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FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XI.

To one side of the principal street of Father Connell's little city, and nearly at the termination, was a low, long house, having quite the appearance of a private residence—except that its entrance door was always open, and yet it was an apothecary's establishment. It had no shop front-no huge bottles of tinted water, fit for not a single earthly purpose, ornamented its unbusiness-like window; nor in the apartment assigned to its owner's professional occupations, were there many of the usual indications of an apothecary's shop, nor indeed of a shop of any kind. And people said, that Dick Wresham, although depending exclusively on pestle and mortar for his support, was too much of a gentleman, to carry on his trade in anything like the common way.

In his-what shall it be called?-hall of audience perhaps, there were five or six old mahogany parlor chairs, with very broad, flat, black-leather bottoms, secured at the front and sides with large, round-headed brass nails; and the stone window-sills, on the outside of his long house, were worn into a peculiar smoothness and polish. And why are these two facts mentioned? It will appear why.

The proprietor of the medical mart was a thin-bodied, sharp-featured, active-minded, little man, with a malicious twinkle in his ferret out between his shoulders; his hair was well pomatumed and powdered; and abundance of powder also lay on the collar of his coat. And he must now put himself into action for us.

It is still a bitter December morning, not a great many removed from that with which we have last had to do. Dicky Wresham runs to his open door, peeps up and down the street; runs in again to his drugs, and out again in a few minutes, to take another peep. He evidently expects the arrival of some person or persons, and he is very anxious and fidgetty on the point. And one by one the wished-for visitors arrive, and one by one, he greets them

Are they customers? No: they are individuals who, every day in the year, come to polish the bottoms of the old black-leather chairs, within doors, if it be inelement weather; or else the window-stools in the street, if it be fair weather; and they come each to empty his budget of small gossip, or to have a simila one emptied into him; or to join, open-mouthed, in scandal, not always of a harmless nature, or to make remarks on all passers-by in the streets; or, in a word, idly to spend their idle time, in the best way they can possibly devise. So Dick Wresham has them almost all about him for the day, at which he rubs his hands and looks fully happy-and he is so; for, doubtless, a stock of capital gossip, and scurrility, and fun, is now laid in for him; and Dick's craving appetite for such mental food should be satisfied every morning as soon as ever he had powdered his head and coat collar.

And this assemblage, in Dick's laboratory, was familiarly known, through the town, as "Dick Wresham's school." They also styled themselves "gentlemen;" and Dick and many patiently. others admitted the title, though a good many people besides questioned whether the standard used by the little apothecary and his immediate friends, for measuring a "gentleman" agreed, in all respects, with that adopted for the same purpose by "Ulster King-at-Arms." But however this may be, the school has now assembled. All the scholars are, upon this particular morning, within doors, of course, the weather not permitting a meeting in the open air. Two of their number post themselves as sentinels of observation, face to face, against the jambs of the doorway, and their business is to look out for objects and subjects of comby; or haply (for the videttes are great wags) to beckon some one of the simplest among the simple into Dick Wresham's school-room, and there exercise some practical joke—that smallest and most country-townish way of pretend-

A few of Dick Wresham's school may just

be pencilled in.

Gaby M'Neary was one of them. He had begun life with, as he himself would beautifully express it, "a blue look-out;" that is with little to recommend him, except a handsome person, and a good flow of red Protestant blood in his veins. These two qualities, however slender they might prove in other countries, gained him a rich enough wife in Ireland; legacies from her relatives afterwards dropped in, so that he was now, at an advanced age, able to live "genteelly," that is, without doing any one earthly thing, except to eat, drink, and sleep, and have his own way, right or wrong; and Dicky Wresham accordingly wrote him down "gentleman."

Gaby was tall and bulky, but stooped in his

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look, befitting a person of much importance in by his friend Jack, burst forth in his might. never swore, nor said any such thing, you young more beautiful still. Sec-she has given me, the world, both as to rank and religious creed; He imprecated, he cursed, and he swore, he rascal! and you're all nothing but a pack of and this was one of the characteristics of what bellowed as he stumped about; and "the vaga- rascals — nothing else — to bring this goodthe papists of the time used to term a "Protestant face.1

Jack M'Carthy was another of the school; whilome a gauger, but now retired on a pension and some money to boot. He was a sturdy built, low sized "gentleman" of about sixty, with tremendous grey eyebrows, always knit together, and a huge projecting under lip. He seemed as if ever revolving some unpleasant subject; and Jack was said to have a "Protestant face" too; that is, he looked as if he did not like papists, and was therefore conscious that a papist could not like him.

