twenty feet.

A part of the charter members of a synagogue in Baltimore have brought a suit to eject the officers of the institution, because females have been allowed to sing in the choir. The complainants insist and charge that this innovation is an infraction in an essential particular of the doctrines and traditions of their church, which prohibits females from taking such part in its rites and ceremonies, and as such it is an unauthorized and unlawful alteration and corruption, sought to be introduced into the present form of worship, rites and ceremonies of their church. It is also complained that the chazan, or preacher, is "progressive;" and has from time to time preached doctrines which are not in accordance with the doctrines and traditions of the Orthodox German Jews, but he has also from time to time introduced important and unauthorized changes, in the ancient form of worship by the omission of certain essential parts of the service, and the addition of others not customary or allowable. The mixed choir question will give the women's rights advocates a new scheme for agitation.

The *Catholic Telegraph*, in an article on "American Christianity," says: "It is the duty of every Catholic having means and opportunity, to aid in supporting the Catholic press. It is alleged shortcomings, its lack of culture, its scanty chronicle, or omission of news of the day, its defective or unsatisfactory treatment of matters political, or purely social, or simply worldly—all this is beside the question. We may grant it all, or deny it all. The obligation of the Catholic still remains the same.—It is true enough that the sectarian or political press may not appeal to a man's conscience for support or favor, because it is the exponent of his religious or party opinions; but the claims of the Catholic press on Catholics rest on a different and higher ground. It claims their countenance and aid, because it is engaged in the defense and teaching of the faith for which they are bound; if needs be, even to lay down their lives."

Connecticut has only nine pin factories in the entire State, while there are ten-pin factories in one ward of New York.

A Boston clergyman complains that his people clasp their hands so fervently in prayer that they don't have any luck getting them open when the deacon comes around with the scriper.

The True Witness

AND

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1870.

Friday, 2—St. Stephen, C.
Saturday, 3—St. Margaret, V.
Sunday, 4—Thirtieth after Pentecost.
Monday, 5—St. Laurence Justian, B. C.
Tuesday, 6—Seven Brothers, M.M.
Wednesday, 7—St. Alexis, C.
Thursday, 8—Nativity of the B. V. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We frankly confess that from the confused jumble of telegraphic messages by cable, we are unable to construct any clear or connected story of the proceedings during the past week of the contending forces of France and Prussia. One thing seems certain; that the Prussians are steadily advancing towards Paris; and that the French, gallantly contesting every foot of ground, are falling back upon the capital, in the vicinity of which the great and decisive battle of the war will have to be fought. In spite of their reverses the tone of the French press is bold and defiant as ever; nor, so it is said, will any propositions for peace be entertained, till the soil of France be purged of the foreigner. This may be no vain boast after all; for the condition of France is by no means desperate, by no means so gloomy as it was on that awful Sunday afternoon of September 1792, when Dumourier with some twenty-five thousand badly organised soldiers interposed betwixt Paris and the Prussian army at Verdun. Then a Danton arose, and by his burning words inflamed the hearts of the people, who in turn rushed forth, and in their demoniac fury saved the country from the external danger with which it was menaced. "Il nous faut de l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace, et la France est sauvée," were the words of the terrible tribune; and France and Frenchmen have never been lacking in *l'audace*. With Paris—and behind Paris all France armed—in their front, the Prussian army, in spite of the valor and discipline of its soldiers, and the skill of its leaders, may well receive a check; and a check, distant as it is from its base, and with its communications menaced by a hostile population, followed by a retreat would be ruinous to the Prussian army. It will be no easy matter to conquer France, and that the Prussians may yet learn to their cost. The danger to France is not external, but internal; it is to be feared that the old revolutionary fury may again burst out, and that persuaded of the imbecility of their rulers, or political guides, the French people may again undertake to save France. As to Louis Napoleon he is morally and politically dead; no one troubles his head about him, and indeed it is hardly known where he is. We give below the latest telegrams as they are transmitted to us, and which we copy from the columns of our morning contemporaries:—

LONDON, August 27.—On Tuesday evening at the headquarters of the Prussian army were at Bar le Duc. The advance had reached a point about midway between Chalons and Epernay. The march on Paris is to be conducted leisurely by the Prussians, as no further opposition is anticipated. There is authority for saying the fortifications of Paris, unless manned by at least 300,000 men, are worthless.

A cable special to the *Herald*, dated London, Aug. 26, says:—The special correspondent at Bar le Duc writes that Bazaine is surrounded in Metz by the Prussians, and it is expected that he will be compelled to capitulate, his troops being short of provisions.

A *Tribune* special, dated London, Aug. 26, says the best information about Bazaine's army, which a German officer's telegram now proves to be shut up in Metz, makes his strength about 60,000. MacMahon's cannot exceed 40,000 really good troops, the remainder being raw. The Prussian force left at Metz, or within supporting distance, is computed at 253,000, after deducting 100,000 sent to reinforce the Crown Prince.

LONDON, 10 p.m., Aug. 26.—The Prussian cavalry is reported at Danlevant, St. Remy, Brienne, Landres, and Chateauthierry. The latter is fifty miles from Paris.

The *Siecle* contemplating the probability of a bombardment, urgently recommends the removal of pictures from the galleries of the Ourre and the books from the Imperial Library.

PARIS, August 27.—The King and Crown Prince are moving on the city by way of Marne and Aube. They commit fearful pillage and unheard of outrages as they move along.

According to French reports, Luneville is so filled with Prussian wounded that 3,000 are left unsheltered in the streets.

A London special last night says it is fancied the Crown Prince is marching on Paris with 150,000 men, if so, Trochu with at least an equal number can defend Paris long enough to give MacMahon and Bazaine time to do their work in the rear. It is understood that a new French army of 150,000 veteran troops is forming at Lyons, and that if the Prussians are defeated their reserves do not exceed 300,000 men. All that is certain is that the struggle near at hand will be a desperate and dreadful one; it involves everything; no well informed person now anticipates anything but a long and exhaustive war.

PARIS (midnight), August 26th.—The following news is made public at the office of the Minister of the Interior:—"The Prussians are passing through Nancy, going towards Chalons. The siege of Toul has been abandoned, owing to the vigorous resistance made by the garrison. The Prussian scouts have cut the railway at Lamouilly between Montmedy and Mezieres. This body was repulsed by French sharpshooters, and the road repaired. The Prussians who were at St. Enay are now falling back upon Dun, several miles further south.

LONDON, August 27th.—Bourges, the Capital of the Department of Cher, is fortifying. It is said the Emperor and members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif will go thither. The right wing of the French army has already taken that direction.

PARIS, August 27th.—It is reported that Government is preparing a note to be addressed to its representatives abroad, announcing that France will prosecute the war to the last extremity, and no prospects looking to peace will be entertained, so long as the enemy is on French soil.

PARIS, Aug. 27th.—One of the city journals this evening has a remarkable editorial, from which the following are extracts:—

Next to the news of the near approach of the Prussians to the walls of Paris, that which most occupies the public mind is the possibility of an open rupture between the Government and Gen. Trochu. It is reported that the Empress demanded the dismissal of Gen. Trochu from his position as Governor of Paris, but no one can affirm anything positive. It is nevertheless true that a person has been permitted to express carelessly the opinion that Trochu, in presence of the Empress, had been asked to retire.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—On Thursday, at Epernay, the National Guard repulsed a Prussian force.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Palikao announced that 10,000 Prussians attacked Verdun and were repulsed with heavy loss, and gave particulars as already telegraphed.

The *Journal of France* says we learn the army of Prince Royal is to march on Paris.

The King of Prussia held at Pont a Mousson a council of war composed of the Generals and Princes commanding the Prussian forces. The advice of all was to remain in the territory conquered, fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris. The Prince Royal slept the night before at the Chalons prefecture.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The following official dispatch is dated Bar-le-Duc, Friday night.—The Garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning.

The Prussians captured 20 guns, and 17 French officers and 850 soldiers. Two battalions of Garde Mobile were annihilated by Prussian cavalry. The Prussians had one officer severely, and three troopers slightly wounded.

It is reported that a battle occurred yesterday near Rheims heavy cannonading was heard but no particulars have been received. The engagement was probably between the forces of MacMahon and Prince Frederick Charles.

A late copy of the *Journal of Nancy* draws a doleful picture of the calamities accompanying and to succeed the Prussian invasion.

The following official intelligence is made public 10,000 Prussians under the Crown Prince of Saxony attacked Verdun at 9 this morning. After three hours hard fighting, during which 300 shells were thrown into the city the Prussians were repulsed with considerable loss. The enemy fired on an ambulance train. Our loss was 12 killed and 5 wounded. The Prussians are falling back on St. Dizier. Large bodies of infantry are passing through Lunerville and Bayou.

The *Gaulais* says the Prussian administration of the conquered Provinces is tyrannical. One hundred thousand of the Prussians have been killed and wounded since the war commenced.

The *Opinions National* says: The German journals, and those of Belgium have asserted that the Landwehr are not yet in the field, with the exception of artillery.

TOULON, August 28.—A frigate has gone to cruise in Roman waters as a precaution against Garibaldi.

ARLON, 29 via BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—The Prussians are making a flank movement on McMahon in the same manner as they did on Bazaine. This is the situation of the armies. McMahon, as I told you already, occupies a line from Rethel to Stenay, leaving Mezieres, Sedan and Montmedy, with the Belgian boundary, behind. The Prussians who were marching on to Paris deployed from Stenay to Troves, having changed their direction. Instead of going west, they are going north, their troops around Troves march in the direction of Romilly, those around Chalons in that of Suippes and those which were between Stenay and Varennes on the direction of Rethel by Grandpre and Vouchers, while a strong force is at Dun observing the left of McMahon's force at Stenay. Meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Lunerville and Joinville to St. Dizier, where the headquarters of the King were reported to be yesterday. The manifest intention of the Prussians is to destroy McMahon as they destroyed Bazaine, and then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will certainly be fought before many days between Rethel and Montmedy. Do not believe in the despatch from Rethel this morning saying that Marshal McMahon and Marshal Bazaine are in communication.

General Trochu has issued a proclamation ordering all strangers, natives of countries now at war with France and not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the Department of the Seine within three days.

THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

For many years, ever since the great fire of 1852, the large and important diocese of Montreal has been without a Cathedral worthy of the name. This want will, however, soon be supplied, for on Sunday last, at half-past three in the afternoon, took place the grand ceremony, announced in our last, of laying the Corner stone of a church, which it is to be hoped will be worthy of the diocese, and a lasting monument of the zeal and piety of its faithful.

At about 3.30 p.m. the Procession, headed by a band of music, moved slowly from the front of the Episcopal residence towards the site of the new Cathedral. An immense concourse of our citizens occupied the vacant space, and took a lively interest in the day's proceedings. On the ground a temporary pulpit had been erected, from which two short, but most appropriate addresses were delivered; one in French by the Bishop of Montreal, the other in English by the Rev. M. Lonergan, of Hochelaga; after which the usual religious ceremonies of blessing the stone, and laying it in its place, were proceeded with.

Assisted by the Venerable Father Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Mgr. Bourget slowly moved through the ranks of the crowd to the spot where the stone was lying. The solemn prayers of the Church were offered up to Him whose dwelling place is the heaven of heavens, that He would deign to be present with His servants in the temple that they proposed erecting for His worship, and in honor of the illustrious Saint James the Apostle.—The Litanies were then intoned, and the usual rites of the Church on such occasions were duly celebrated, and after a benediction from the Bishop; the assembled multitudes dispersed, hoping and trusting that ere many years be passed, they might enjoy the privilege of witnessing the Consecration of the Cathedral of Montreal, and of assisting at the first High Mass sung therein by their present well-beloved Prester.

The collection taken up on the ground amounted, so we learn, to the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars; and we are specially instructed by our revered Bishop to state that he desires to return his thanks to all the Societies which he had invited to assist, for their hearty acceptance of this invitation; and His Lordship desires also to record his thanks to all the Catholics who were present, taking part in this touching ceremony.

MORE FLAP-DOODLE.—This is a kind of diet with which the *Montreal Witness* is very liberal in furnishing its readers, with a large number of whom it agrees wonderfully as just the stuff for which they are intellectually qualified. This dish therefore the editor of the *Witness* is constantly serving up, sometimes under one name, sometimes under another, but always substantially the same. It is the chief *pièce de resistance* which our liberal evangelical host never fails to set before those who honor

him with their custom. In the *carte* before us this standing dish of *flap-doodle* is set down as "Thoughts on Popery," with which, because of the critical times we live in, the *Witness* proposes often to regale his customers. This dish is specially prepared, so we are informed, by a cook who rejoices in the name of the Rev. W. Nevins.

Of this worthy man's fitness to cater for the indiscriminating appetite of evangelical Protestantism, the mess he serves up in the *Witness* contains abundant evidence. We make some selections:—

THOUGHTS ON POPERY.

By the Rev. W. Nevins, D. D.

I.—THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE BIBLE AS A RULE OF FAITH AND GUIDE TO SALVATION.

This is the great matter in controversy between Protestants and Roman Catholics. We say the Bible is sufficient. They say that it is not. Now suppose that Paul the apostle be permitted to decide between us. We are agreed to refer the matter to him. Can our opponents object to this reference? Let Paul, then, be consulted in the only way in which he can be, viz., through his acknowledged writings. It is agreed on all hands that he wrote the second epistle to Timothy. Well in the third chapter of that epistle, and at the 15th verse, he writes: "Timothy thus: 'And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation.' That the Greek is here correctly translated into English, any scholar may see.

Now what we must think of that man's scholarship, and intimacy with the last results of Protestant Biblical criticism, who gravely informs us that "it is agreed on all hands that he—St. Paul—wrote the second epistle to Timothy?" Whether he did, or did not, is not a question with Catholics of course: for they take their Holy Scriptures from the Catholic Church, who alone as infallible is competent to vouch for their genuineness and inspiration.—But whether St. Paul wrote any of the so-called Pastoral Epistles, that is to say the two addressed to Timothy, the one addressed to Titus, and that addressed to Philemon, has long been violently disputed in the Protestant world; and the last conclusions to which the most eminent divines have attained, aided by the light of German criticism, is that though St. Paul may perhaps—though it is very doubtful—have written the Epistle to Philemon, those addressed to Timothy and to Titus are unquestionably "spurious" and form no part of the Pauline literature of the Bible. So well aware of this is every Protestant with the slightest pretensions to scholarship, that the utmost that one like a writer in a late number of the *Edinburgh Review* can venture to say in support of the claims of the said Epistles to a place in the sacred canon as emanating from St. Paul, is that the problem raised, how to reconcile the many difficulties which they present to the critic and Bible student is, though difficult, not altogether desperate.

"Confessedly the problem raised by these epistles is a difficult one. But we do not think it so desperate as M. Renan imagines it to be."—*Edinburgh Review*, April, 1870, p. 255.

And this is the utmost that an educated, and well read advocate of the claims of the Epistles in question can say in their behalf! That the case against them though strong, is not altogether "desperate!" whilst on the other hand a Nevins, who is evidently neither an educated nor a well read person, and who is evidently ignorant of the controversies which have long distracted the Protestant world as to the genuineness of the Pastoral Epistles attributed to St. Paul, has the amazing effrontery to say that "it is agreed on all hands that he, St. Paul, wrote the second epistle to Timothy." We need not enter into the merits of this controversy here. Suffice it to say, to show how great are the difficulties which the problem presents to the Protestant critic, that whilst the well known work, *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, by the Rev. MM. Congbeare and Howson, stands up stoutly for the genuineness of the Epistles in question against Schleirmacher, Baur, De Wette and other eminent Protestant Biblical critics, it does so on the hypothesis that St. Paul was released from Rome after his first imprisonment there; that an interval of from four to five years at least must have elapsed betwixt the date of the Epistle to the Philippians, written during the first imprisonment at Rome, and the writing of the second Timothy; and that it was during the latter imprisonment that the second Epistle to Timothy was written. This hypothesis the joint writers of the work from which we cite, hold to be indispensable to those who would maintain the genuineness of the Epistle in question.

On the other hand, the critic in the *Edinburgh Review*, from whom we have already quoted, and who also wishes to defend the genuineness of the second to Timothy, scouts the hypothesis as utterly untenable:—

"It will be seen from what has just been said, that we do not believe in any release of St. Paul from his first imprisonment at Rome. It appears to us absolutely incredible that the great Apostle should have made a fresh round of journeys in the East, should have travelled into Spain, should have returned to a second imprisonment, and been adjudged to a public execution—without one single trustworthy trace of all these things being left on the page of history, or even in the traditions of these countries. Indeed the only reason that has induced people to invent such an additional chapter of the Apostle's life, is the supposed difficulty of intercalating the Epistles to Timothy and Titus in any known part of his biography. Rather, however, a thousand

times would we concede that the Church had been honestly mistaken about the authenticity of these Epistles, than lend ourselves to the invention of a new page of history to make room for them."—*Edinburgh Review*, p. 255.

Thus then stands the case. All Catholics accept the Epistles in question on the authority of the Church which determines the Canon of Scripture. Protestants differ amongst themselves. Many of the most learned amongst them reject the said Epistles as certainly spurious; many accept them, but cannot agree amongst themselves on any hypothesis to account for the internal difficulties which they present. How great then, how astounding must be the ignorance of him who tells us that "it is agreed on all hands that St. Paul wrote the second Epistle to Timothy!"