"Blug-a-bouns!" becoming almost lack

And Kit Hunter was upon this morning at school" also; and he possessed property sufficient, we will not stop to say exactly how obtained, to satisfy Dick Wresham of his pretensions to be admitted into his seminary. The wrinkles about Kit's mouth had formed themselves into a perpetual smile. He was known as the shadow of the great personage of the town, whether a Lord or a Baronet, shall not now be told. He constantly attended that great man's levee, was honored by being feant upon by him, whenever he flattered the streets by walking through them; he was always ready to run on his errands; and to crown all his glory, frequently invited to dine with, and drink the choice old wines of the high, and for the present, mysterious personage.

An easy-tempered, middle-aged man was Kit, with a great talent for picking up gossip of every kind, and for retailing it too; for it may eye, and a mischievous grin round his mouth. He wore black, except that his stockings were of grey worsted; a long slender queue, perked gatherer gapes almost equally at both ends. In of grey worsted; a long slender queue, perked gatherer gapes almost equally at both ends. In one of the black leather-bottom chairs; who gave the suppose. As for the witty young gentleman upon one of the black leather-bottom chairs; who gave me this," and the held out the countries of gatherer gapes almost equally at both ends. In one of the black leather-bottom chairs; who gave the perked gatherer gapes almost equally at both ends. In one of the black leather-bottom chairs; who gave the perked gather gapes almost equally at both ends. In one of the black leather-bottom chairs; and twisted it and himself facewise towards the terfeit gainea on his open palm, and then almost equally at both ends. person he was tall, slight, thin, almost emaci-ated, and bent and weak in the hams; and always dressed carefully and sleekly, in the best

> After the sages here particularly noticed, there were two or three others of less interest the sentinels who filled the doorway were younger pupils, "gentlemen, bloods of the city," roystering, swaggering blades; and hoaxers or practical jokers by profession.

> The "school" has repeated some of its lessons for its master, and for each other, conned since they last assembled before him. Dick Wresham, occasionally eyeing a prescription, continues :---

> "Ah Kit, what about the old friar and his

"Ay, Kit, my worthy," echoed one of the sentinel wags, "tell us about the friar and his belle-ha, ha, ha!"

And the "ha! ha! ha!" ran through the whole "school"-for a sparkling and original witticism had been uttered.

"Ay, joke away on it," said Gaby M'Neary
—"but by Gog—" and he banged his stick across Dick Wresham's "genteel" and delicate subterfuge for a counter, "you'll soon have them friars devouring up the fat of the land again. Ha, 'tisn't ould times with them now; they're creeping out of their holes among us again-an honest man can't walk the street without being jostled by one of them."

"And how divilish sleek the rascals look," sputtered Jack M'Carthy, knitting, wickedly, his awful, grey eyebrows.

"Well, but Kit Hunter, tell us about Father Murphy," commanded Dick Wresham im-

"Why, you must know, he has built a kind of a little steeple on the gable of his chapel, and hung up a small bell in it; and this he rings out for his mass, as sturdily as if there was no law to prevent it."

"Ho!" grunted Gaby M'Neary, "if that's not popish impudence, the divil's in the dice. Gog's blug!" he continued in a kind of soliloquy, puckering his lips into a fierce snarl, as he stumped about the school-room, and punched his stick downwards at every step.

"Well, Kit?" again asked Dick Wresham. "Well; the dean was made acquainted with the matter, and requested to use his authority, mentary, among the simple people who pass in having the bell taken down, and so he called on Father Murphy for the purpose. The friar, you know is a big, bluff kind of an ould fellow -and hah! he said to the dean-'and can't I have a bell to call my coachman, and my groom, and my footmen, and all my other man servants, and ould Alley, the cook, to their dinnersch ?---ha!"

Some laughed at Kit Hunter's anecdote; but Gaby M'Neary, and Jack M'Carthy, could only ejaculate their indignation at such a piece

of audacious papistry. Kit Hunter went on.
"'You must take it down, my good sir," said the dean.