And how absurd his logic who pretends that from the passage therefrom quoted, 3, 15, the sufficiency of the Scriptures as the Christian rule of faith can be deduced? The only Scriptures with which, from his infancy, Timothy could have been acquainted, or which till he was converted to Christianity, he could have accepted as holy scriptures "*hebra grammatas*"—were the Jewish Scriptures of the Old Testament. These indeed might suffice to make the reader wise unto salvation, in so far that they could prove the historical fact that the Messiah promised to the fathers by the prophets had indeed come, and that Jesus was that Messiah. But to pretend that they were sufficient to teach of themselves all Christian doctrine, is to assert that all the Scriptures of the New Testament were unnecessary; that the preaching of the Apostles was superfluous, and St. Paul himself an impertinence. What need of Apostles and Gospels, if the writings which Timothy had known from his childhood were sufficient for the instruction of the Christian in the religion of Christ? In a word, had the Scriptures of the Old Testament sufficed to make men "wise unto salvation" in the sense of being a full and perfect revelation of all that was necessary to salvation, there would have been no need of Christ, of the Gospels, or of the Apostles.

The Rev. Mr. Nevins then, by proving too much, proves nothing. And it is also worth noting that little would it profit men to know that certain Scriptures or writings were able of themselves to make wise unto salvation, unless they also had certain means for determining with infallible assurance wherein these valuable writings consisted. Here, for instance, is this very case of the Epistle to Timothy, from which Mr. Nevins quotes.—How is it to be determined that it is a holy or inspired writing?—if we reject the authority of an infallible Church? In a word, unless from Scripture or the Bible you can determine the canon of Scripture, or show, 1st, that every book thereof is inspired; and 2nd, that all inspired writings are therein contained—it is manifestly absurd to pretend that the Bible of itself is sufficient as the Christian man's rule of faith, and guide to salvation.

The *Montreal Witness* repelling the charge urged by the *Minerve* of insulting French Canadians thus replies:—

"The men who insult them are those who condescend and present addresses to their Bishop stating that the French Canadians had accepted with perfect faith all the decisions of the Council at Rome before they knew them."

Surprising as it may seem to our Protestant contemporary we assure him that, not French Canadian Catholics only, but that all Catholics throughout the world, in that they are Catholics and therefore believe with a perfect faith all that the Catholic Church believes and teaches—are always prepared to accept with a perfect unquestioning faith "all the decisions of a General Council" ratified by the Pope.

It is this and this only that distinguishes Catholics from Protestants; for it cannot be too often repeated that the essential difference betwixt the former and the latter consists, not in what they respectively believe, but in their several reasons for so believing; the one yielding his entire and perfect assent to every dogma presented to him by the Church, only because the Church which he recognises as the one divinely appointed, and therefore infallible, medium of communication betwixt God and man, propounds those dogmas to him. The other, if he believe at all, does so because the dogmas so presented recommend themselves to his private judgment, or his particular taste.

Of course any Protestant who accepts any of what are called the "mysteries" of Christianity, does so in violation of this the fundamental or formal principle of Protestantism. He will find, for instance, the reason for his belief in the dogma of the Incarnation, in that of the Trinity, and in other Christian mysteries, not in the dogmas themselves, but in the authority propounding them; thus acting upon the purely Catholic principle of authority, and with the same disregard of "reason" as that with which he reproaches French Canadian Catholics, in that they are always prepared to accept with a perfect faith all that the Catholic Church teaches, or ever may teach. Just so the evangelical Protestant will say, I believe all that the Bible

teaches, not because the truth of the thing taught is affirmed by my reason, or private judgment; but because the book which I believe to be the inspired Word of God, teaches it. There is just as much abnegation of reason in the one case as in the other; and the only controversy betwixt Catholics and Protestants is, as to whether the bible interpreted by every one for himself, or the Church, be the authority by Christ Himself appointed, as supreme judge in all questions of faith and morals.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE OF TIEN-TSIN.—Under this heading the Montreal *Witness* of the 25th ult., publishes full details of the massacre of French Catholics, Priests and Sisters of Charity, at Tien-Tsin by the Chinese. These details are hideous, and remind us forcibly of the scarce less brutal attack of Yankee Protestants upon, and the destruction of, the Catholic Convent at Charleston some years ago. In both cases the assailants seem to have been animated by the same hellish spirit. "Under the tutelage of the Sisters of Mercy"—so runs the article in the *Witness* from which we take our information—"by whom the missions are managed and instructed in the principles of Christianity" thousands of destitute children have been civilised and converted. This of course stirred the Chinese heathen, as it did Yankee Protestants to wrath. They fell upon the hated Catholics, beat and murdered the priests, and upon the Sisters of Mercy they inflicted every indignity, every cruelty that their spiritual father, the devil could devise.

The mission was attacked—we are speaking now of the Chinese, not of the Protestant outrage—and surrounded by a howling mob; the doors were forced open, and a priest who vainly attempted to guard them was torn limb from limb.

"Nine of the Sisters were then collected in the large school-room; they were beaten with sticks of bamboo, their clothes torn from their bodies; they were placed on their heads, and cut with knives in the most savage manner, and outraged almost beyond belief; yet alive, they were ranged side by side along the room, their cheeks gashed, lips and noses cut, eyes scooped from their heads, their breasts cut off, and abdomen ripped open: with large cleavers their limbs were cut and broken, and in ten minutes naught remained but their disfigured bodies. Every cruelty which it was possible for the most savage barbarian to conceive of, was perpetrated upon these weak defenceless Christian ladies. When there was no more to do, fire was applied to the massive buildings, and in a little time they were burned. Sixty or seventy children, who had sought refuge from the mob in the cellar, were burned to a cruel death."

In a word, the horrors of the No-Popery riots which under the leadership of Lord George Gordon disgraced Protestant London some hundred years ago, were repeated, and if possible surpassed in heathen China in the month of June last. But for the unfortunate war which she has now on her hands, France would certainly promptly and signally avenge this brutal treatment of her children; and no doubt when she shall have settled accounts with Prussia, she will demand satisfaction from the Government under whose eyes the outrages above recorded were perpetrated.

OVER HASTY GENERALISATION.—Speaking of the recent death of Admiral Farragut, a brave and skilful officer of the navy who greatly distinguished himself during the late war betwixt the Northern and Southern States, the *N. Y. World* remarks that "all great wars are followed by a fatality amongst the chief survivors;" which fatality the writer attributes to the great strain, mental and bodily, to which they have been subjected, and which undermines their vitality.

The facts are the other way. Many, most of the greatest generals of ancient and modern times lived long after their wars were over—greater wars, and by the importance of the issues thereon depending, as well as from the magnitude of the interests at stake, infinitely more trying to the human constitution than that from which the U. States have emerged. The war in the U. States was a bloody war, calling forth much individual pluck, and distinguished on both sides by much hard fighting, but certainly not by any remarkable generalship or statesmanship if we except that of General Lee.

Augustus lived long after the great civil wars in which he had been engaged were at an end; and to come down to modern times, the close of the great wars in which a Marlborough, a Frederick of Prussia, a Washington, and a Duke of Wellington, were engaged, was not quickly followed by their deaths. Napoleon did not long outlive his fall it is true: but we have no reason for thinking that his premature decease was in any manner attributable to the strain upon his vital energy, to which his previous career had exposed him.

The Rev. Mr. Nugent, with his orphan charges, has just arrived in Montreal.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.—New Series, July, 1870.—It is a pity that this, the leading Catholic periodical in the English language is not more generally known to the Catholics of Canada. It is true that they have within their reach a most excellent Catholic Monthly published at New York, and which is a credit to their body; but nevertheless the *Dublin Review* is a publication that ought to be more extensively circulated, than is actually the case.

In the number before us we have articles on many interesting and important matters. First, one on Protestant London, showing from recent statistics the heathen condition of a very large number of the population of that nominally Christian City, and tracing this sad state of affairs to its true cause—the apostasy of the sixteenth century. An article on an ancient document, the Chronicle of Evesham Abbey follows; after which comes a learned dissertation on the Authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which we know not why—many Protestants accept as the work of St. Paul, and as a portion of the Word of God: they would indeed be much troubled if called upon to give a reason for the faith that they profess. They may be right, but if so, they are right only by renouncing their Protestant, and by following out the Catholic principle. To determine the Canon of Scripture we must have an infallible authority.

The other articles are as follows—Madame de Lafayette, and Madame de Montague; Dr. Lee on Anglican Orders; The Education Bill; Lothair; The Land Bill and the Lords; The Council: Dogmatic Constitution on the Catholic Faith, Papal Brief Addressed to Dr. Ward; Roman Documents; Notices of Books.

If there be any in whose mind still lingers the strange delusion that ministers of the Protestant sect by Act of Parliament Established in England, that the gentlemen of that persuasion who call themselves bishops, priests and deacons, are in any manner validly ordained, or capable of exercising any episcopal or sacerdotal functions whatsoever—we recommend to them a careful perusal of the Review on Dr. Lee's work on Anglican Orders.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—July, 1870.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

There is much pleasant reading in the July number of this periodical, of which the contents are as follows:—1. Army Enlistment Act; 2. Earl's Dene, part ix.; 3. Getting out of the Smoke; 4. John, Conclusion; 5. Lecky's History of Morals; 6. Dollie and the Two Smiths; 7. The Lords, and the Irish Land Bill; 8. Note to our Review of Lothair.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—July, 1870.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We give a list of the articles in the current number:—1. The Text of Chaucer; 2. The Baltic Provinces of Russia; 3. The Chief Victories of Charles V.; 4. Galton on Hereditary Genius; 5. Sainte Beuve; 6. Manuals of Ancient History; 7. Faraday; 8. Postal Telegraphs; 9. The Adventures of Audubon; 10. D'Israeli's Lothair.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP FARRELL.

The *Hamilton Spectator* says:—On Wednesday morning, 17th inst., at 8:45, the train from Toronto brought home His Lordship Bishop Farrell, who had been absent from the city for the last ten months, attending the Oecumenical Council at Rome. Long before the arrival of the train the platform of the depot was crowded with members of his flock and others. As soon as the train arrived, and the genial face of the Bishop was seen, the enthusiasm of the spectators was unbounded. After the ordinary salutations, the reception and presentation committee received him, the brass band of the St. Patrick's Society playing the air "Home Again." John McPherson, Esq., then read the following address on behalf of the Presentation Committee:

To His Lordship the Right Rev. John Farrell, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton:

MY LORD,—On this most important and joyous occasion it was deemed suitable to manifest in some substantial manner our appreciation of your Lordship's exalted character, as well as our esteem for your many public and private virtues. Accordingly, a committee of gentlemen from the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral, was formed for the purpose of carrying this opinion into effect. Some difficulty was experienced in deciding upon the form which the testimonial should take, in order to render it suitable to the exigencies of your Lordship's position. In the exercise of their best judgment that Committee determined upon presenting your Lordship with a pair of horses and a carriage. On behalf, therefore, of the subscribers thereto, we beg your Lordship to accept this testimonial as an evidence of the profound respect and sincere love of the donors.

JOHN MCPHERSON,
Chairman.

CHARLES CAMERON,
Sec. & Treasurer.

Hamilton, Aug. 17th, 1870.
His Lordship then made a few appropriate remarks in reply, when he was conducted to the carriage. A procession was then formed in the following order: Scholars of the Separate Schools and children of St. Mary's Orphan Home, St. Patrick's band, St. Patrick's Society with banners, the carriage containing the Bishop accompanied by the Vicar General, Father Ryan of Oakville, and Father Vincent,

Superior of the College at Toronto, followed by carriages with the members of the committee of arrangements, the procession then marched up Stewart, James and Vine Streets, and down Park to the Cathedral, on the steeple of which proudly waved the British Ensign. The Bishop was received along the route with affectionate emotions, and as he approached the Church a shower of bouquets of choice flowers was thrown into the carriage, which compliment was appropriately acknowledged. Arriving at the Church the procession halted, and the Bishop entered, followed by the procession, which almost filled the spacious edifice, when the organ pealed forth the air "Home Again," and "Home Sweet Home." The audience being seated, the investiture of the Bishop in his official robes took place, and a short service held, after which John McKeown, Esq., read the following address:

To the Right Reverend John Farrell, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton.

MY LORD,—It is with sentiments of the greatest joy that we, in the name of the Roman Catholics of this your Episcopal city, hasten to offer you our congratulations upon your safe return to your diocese, and we beg to tender you our most cordial welcome home after so prolonged an absence.

Your Lordship, since last we had the pleasure of seeing you, has been engaged in discharging one of the most sacred and responsible duties that can devolve on the Bishops of the Catholic Church, that of taking part in the deliberations of a General Council.

As children of the Church, it is not necessary for us to assure you that we accept with the most profound faith all the definitions of the Council, or that we recognize all its acts as most perfect because, as we firmly believe, inspired and directed by Jesus Christ, who promised to remain with his Apostles and their successors "all days, even to the consummation of the world."

To the Catholics of Hamilton the days of your sojourn in the Eternal City were long indeed; and as children, when their father is present fear no ill, but mourn in loneliness and sorrow during his absence, so have we felt while separated from you whom we have ever recognised and looked up to as our spiritual father, protector and friend.

But now that Almighty God, whose voice you obeyed in answering the call of our Glorious Pontiff, Pius the Ninth, has safely restored you to us your loving children, the sorrows of separation are forgotten, and they give place to joy unbounded at once more beholding you in our midst to resume your position as chief guardian of faith and morals in this Diocese.

Hamilton, 17th August, 1870.

On behalf of the Congregation,
JOHN MCPHERSON,
JOHN McKEOWN,
THEO. LEP. FILOIANO,
PHILIP MARTIN.

The Bishop in reply said he thanked them kindly for the Catholic expression towards him upon this occasion. He was sorry to leave them in the fall, but now he was more glad in returning to them, and the nearer he approached them the more he longed to be in their midst. He referred to the Oecumenical Council, and stated that he was asked what the faith of the Diocese of Hamilton was and his reply was that his people were like the people of Israel at the foot of the mount, and Moses in the cloud, that they were always ready to receive the teachings of the Church. He then alluded to the handsome present delivered to him on his return from Rome. When he first came here he stated that he came to work, and that they knew full well how humbly and faithfully he had laboured. He would even now rather walk, but still he thanked them feelingly, and considered the present given to him, not personally, but as the chief pastor of the diocese. He then alluded in feeling terms to those who had departed this life from their midst during his absence, and stated that he had the consolation that they went to a better home, and wished them his blessing and gave the blessing of the Holy Father. The Te Deum and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the imposing ceremony.

The day being pronounced a holiday by the Church, the Managers of St. Mary's Orphan Home held a picnic on the grounds of Dundurn for the benefit of the institution, and after the band serenaded the Bishop, the procession reformed and marched to the grounds, upon which Dan Black had his monster tent erected, underneath which tables were spread with tempting viands for the hungry and thirsty, to which many did ample justice. St. Patrick's Society's brass and string bands were present and discoursed music to the audience. Dancing was kept up lively, and a number of games were participated in by the boys and young men. About two o'clock the Bishop visited the grounds accompanied by a number of the clergymen of the diocese. His Lordship mixed through the throng, shaking hands with, and smiling pleasantly at the members of his flock, and throughout he was received with every manifestation of joy. A large number of Protestants were on the ground and united with the members of the Roman Catholic Church. The games and amusements were kept up until 7 o'clock, when the party broke up. The St. Patrick's band serenaded the Bishop at the Palace late in the evening. We forgot to mention that every-body remarked that His Lordship looked remarkably well and that his journey had not impaired his health.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada will shortly open an office at Lindsay, Ont. Mr. Wm. Hamilton has been appointed agent.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER CASE.—Information was received in the City on Saturday from Burlington stating that the young man named Boehan had left for Montreal about a week ago and had not been heard of since.

SALT WELLS.—The *Saravia Observer* says that since the Warwick salt well has been sunk deeper, the drill has indicated a bed of fine salt one hundred feet in thickness, and the analysis of the brine ob-

tained shows it to be stronger even than that of the Goderich wells. The depth of the well is 1,400 feet. Mr. Kingston, the proprietor, intends to commence tubing the well at once, and a pump will be placed in position as soon as the tubing is completed.

Meetings have been held in Ottawa for the relief of the sufferers, in the surrounding country and adjoining villages, by the recent terrible fires. At the first meeting nearly \$4,500 were subscribed, some firms, including Allan Gilmour's and Wright, putting down their names for \$500. Resolutions were passed, calling upon the City Council to vote \$5,000 for the same object and other action has been taken to augment the contributions.

Toronto, Aug. 25th.—There was a frightful rain, and thunder storm at St. Marys, Woodstock, Ingersoll and London. A portion of the Great Western railway track was swept away near Beachville. A roadway in one of the principle streets at Ingersoll was swept away and several houses demolished. The river Thames rose more than 10 feet, and the flats around London are totally submerged and serious damage done to the crops fencing and bridges. Petersburg is flooded with three feet of water on the streets. The cars of the steamboat express while going was thrown of the track: no lives lost, two persons severely injured.