"'Take it down, is it, after all the trouble I had putting it up? Hu! hu! no, I won't "if I can stand it any longer, or if I will stand take it down; but if you want it so much, it any longer!—give me your hand, Father there it is-and you may climb up, and take it | Connell-how do you do, sir?" down yourself-hu! hu!"

"And what did the dean say to this?" de-

maded Gaby M'Neary. "Why he could say nothing at all farther, for, after pointing up at the bell, the friar walked off as fast as he could."

Gaby and Jack now expressed a huger indigshoulders. He could not be said to have an nation than ever. Gaby, in particular, though ill-tempered face; but it had a domineering not feeling half of the real asperity experienced

bones!" he went on, "there isn't a friar, no hearted ould gentleman in here, to scoff at him, things and sweet things—and she is only a little girl still,"—he inclined his head and laid nor a priest of 'em, that I wouldn't nunt out of and to insult min.

the counthry, over again! why they'll ride "Well dove, Gaby," shouted the second rough-shod over us, as they did before. They hoaxer, and he slapped old Gaby on the shoulwalk the very middle stone of the street al- der.

"And here is one of them walking the middle stone of the street, this very moment," reported one of the sentinels.

"Blug-a-bouns!" roared Gaby M'Neary, becoming almost lachrymose in his wrath—"hunt them out of the country, did I say? no, but hang 'em all up, sky high, that is what I meant to say!"

"He is on one of his begging expeditions to-day," again reported the faithful vidette.— "Look there is Con Loughnan handing him a note, nothing less-"

Little Dicky Wresham raced to the door. thrust out his neck and head for a peep, and raced back again to his pestle and mortar. The sentinels at the doorway whispered together, and as Father Connell passed them, they saluted him very ceremoniously, and invited him to enter the school-room—he did so.

now stood, seemed quite strangers to him. One selves any good; nor have they been as suc. to the rear of this introductory one. It had a of them, indeed, namely Gaby MiNeary, he might have recognised in a different light, had my years, now nearly fourscore, nor my hat very sharp-angled at the top, and surmounted he been able distinctly to observe him; but at and wig have made me so very stupid : s they by a tall roundish stone chimney.

Some of the other persons of the circle acted as follows. Kit Hunter prudently moved brushed clothes of the leading fashion of the backwards into the shade; Jack M'Carthy tried to smile, but it was a hideous attempt—a vicious donkey might equal it; and Dick Wresham grinned most maliciously; while, for the purpose of disguising the venemous mirth, he pretended to use his teeth in assisting his

fingers to tie up a paper of drugs.

It was surmised by one of the juvenile witlings, that Father Connell was out on a mission of charity. The old priest assented.

Particulars of the case of distress which at present interested him, were politely demanded. In the simplest and the fewest words possible he told his little tale of wee. Again he was solicited to name the parties, and he named

"Ah, yes, sir," resumed the young "gentleman." "I might have guessed that it was for one of the fair portion of the creation your Reverence took so much trouble this cold day."

"And indeed it is to the credit of clergymen in general that they are such champions ter. But this was not all He led him to his of the weaker sex," resumed his comrade.

"I remember the little Widow Fennell right well," quoth Dick Wresham, "and a plump little bit of flesh she was, and must be to the present hour."

At these words, to the surprise of all who caught the action, Gaby M'Neary suddenly turned his head over the back of his chair, and scowled very angrily at the speaker.

"There certainly is some satisfaction, in bestowing charity on such a pretty little widow,' continued the chief sentinel-" one of her smiles is good value for a guinea, any day-" and he took out of his waistcoat pocket a glittering coin, and with a face of much carnestness, placed it on the priest's palm and closed the old man's fingers upon it.

Father Connell glanced, however, at the offering, and then reclosed his fingers upon it himself. The waggery and the sparkling wit went forward.

"By my oath and conscience," said the really spiteful Jack M'Carthy, "I'd give a leg of mutton and 'thrimmins' to any one that being looking up carnestly at him, and moving ud tache me the knack of making friends

among the women, as the priests do.' "Why, Father Connell might give you an insight," said another, "but nothing for nothing all the world over; no money, no pathernosther

-ch, Father Connell ?" Gaby M'Neary did not now look round, but he seemed to grow very uneasy or very hot on

"Father Connell is a spruce ould buck," cried little Dicky Wresham, "and there is no wonder that the women should be friendly to

"But how does he make the hat and wig go down with them?" resumed the brutal Jack M'Carthy.