CROP PROSPECTS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.—Within the last fortnight the Metis, Metane and Rimouski sections of this Province have been relieved from the prolonged drought, which told severely on the crops. For many weeks not a drop of rain had fallen, as the appearance of the dried, parched earth attested; but thanks to recent showers vegetation has made extraordinary progress, as if nature wished to make up for lost time. It must be borne in mind that the hay harvest is only now in progress in the quarters to which we allude, and scarcely a field of grain has been cut. The potato crop will derive the most benefit from the moisture, as there is plenty of time before the gathering season to recover itself. The weather on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence has been all that the farmer could desire; but in New Brunswick, and even humid Newfoundland, complaints come of unusual and prolonged heat and a lack of rain. One would fancy that Newfoundland, the land of fog and mist, would be the last place from whence we would expect such lamentation. The well known oldest inhabitant declares that he has no recollection of a similar season, that the ordinary grievance was an over supply of water; but this year for two months not a drop of rain fell. The thermometer kept at 80 in the shade and said to say the fires got into the most-covered pine districts, ravaging the country far and wide.

Birth.

At 21 Brunswick street, on the 27th ult., the wife of J. A. Harle, druggist, of a son.

In this City, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr. B. Tansey, of a daughter.

Married.

At Notre Dame, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Father Toupin, Henry Lanning, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of the late Clement Bedard, Esq., of Bignard.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	August 22.	August 23.
Flour # brl. of 135 lb.—Dollards.	\$3.50 @	\$3.00
Middlings	4.00 @	4.10
Fine	4.50 @	4.60
Superior No. 2	5.65 @	0.00
Superfine	5.00 @	0.00
Fancy	5.70 @	6.00
Extra	6.00 @	6.25
Superior Extra	6.40 @	6.60
Bag Flour # 100 lb.	3.50 @	0.00
Outmeal # brl. of 200 lb.	4.75 @	5.00
Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring	1.10 @	1.20
Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots.	5.45 @	5.50
Seconds	0.00 @	5.05
Thirds	0.00 @	4.20
First Beans	7.10 @	7.15
Pork # brl. of 200 lb.—Mess.	27.50 @	24.00
Thin Mess	25.00 @	00.00
Prime	0.00 @	0.00
Butter # lb.	0.194 @	0.21
Cheese # lb.	0.114 @	11
Lard # lb.	0.134 @	0.14
Barley # 48 lb.	0.70 @	0.60
Pease # 60 lb.	0.85 @	0.00



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, SEPTEMBER 5th.

(By Order),
M. O'CONNOR,
Rec.-Sec.

WANTED.

A Boy about 16 years of age to learn the Grocery business.

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SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE, (TERREBONNE)

(PROVINCE OF QUEBEC)

RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

THE re-opening of the Classes of the Jacques Cartier Model School will take place on Thursday, the first of September next. Children are admitted to it from 5 to 16 years of age. This school as is known, is under the direction of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The course of studies is composed of two divisions.

The first is wholly Elementary. The children begin reading in both languages, writing and calculation.

The second comprises a course of three years. First year,—Reading, Roots, Etymology, and Rudiments of Grammar in both languages; Rudiments of Arithmetic, Mental Calculation.

Second year,—Grammar, Arithmetic and Calculation continued, Translation from English to French and vice versa, Initiatory Geography.

Third year,—Study of both languages continued to the Rudiments of Composition, Book-keeping, Rudiments of Algebra and of Geometry, Sacred History and History of Canada.

In all the classes, Religious Instruction is under the direction of the Principal. Lessons on the Sciences and Natural History.

Terms from 3 to 10 shillings.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN.

THIS Establishment, so favorably known to the public, will be re-opened on Thursday, the 1st of September.

All the branches of a thorough English and French education, with Vocal and Instrumental music, drawing, painting, and all kinds of fancy work, are taught in the institution. The Convent is large and airy; the board excellent, and the charges probably the most moderate of any similar house in the Dominion.

For particulars, apply to the Lady Superior, Williamstown, Aug. 15th, 1870.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

THE re-opening of this Institution for the reception of pupils will take place on the 5th of September.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, NOS. 6, 8, AND 10, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THIS Establishment will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the twenty-ninth of August, instant, at nine o'clock, a.m.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical course of instruction is imparted on moderate terms.

For particulars, apply at the School.
WM. DRAN,
Principal.
August 25, 1870.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

MAY be consulted personally or by letter at his Office, 503 Craig Street, near corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Streets, Montreal, P.Q.

The Doctor is an adept in the more serious diseases of women and children, his experience being very extensive.

Office Hours—From 7 to 10 a.m.; and from 4 to 10 p.m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec } In the Superior Court.
District of Montreal. }

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG, trader of the city of Montreal, as well in his own name as having been partner in the firm of "N. Patenaude & Co." as belonging actually to the firm of "Craig, Chabot & Co."

Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said act.

F. X. CRAIG.
Montreal, 15th August, 1870.

PROV. OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Dist. of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of FRANCHERE, QUINN & Co., Insolvents. ON Saturday, the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, Aug. 8th, 1870.
FRANCHERE, QUINN & Co.

by LETTE, ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN,
Their Attorneys "ad litem."

CANADA, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Pro. of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET, Insolvent. ON Monday, the Nineteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Act.

Montreal, 4th August, 1870.
PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET,

by BOURGOIN & LACOSTE,
His Attorneys "ad litem."

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PARADISE OF THE EARTH; or The True Means of Finding Happiness in the Religious State, according to the Rules of the Masters of Spiritual Life. Originally Published with the Approbation of several French Bishops, and many Religious Superiors and Directors. It is full of the choicest selections from Bourdaloue, Massillon, St. Jure, F. Guillon, St. Alphonsus Liguori, St. Bernard, St. Teresa, and others. Translated from the French of *L'Abbe Sanson*, by the Rev. F. Ignatius Sik.

The object of this Work is to assist in removing a want so much felt in our Religious Houses, arising from so many of our valuable Spiritual Books being written in French and other languages, and so few in ours. Though designed more particularly for those who have consecrated themselves to God in the Religious State, it abounds in useful instruction for such as live in the world.

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From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—"It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find another work which unites in the same degree the two qualities of solidity and devotion. It is full of unction, as it is of instruction; and its perusal cannot fail to detach the heart of the reader from material allurements, by enkindling in it the love of our divine Redeemer. It shows the infinite excellence of that Divine Heart, which has put no limits in its love for men; and the unspeakable benefits attending the devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus."

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Le Gaulois reports that the Procureur of Marines, who commanded a company of sharpshooters, was captured by the Prussians and shot because he did not belong to the army. The Gaulois protests against such assassinations.

The subscription for the Sword of Honor to be presented to Marshal MacMahon has been closed. A large sum of money has been raised and many jewels given for the purpose.

Credible authorities assure me that Steinmetz and Frederick Charles lost over 100,000 men, which leaves them no more than 150,000 to hold the line of the Frontier to Metz.

The feeling in Berlin is one of undeniable horror, and depression as the war threatens to last.

The railways are taken up with wounded soldiers, which delays the movement of reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The details of the battle of Gravelotte are received. It is described as one of the greatest battles of modern times. A reconnaissance made the day previous showed that the French army was retreating on Verdun, a column was cut in two by the advance of the Germans, and the last part was driven back between Gravelotte and Metz.

It was resolved to attack there as the retreat of the French to Verdun was cut off. The Germans were posted in a north-east direction from Gravelotte and Metz. The 7th Prussian corps formed the right of the line, next came the 8th, which was posted on the road to Gravelotte, the 9th and 12th guards, which were on the extreme left, and the 3rd, 1st and 10th corps were held in reserve. The firing was kept all along the whole line from 11 o'clock. The Prussian artillery seemed to be overpowering, and the French batteries were driven back on the second line. In the village of St. Marie, which is in possession of the Germans, many houses were battered down, and every available spot crowded with wounded men, even the streets were covered with straw, and French and German wounded lay there in masses together. Beyond Rezonville the country is stripped bare. There is no conveyance or food to be had. Metz is completely surrounded by the Prussian forces. The 4th army corps having moved round from east to north, the Saxon corps of Pioneers has been sent to the front. Four Prussian corps will be left about Metz to carry on the siege. The remainder of the army is to advance towards Verdun.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The morning journals publish a despatch that the Prussians had fired upon and killed some Belgian soldiers on the frontier.

The Presse says the ambassadors from Russia, Italy and Austria, in reply to their offers to negotiate for peace, have been officially informed that peace is impossible so long as a Prussian soldier treads French soil.

Figaro urges the placing of electric lights on the fortifications of Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Privated advices from Paris dated the 22nd, say the Crown Prince of Prussia is near St. Dezier, and going towards Paris with 150,000 men, uncertain whether they will be able to avoid a fight before getting farther. Prussian officers do not believe that Paris will resist. They expect an insurrection will follow on the approach of the Prussian army, which will result in the displacement of the present French authorities, when peace may be easily guaranteed. They say the war will be purposeless if these points cannot be effected.

The following despatch from Paris contains the very latest from the Seat of War:—Metz is entirely isolated, the Prussians are strong west of that place. Gen. Failly, who was in command at Chalons, is still there; but by the new disposition of troops, is superseded. Gen. MacMahon is strongly posted in the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Menchehold, Verdun and Rheims. MacMahon has 175,000 men well supplied with food, ammunition and artillery. Sharpshooters are hastening to Chalons.

The Liberte says the army of the Prince Royal, which reached St. Dezier some days ago, has not passed that place, but on the contrary, has fallen back.

The same journal adds that it knows from reliable sources, that the loss of the three Prussian armies has thus far been as follows:—Killed, 35,000; wounded 85,000.

A convoy escorting a large number of Prussian prisoners has arrived at Soissons. Another is expected there to-day.

The process of incorporating the National Guard with the regular army has commenced.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The preparations for the siege of Metz seem formidable.

The Paris papers are persuading themselves that Marshal Bazaine is realizing a deep laid strategy.

The following official despatch from Berlin has been received. The government received a despatch dated from Bar Le Duc, last evening, to the effect that Chalons had been evacuated by the French, and that a Prussian column is west of Chalons, advancing rapidly.

It is reported that the Prussians are at Sessane to-day, 65 miles from Paris.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A special from Paris to the N. Y. Times says:—"I saw a letter to-day from a person high in office in St. Petersburg stating that the Russian government is seriously alarmed at the state of affairs in Poland. There is great agitation in favour of France, and numbers of Poles are leaving to offer their services in the French army. On the other hand, a movement is on foot in the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire in favor of annexation to the North German Confederation, and is gaining ground. The Russian Government is on the point of a dilemma, and, it is be-

lieved, in self-defence, Russia will be compelled to take part in the war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The St. Petersburg Journal denies that Russia is committed to prevent the dismemberment of France as has lately been published. She is, however, certainly unfavourable to that measure, and regards the agitation of the measure as premature.

The Minister of the Interior authorizes the statement that additional advices of a favorable character has been received from the armies in the field, but the information is purposely withheld, as the same journals indiscreetly give details which should be kept back.

The Constitutionnel answers the assertions by the London Times that the French are in a desperate condition, and asserted that the hostility of the Times is accounted for by the fact that the son of one of its proprietors is married to the daughter of the Prussian ambassador at London, and some persons say that in addition to this the journal has been heavily subsidized by Bismarck.

The Constitutionnel, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says it was reported that there was another engagement on Sunday, the 22nd, which resulted favourably to the French. It gives no further particulars.

A battalion of sharpshooters passed through Paris last night, and created great enthusiasm among the spectators.

The moral tone of the city has visibly improved. There is less singing and shouting, and more volunteering, all the citizens providing themselves with arms. The wounded who return from the field are well cared for.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Figaro has just issued an extra with the following news:—A person who arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock to-night, coming from Epernay, reports he heard in that city that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons. Groups of Prussian stragglers, Cavalry and Infantry, were coming into Chalons. The combat commenced this morning at 3 o'clock, and the news reached Chalons and Epernay about 3 in the afternoon. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but, according to rumour, the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight.

A despatch from Rheims on the 23rd says the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and supported by the quadrilateral, composed of the fortresses of Montmedy, Verdun, Thionville and Metz, would await an attack. It was not expected any important engagement would occur within two days.

The Emperor quitted Courmelles last night, and goes to Berne in the Canton of Rheims.—Yesterday the Imperial headquarters were at Chalons.

The defence of Toul by the National Guard and Guard Mobile is described as very gallant. At St. Marie aux Chenes, Marshal Cambront threw himself before his troops, and after a short sword combat with a Prussian officer drove the enemy back.

It is said the garrison at Brussels has received orders to march to the frontier immediately.

The Figaro of this afternoon contains the following:—A person who arrived from the vicinity of Epernay this evening states that he was informed there that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons.

The Opinion Nationale says, that to all who think more of any other thing than of driving the Prussians from the soil of France it recommends the perusal of the following passage of a published Prussian plan of attack: "Paris will never be in our power unless it is owing to political circumstances or moral reasons, which will oblige the defenders to open to us its gates." Political circumstances, says the Opinion, means revolution, and moral reasons means treachery.

More Prussian spies were arrested yesterday taking plans of the works along the river Soir. Others were also arrested here and some detected with Gen. MacMahon's army.

Remittances have been received from Dublin to aid the wounded. The Empress acknowledges the contributions in a note in which she says: This offering to the wounded French is received with gratitude. The generous sentiments which have inspired this act, and your wishes for the success of our arms and happiness of the Imperial family have profoundly touched His Majesty.

The Prussian troops closely surround Strasbourg, yet the Government treasurer managed to escape with 12,000,000 francs.

A Prussian colonel has written to Emile Girardin offering a wager that he will be in Paris by the 15th September. Girardin publishes the letter and accepts the wager.

The national loan has closed, more than the amount required having been subscribed.

It is believed that a deputation of the Corps Legislatif has gone to the Emperor to demand his abdication.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—There is a great deal of excitement in this city this afternoon over the rumour in Stock Exchange that the Prussian army under the Crown Prince has been defeated by the French under Marshal MacMahon. This rumour although occasioning the wildest excitement, can be traced to no reliable source.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Prussian Moniteur states that King William's headquarters are removed from Pont a Mouson to Bar le Duc.

The headquarters of the first and second armies are near Metz, while the other corps continues to march on Paris.

ATHENS via London, Aug. 25.—The Prussian ship Velladen was captured by a French man of war and taken into Syria.

It is said that a French iron-clad towed two prizes into Cherbourg yesterday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The "Tribune's" special correspondent, writing from the Crown Prince's headquarters, on the 17th inst., says: There is no delay in the advance, town after town is occupied, which you may hear of, but you can scarcely realize the extent of the invasion. While the Crown Prince has advanced through Northern Alsace into Lor-

raine, two other German armies have entered French territory from Rheinisch Prussia, and reserves are ever increasing. It is no exaggeration to say that the conquered provinces will barely hold the troops which are poured into them.

Palabourg holds out. Gen. Lalhout received a flag of truce with a firm refusal to surrender, adding that he should, next day, the 15th inst., fire a salute of 21 guns in honor of the Emperor.

The "Tribune," Paris correspondent writes, that on Wednesday, before the camp of Chalons was raised to prevent the Prussians occupying it, a great quantity of stores were destroyed, which they could not remove. Telegraph clerks and other officials got orders on the previous evening to pack up.

The bombardment of Strasbourg is said to have inflicted little damage thus far. Heavy siege guns are coming up from Landun, Rastadt, Mayence, and other Prussian fortresses.

The French war office privately asserts, nevertheless, that MacMahon and Bazaine are in full communication, and pursuing the Prussians, which any body may believe who likes.

The "Times" has the following on the situation: "King William, leaving a sufficient force before Metz, where siege works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on to Paris."

The movements of MacMahon are now becoming intelligible. A fugitive from the north, he passed through the Vosges to Moselle, to Nancy, and to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar passages and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris.

Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his left flank past Chalons, and offered MacMahon battle which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, and leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians.

Since that time, Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motion throughout on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight.

The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where perhaps some slight additional resistance may be met.

BERLIN, August 26.—One corps of the 1st and 2nd armies still confront Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussians have marched on Paris.

PARIS, August 26.—The environs of Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

At a Council of Ministers, yesterday, favorable news was communicated from both of the French armies.

The "Liberte" says that, at Toul, yesterday the Gard-Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing the greater part of two Prussian regiments.

PARIS, Aug. 26th.—Many arrests were made last night; over 1200 was occasioned by the order of Gen. Trochu; two hundred persons were arrested in the Faubourg Montmartre.

MacMahon will undoubtedly be in battle to-day and there are fears that he will be defeated. Official circles are very silent, more so than at any former time this week.

The drawing of the conscription at Paris is fixed for the 29th inst. The call is for a corps of 140,000 mounted volunteers, instead of a corps of 90,000.

The gunboats for the defence of the city have just arrived. The chief command of the squadron has been confided to Capt. Thomassen, formerly chief of staff of Admiral Juvien de la Gravier.

The Committee of Defence have decided that upon the approach of the Prussian invading army the crops of farmers between the Seine and the Marne, and in the environs of Paris, such as wheat, oats and forage, that cannot be stored in the capital shall be burned.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities in order to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last forty days, according to the average daily sales.