"Blur-an-ages-an-by-Gog?" exploded Gaby M'Neary, jumping up at the same time, and jostling forward to where Father Connell stood,

Father Connell did as he was bid, standing somewhat aghast, however, at the roaring approach of such a forty-horse oath engine.

"Why, what are you at now, Gaby?" asked the principal hoaxer—"you that swore, as no other man can swear but you—a little while ago, that you'd hang every rascally priest of

them, sky high."

"Do that again, ye hout, and I'll dust your puppy's jacket, while a dusting is good for it or you!" and he flourished his stick about him, at a rate that made his old friends jump out of "Father Connell, no less-hat and wig, and his way; while the only object he hit was the hat of the very person whose champion he now was, and this, with the violence of his unintended blow, flew some distance off its accustomed resting-place. But Gaby soon picked it up, replaced it on the apex of the wig, and then slapped it down with a force that beto-kened, in his own flitting apprehension, much friendly energy, and a liberal promise of chivalrous protection towards the wearer.

"Come away, Father Connell, out of this blackguard place," he went on, passing the priest's arm through his, "come along, sir, come along, I tell you!"

not get angry, do not curse or swear on my account; these gentlemen have done me no The persons among whom our parish priest harm; I wish I could say they had done themcessful in ridiculing me as they think; neither high parapeted front, over which arose a gable, lowed it to drop on the floor at his foot-" I hat, and looked upward-"the reward, if my poor prayer were heard, might be in proportion to the gift; but I can, and I do say - God forgive him."

"Hah! take that, you dirty curs!" tri-umphed Gaby M'Neary, as he and Father Connell turned into the street.

To the great surprise of the whole town, the pair were in a few minutes after seen parading the streets arm in arm, and begging of every one they mutually knew, a donation for the poor Fennells. Protestant and Catholic looked partly of a little nook, containing some overafter them as they marched along; and, agree-greens, and remarkable for affording place to a ing in opinion for at least once in their lives, queer sentry sagely remarked, that "wonders would never solid stone.

of his wrath, against Dick curs" - Gaby's own contribution to Father Connell's list was large, almost out of characown house, and there "made much of him;" and over a hearty luncheon, and a glass of good wine, Gaby McNeary requested and obtained a minute account of the former and the present situation of the poor family for whom he sought

To every word the old priest uttered, Gaby's only daughter was an attentive listener. This little girl may be called very lovely-very, very lovely. Her age was not more than ten years. No description of her face or person is about to follow; but it is asserted over again that and pleasures, sports and tasks, tears and little Helen M'Neary was very, very lovely, laughter—likings and dislikes—friendships and bright, laughing, joyous-a very sunburst of beauty, flashing over the freshness of life's almost break of day.

During the priest's statements, however, little Helen showed none of her usual brilliant joyousness. Her features became gently sorrowful, and tears started from her eyes. Father Connell took leave of his new friend. At the door of the house he felt his jock pulled, and turning round he saw this beautiful little her fingers in a mute request that he might bend down to her. He laid his open palm upon her shining hair-of the same color, by the way, as that of the poor little beggar girl -gazed in smiles, for a space, upon her glowing upturned features; and muttered invo-

She beckoned to him again, and he bent his ear to her lips.

"I got this for a Christmas-box," she whispered, sliding half-a-guinea into his handbut will you give it, sir, along with the rest you have, to poor Mrs. Fennell, and her old hour of satiated passion, what hour of worldly hurting me, sir!" she suddenly cried out, pained by Father Connell's ardent pressure of both in the intricacies and the quaintnesses of the her tiny hands in his. He relaxed his uncon- odd, old place? scious clasp; but still held her tightly, and he still gazed at her, his lips working to keep in his emotion.