The man who attempted to assassinate Marshal MacMahon was tried and shot to-day.

The couriers of the enemy have been seen at Brienne. The German Uhlans have also appeared on the arondissements of Lagre, but they soon fell back to the north side on the Corps d'armee, which is marching towards Chalons.

Yesterday Engineers were engaged marking the bridges over the Marne, which are to be destroyed on the approach of the enemy.

It is said that the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the consideration of military measures, have proposed to enroll all men between the ages of 20 and 35 years.

One-half of the troops which have been lately besieging Toul, have been marched to Nancy.

The garrison of Toul defend the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment has thus far put but 15 men hors de combat. The besiegers, on the contrary, sustain heavy losses. The Garde Mobile fight well and with great courage.

The enemy is marching towards Varennes, a town 16 miles west of Verdun.

People on the outskirts of Stenay, between Verdun and Metz are defending themselves against the raids of the Prussians, and have inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

The French Government is taking measures to cause Belgium to arrest the transportation of the munitions of war or wounded soldiers across her territory.

A large part of the citadel and arsenal in Strasbourg is destroyed. Many fires occurred in that city on account of the vigorous bombardment.

The French battery located at Marivieu was captured by the Prussians without loss to them.

The French fire destroyed about 20 houses in Kehl.

A letter to the Univers says a cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by the war. Our magnificent cathedral of Marienthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it to pieces.

Sedan, Aug. 26.—MacMahon is trying to reach Bazaine, by way of Metziers, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varennes and Dun. There is fighting going on between Dun, Bazaine and Monssay. According to all probabilities there will be an important action before long not far from Montmedy.

Belgium denies having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be sent across her territory.

Accounts from Strasbourg represent the Faubourg National suffered severely from the fire. The besiegers reported the cathedral slightly damaged, but this is doubtful.

The town of Kehl on the German side of the Rhine, is nearly razed to the ground by shells thrown by the French from Strasbourg.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun are false.

The fourth army under the command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with a third army in the movement on Paris.

Col. Verdy, the bearer of the flag of truce, and a trumpeter, were fired upon as they approached the walls of Metz, and both were wounded.

MENDLERSHEIM, Bavaria, Aug. 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasbourg by the Prussians has been incessant. The Prussian advance post, with a siege train, is within five hundred yards

of the city walls. The walls have been terribly battered, and several magazines have exploded in the city and at the forts.

CHARLEVOIX, Aug. 26.—Heavy fighting commenced last night at the town of Shenach, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Bouliers. The Prussians cut the railway between Chauvaury and Lamouilly. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed, as an assault is momentarily expected.

A cablespecial to the New York Sun dated Paris, Aug. 26, via Brussels, says: In spite of the Government assertions, there is no communications with Bazaine, the victory between Verdun and Chalons reported by the Figaro proves to be a hoax.

WHAT MAKES A GENTLEMAN.—The conventional idea of gentility is so intimately connected with riches, that we find it difficult to think of mere virtue, honor, education, and good breeding, without wealth, or the proper attributes of a gentleman.

It is easier to say what is not gentlemanly than to discover what is, and we commonly find the common acceptance of the word gentleman admitted by the world in preference to a higher standard of honesty and honor.

The idea that money makes the gentleman is exemplified every day of our lives, and in all manner of ways. Try it by a cheap experiment. Give a cent to the beggar who waylays you in the street with a professional drawl about hunger and cold, and you are overwhelmed with a torrent of thanks; refuse it, and you go home with a scowl on your head. Assist an infirm old lady into a street-car—"you are a gentleman, sir," she says, in a grateful whisper. Give up your seat in front at a pantomime to a couple of noisy children—"Sir, you are a gentleman," says the gratified father. Refuse the customary extortion of the obsequious servant of a hotel at a watering place, and he tells you by his look that you are no gentleman.

Somebody has cleverly said that in every block of marble is concealed an unshewn statue; and so we earnestly believe that in every true and noble nature lies the germ and spirit of nobility, no matter what the merely worldly condition of that nature may be; but for one specimen of the true Carrera there are half-a-dozen counterfeit imitations in mere chalk and rubble. Your true gentleman is not a thing of purchase and sale, and can no more be manufactured than a diamond. It is a hard thing to say, but half your gentlemanly jewels—bright and polished, and well set in gold and silver, though they be—paste, sir, mere paste! "A king can make a belted knight," says Burns, "a marquis, a duke, and a knight—what a poor notion of manufactured nobility the unpensioned exciseman must have had when he wrote that song. But there's no bitterness in it, not a morsel; he merely felt, as all natures feel, whether clothed in velvet or fustian, that a man's a man for a'that."

No man need despair, if he be in the mind, of being thought a gentleman; for if a high standard of morality, an unflinching love and practice of truth, honesty unimpeachable, and virtue and justice untainted, constitute, as I believe they do, the true signs by which a gentleman may be known, then there is a hope for every one of us; and if we possess not these attributes, we must strive to gain them.

There is erected in society an invisible standard of gentility; and if we possess it not ourselves, we have within us a secret talisman by which to try the true from the false. Everybody knows a gentleman when he is encountered, though a black coat and kid gloves go but a short way in making one, and many a "Paris nap" covers a snob.

"What is it?" asks Thackeray, gentlest of critics, tenderest of satirists, sharpest of cynics, hardest of moralists; just as the mood takes him. "What is it to be a gentleman? It is to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin, to have the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and the love of your friends; to bear good fortune meekly; to suffer evil with constancy, and through evil or good to maintain truth always? Show me the happy man whose life exhibits these qualities, and him we will salute as a gentleman, whatever his rank may be; show me the prince who possesses them and he may be sure of our love and loyalty."

But, lest any of our readers should be in doubt as to the true gentlemanly metal, it may be as well to say that though a gentleman may possibly be a little "fast," he is neither a liar, a cheat, a scoundrel, nor another man's religion, a loud talker, a showy dresser, a boaster, a trader upon philanthropy, a drunkard, a swindler, a hanger on at taverns, nor frequenter of gambling-houses. Whenever you are in doubt, ascertain if your acquaintance be any of these; if he be, then you may conclude he is not a gentleman.

Snake Fascination.—The power of fascination possessed by snakes has often been doubted. Mr. J. Bowker, of Altonfields, district of Somerset, when walking one day in his garden, was attracted by the loud chirping of birds, and upon investigating the cause, discovered a large "tree-snake" coiled in the branches of a fruit tree, surrounded by birds, one of which was slowly approaching it. The bird fluttered around and hopped from twig to twig, gradually drawing nearer and nearer, until, when within some six inches of the snake's head, the latter quietly extended its open jaws, took its prey, and then, coiling its body around the little victim, crushed it, and afterwards devoured it. Mr. W. Stubb's, of Whittlesea, district of Queenstown, while crossing a cornfield, heard the plaintive cry of a rat which appeared to be in great trouble. He went to the spot whence the noise proceeded, and found a rat walking backward and forward, and yet constantly drawing near a point where lay a puff adder, motionless, with its mouth wide open, and its eyes fixed upon the rat. A few moments sufficed to bring the rat within the adder's reach, when it was quickly killed and eaten. In the summer of 1860, Mr. Bowker, of the frontier armed and mounted police, High Commissioner's agent in Basutoland, was stationed at Butterworth in the Trans-Kalun territory. One day, while indulging in a stroll, his attention was attracted by the squeaking of a mouse, which, to use his own expression "had evidently come to grief in some way or other." Upon investigating the cause he found a brown snake which was exercising its powers of fascination upon a mouse. He at once killed the snake, but the mouse still under the spell, continued to approach the snake. Mr. Bowker took the mouse in his hand, but it manifested no fear of him, seeming perfectly overcome by the power of the snake. He put it on ground, when, to his surprise, it actually crept to the spot where the dead snake was lying and sat upon its head. After a time it appeared to realize its position, and crawled away. Mr. H. M. Barber, of Highlands, near Graham's Town, discovered a green-and-yellow tree-snake in the act of fascinating a wood-robin. He called to his father, who came with a gun and the two watched the operation until they saw that in another moment the bird would fall into the open mouth of the snake. The father then raised his gun, and, by a well-aimed shot, killed the snake, and saved the life of the bird.

SOMETHING LIKE ABCE.—On the election in question, I was proposed by Mr. George Ponsonby, and upon Mr. Gratian rising next to vote upon my tally, he was immediately objected to as having been expelled on the report of Lord Clere's Committee. A burst of indignation on one side and a boisterous declamation on the other forthwith succeeded. It was of an alarming nature; Gratian meanwhile standing silent, and regarding with a smile of the most ineffable contempt ever expressed, his shameless accusers. The objection was made by Mr. Gifford. On the first

interruption of the tumult, with a calm and dignified air, but in that energetic style and tone so peculiar to himself, Mr. Gratian delivered the following memorable words—memorable, because conveying in a few short sentences the most overwhelming philippic—the most irresistible assemblage of terms imputing public irreverity, that the English, or, I believe, any other language is capable of affording;—"Mr. Sheriff, when I observe the quarter from which the objection comes, I am not surprised at its being made! It proceeds from the hired traducer of his country—the excommunicated of his fellow-citizens—the regal rebel—the unpunished ruffian—the bigoted agitator! In the city a firebrand—in the court a liar—in the street a bully—in the field a coward! And so obnoxious, is he to the very party he wishes to espouse, that he is only supportable by doing those dirty acts the less vile refuse to execute. Gifford, thunderstruck, lost his assurance, and replied in one single sentence. "I would spit upon him in a desert!"—which rapid and unmeaning exclamation was his sole retort. I called for the roll and, on inspection, Mr. Gratian's name appeared never to have been erased. Of course, the objection was overruled; my friend voted, and his triumph was complete.—Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches of His Own Times.

THE EVILS OF INTemperance.—Some one who has been investigating the subject says: "There is a sufficient quantity of fermented and distilled liquor used in the United States in one year to fill a canal four feet deep, fourteen wide, and one hundred and twenty miles in length. If the victims of the rum traffic were there also we should see a suicide at every mile, and one thousand funerals a day. If the drunkards of America could be placed in a grand procession, five abreast, what an army of victims!

If the above statements are true, and we do not think they are far from true—is it not the duty of every true physician to exert himself to the utmost to oppose, in every practical way, the social use of intoxicating drinks, for there is just where the evil commences.—Med. & Surg. Reporter.

Those who in the day of sorrow have owned God's presence in the cloud will find Him also in the pillar of fire, brightening and cheering the abode as night comes on.

MURRAY'S & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expensive than the European Extracts, it is as pure, delicate and lasting a floral essence, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manipulation of the razor, can immediately modify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the "chin new roped" with this balsamic cooling and fragrant essence of tropical flowers.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Dr. C. W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of "Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases," says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: "I consider BUSTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and have prescribed them in at least fifty instances." He also states: "That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable." Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Lettison, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been equally satisfactory. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS.

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, general agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM PLEURISY!

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. BURNETT, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St. Roch St. Quebec:

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the Bristol's Sansaparilla, which I bought at your establishment in Valier Street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL, Inspector of Timber.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough, and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this desideratum.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's infallible remedies—his Sansaparilla that renews your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freckling ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of those agencies but feel grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Master Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, OFFICE—58 St. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

TEACHER WANTED, To teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid. M. GRACE, Secretary and Treasurer, St. Canute, P.Q.

WANTED, A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E.L.," True Witness Office.

WANTED, A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred. Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class TEACHER, (a Normal school teacher preferred.) Salary liberal. Application to be made, stating terms, on or before the 8th prox.—if by letter postpaid—to P. F. LYNCH, Secretary. Belleville, Ont., July 19th, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., and ANDREW MACFARLANE, individually, Insolvents. ON Saturday the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned, individually and as a member of said Firm of Andrew Macfarlane & Co., will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. ANDREW MACFARLANE, By his Attorneys ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE. Montreal, 8th August, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of AMABLE DUHAMEL, Insolvent. ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will ask his discharge, in the said Court, in virtue of Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively. AMABLE DUHAMEL. By his Attorney ad litem, M. GARAUULT. Montreal, 28th July, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864 AND 1869. CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND, An Insolvent. ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively. FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND. By his Attorneys ad litem, VALLIE & BENOIT. Montreal, 22nd July, 1870.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS! FACILITIES for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials, Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital. The Messrs. SMITH believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars. But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price, as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum BY ANY HOUSE WHATSOEVER. THE Messrs SMITH mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that the discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed,—with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression. This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory. EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED. An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on application. Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use! GET THE BEST. S. D. & H. W. SMITH, BOSTON, MASS. FOR SALE BY LAURENT, LA FORCE, & CO., 225 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, Q. June 3, 1870. GEO. A. CONSITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PERTH, CO. LANARK, ONT.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WINDSOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA.

To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A.D., 1870. ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.

- LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS. 1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. 2 A number of most beautiful Steel Engravings [valued at \$300.] The gift of His Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of the French. 3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300.] The gift of Banker Gurcin, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons. 4 A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Marquis de Bonneville, French Ambassador at the Papal Court. 5 An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at \$150.] The gift of a Roman Artist. 6 A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, representing the Mosaics of the principal Roman Basilicas. [valued at \$100.] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian. 7 An ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at Rome. 8 The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, comprising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.] 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by several Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.] 10 A large Haydock Bible, magnificently bound [valued at \$30.] The gift of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada. 11 The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pinsonault, D.D., Bishop of Bithra at Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin [valued at \$50.] The gift of Canon Houper, a member of several learned societies. 14 The gift of the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont., [valued at \$80.] 15 A beautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Ont.

Besides a large number of other valuable gifts, consisting of Cameos, Bracelets of Precious Stones, Coral Necklaces, etc. BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, WINDSOR, ONT. Patrick Conway, Merchant. D. K. Butler, Merchant. Vital Ouellette, Esq. Daniel Goyeau, Esq. Edward Hamahan, Esq. Rev. J. H. Wagner, Pastor, of Windsor. John O'Connor, Member of Parliament, Essex. Francis Caron, Police Justice, Windsor. Alexander H. Wagner, Postmaster, Windsor. Charles E. Casgrain, M. D. Pierre Langlois, Esq. John Montreuil, Esq. James Cotter, Esq. Alexander Marenquette, Esq. Achille H. Ouellette, Esq.

BANKRUPT SALE. THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES AT 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. May 13, 1870.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effective remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them over fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Langor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Green Stools, Bloating, Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is normally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Oppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often takes a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRESSED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1869. 12m.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL.



SEWING MACHINES

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1869, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Etna Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family "Reversible Feed". A new Family Shuttle Machine with stand, price \$30; also a new Elliptic Family Machine, (with stand complete), \$25; Wax-Thread Machines, A B, and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame Street. Factory—48 Nazareth Street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street, Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S. All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth Street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers. The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. 12m. February 1, 1870.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, LUNG DISEASES. Illustration of a tree in a circular frame.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 43 ST JOHN STREET 43, Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.), PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury.) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JONES & TOOMEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, &c., No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO., IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, NO. 395, NOTRE DAME STREET, Third Door West of St. Peter Street, MONTREAL. April, 8, 1870.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA. PROFESSOR WANTED. THE Scholars of the "BUSINESS CLASS" of this Institution rapidly increasing in number, the Directors find themselves obliged to procure the services of a second Professor. In all respects, he must be perfectly qualified for the position. One having several years experience in business preferred. Apply to the SUPERIOR of the COLLEGE.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, ONT. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1870, OPEN TO THE WORLD, WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL ON Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, ON THE GROUNDS OF COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE Near Mile End. PRIZES OFFERED FROM \$12,000 TO \$15,000.

For Prize List and Blank Form of Entries in both Departments, apply to Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies, or to the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal. Entries to the Agricultural Department must NECESSARILY be made on or before SATURDAY the 27th of August. For Agricultural Products and articles in the Industrial Department, the time will be extended to SATURDAY, the 3rd of September, after which date no entries will be received. This regulation is intended to insure better accommodation by preventing delay and confusion at the opening of the fair. The Council of Agriculture will make such favorable arrangements as are found practicable with Steamboat and Railway Companies for carrying passengers, stock and articles at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. GEORGE LECLERE, Secretary C. A. P. Q.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

F. GREENE, 576, CRAIG STREET, Near C. P. P. R. Waiting Room, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c. PUBLIC and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger.

F. CALLAHAN, JOB PRINTER, 28 ST. JOHN STREET, CORNER OF NOTRE DAME, (Over J. McEntyre's Clothing Store.) MONTREAL. BRUNO LEDOUX, CARRIAGE MAKER, AND MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, 125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

OWEN M'CARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from McGill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

F. O'FARRELL, CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c., Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS, Montreal. N. B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

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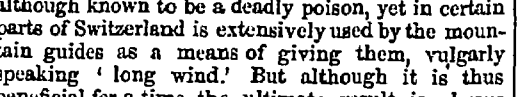
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NOTICE. TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY AND THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

WE, the undersigned, take the liberty of informing the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that the balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles in use for the Catholic Worship, will be sold, without reserve, by Public Auction, at the store of Jos. Beaudry, 268 Notre Dame Street, on the 7th September next, at 10 A.M.

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N.B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS. 1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Calligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions); 8th Insurance; 9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course.)

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