"Helen! Helen! where are you, girl?" bellowed out her father, descending the stair-

"Good-bye to you, sir," she continued, again endeavoring to extricate her fingers. "What's all this?" questioned her father,

"Your little daughter," answered Father Connell, "is a blessed child. She is beauti-"You lie, you whelp!" answered Gaby, "I ful to look upon; but her fresh young heart is one; or gliding (not walking) up the long.

making his appearance.

for the poor widow, what was bestowed upon her these happy Christmas times, to buy playtle girl still,"-he inclined his head and laid good one, out of my own pocket; but I won't do cither.'

"Don't, don't," roared Gaby McNeary, half

"No: I will not; no, my child, I will not, I'll leave it in the hands of your God to repay you for your charity. Here, sir—take your little daughter to you, and kiss her, and be proud of her." He took up the child, placed her in her father's arms, and left the house.

#### CHAPTER XII.

Yet another school-house is to be visited, and it will make the third presented in these pages. But monotony need not, therefore, be apprehended; for, if Dick Wresham's school has been found unlike Father Connell's school-and there is little doubt but it has—that which must now be described will prove unlike either.

"My dear," said Father Connell, laying his hand on the arm of his doughty defender, "do curred to. Jammed in between two more modern houses with shop windows, there was in it a curious old structure, or rather a succession of very curious old structures, situated

A semicircular archway, gained by a few steps, ran through it from the street, and led into a small quadrangle, one side of which was formed by its own back, and the other three won't say God reward him, no, no;" the old sides by similar old buildings; that side to man shook his head, touched the brim of his your left being partially dilapidated. A second semicircular archway passed under the pile confronting you, as you entered the enclosure from the street, and gave egress into a second, but large quadrangle. Of this, the far or top side was composed of one range of an old edifice, still; that behind you of the rear of the house that fronted you, in the lesser quadrangle, that to your right, of other ancient buildings entirely ruinous; and that to your left, partly of a dead wall, partly of a shed, before which was a bench of mason-work, and queer sentry-box kind of structure, built of

And now there was yet a third archway be-In the heat of his charitable enthusiasm—as fore you, but much narrower than the others. much one may venture to say, as in the heat and very much darker, boring its way under rosham's "dirty | the lower part of the structure traversing it, your eye caught, to your right hand, doorways imperfectly filled up by old oak doors, half hanging off their old-times hinges, and leading into large, unoccupied, coal black chambers; and when you emerged from it, the cheery daylight was again around you, in a third enclosed space, of which the most remarkable feature was a long flight of wide stone steps, terminating in a sharply arched door, which led into an elevated garden.

Why dwell on the features of the odd old place? Has no one guessed? Here, Father Connell put his adopted son to school,-Here was the scene of years of that boy's pains nay, of a stronger and a higher passion, which though conceived in mere boyhood, passed into his youthful prime, and afterwards swayed and shaped the fate, not only of himself, but alas i of his aged protector.

All the nooks and corners of the odd, old place, were all, all the playgrounds of him and his school-fellows. He will stop to this day, before the streetward archway, and look into the two quadrangles, until recollected pleasure becomes present pain. For as he looks, his mind's eye sees, flitting and jumping through the sunshine and the shade, with which they are chequered, the features and forms of those early mates; and his ears seem to hear their shouts, and their shrill untirable gabble: until anon, he seems to distinguish the very accents luntarily,-" may the Lord bless you, my little of their voices, and even by that knows them from each other; and at last they pipe out his own name, and he is sure what boys from time to time utter it! And then, turning away from the old archway, he asks himself-what days have since been like the days which his passing vision has just given him back? What aunt, and to poor little Neddy?-Oh, you're success, has been worth one minute of the passionless, thoughtless pleasures, experienced with-

And, as he plods along the streets of his native town, other questions and recollections came upon him. He calls to mind some of his funcies; for instance, of the kind of old people, who must originally have inhabited the jumble of old structures—who were they? What did they there? What did they look like? How were they dressed? He did not know a bit at that time; still he used to imagine them clad in long robes of black or dark grey, silently moving about their then silent little squares, or sitting stock still on the bench in the larger

flight of stone steps to their primitive garden; (and what in the world used to grow in that garden?) or, mysteriously vanishing into the large, black-chambers, to be found to the right

of the third archway.

And the imps his fancy has just seen!

Their progress from childhood, or boyhood, into manhood! But Ned Fennell will insist upon this topic more at length in another place. For the passing instant, he can do little else than boast of all his old haunts of play and

(To be Continued.)

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.] SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

WICKLOW-HER ANCIENT CLANS.

"Still, still for thee, my Fatherland! The pulse of my heart beats fast; While many a vision, soft and bland, Bears me back to thy shores, my Fatherland!

Years ago when our heart was gay and free from all apprehensions for the future; when life appeared as a sunny dream; when every path seemed bright with roses, and the cold, hard realities of mere existence were unknown, we were wont to ramble over hill and dale, gathering as we went along an increased store of love for the dear old land. Oh, Ireland! how fondly we loved thee then. The study of your past was but a labor of love. Your oiden glories, your ever-present suffering, alike threw a spell upon our soul; the one of exultation, the other of sorrow. We saw thee in the sunshine, and we worshipped thee; we saw thee in the shadow, and we clung to thee .-Long years ago in all the innocence of bovhood, we played by your sea-shore, and as we wonderingly looked upon the spraycrested waters, we listened with awe to the eternal monotone of the ocean and its solemn echo in the fluted shells which we gathered on our way- Full often and again have we climbed the mountain's breast, and with straining, eager looks we gazed enraptured on the dimpling vales and heatherdecked slopes, while our busy fancy started a Galloglass from behind each hilly crag, or sent a light-footed Merne across the valley to arouse the slumbering clansmen. Thy legends, dear Ireland, filled us with wierd fantasies; your plaintive songs and inspiriting war-chants thrilled our innermost soul, and thus we grew apace, and each day the spell became stronger and thoughts of aught else s ive thee we had none. In every form in which our fancy placed thee we loved thee. Whether we saw thee in queenly splendor, the Emerald pride of the Western wave, or in faded, tattered garments, with tear-stained cheeks, thy lustre dimmed, and nought but a phosphorescent glimmer to indicate thy existence as Erin of the Streams. And now, when all the cares of manhood are upon us, we think of thee still fondly, and exercising our will, we annihilate time and space. and again, as of yore, we are speeding towards our annual excursion from the capital, and our incursion to storied Wicklow, where every stone is fraught with memories, and every twig has its tale of romance. Wicklow! How the very name calls us back to the time when we stood in the Devil's Glen admiring the waterfall as it tore it; way over and through masses | destroyed by 'Liberal' persecution, local cavy. of rock, the summits of which foomed in a fand the solemn stillness strangely contrasting with the powerful section of the English press. When wierd melody of the winds, soughing through | the Cunard line was started, every indulgence the adjoining trees, and the deep bass of the was granted with a large subsidy. When a waters below. And Bray, with its magnificent | Conservative government had the sense of duty headland fronting upon a sea of beauty covered and justice to grant a subsidy to an Irish line. from its base to its height with variegated the Post Office under the ensuing 'Liberal' summon Mr. GLADSTONE to embody his idea ferns; and well do we remember when we partook of the hospitality of the great old priest of Enniskerry, Father Dwyer, whose life has been | Whigs. We remember how this promised boon | of the Ballot Bill during the last, but if his one long effort to protect his people and to was receive in Ireland. We remember the plan be well conceived, it will have traced the elevate them. Well indeed we remember his enthusiastic reception of its English pioneers by outlines and laid the foundation, broad and innocent pride as drawing up his stalwarth form, one worthy of his native Tipperary, he people. We remember the glorious devotion showed to us his new church standing upon a of that patriotic priest, Father Daly, whose hill overlooking verdant vales, where the cozy friendship we ourselves had the privilege to cottages, nestling amid flowers, appeared to our enjoy. Bitter and angry things have lately youthful fancy as tributaries to the Cross above. Good old priest! In your span of the Irish people in America and in this years, your Ireland passed through many country. It is but a section. We have devicissitudes. Often have you offered the Holy Sacrifice in by-ways where the rich were not, but as we would trebly denounce Englishmen but like unto your Divine Master, you called who have caused and are causing the alienation in the poor, and with the poor you, as an Irish of the two peoples. We have fought for Irish Priest, were always at home. Little we thought as we listened to thee and thy tales of olden times when the Faith was proscribed land to imperial sway. Years ago we combattle were as well disposed as they are the contrary that by the mighty St. Lawrence we would be selled a broad, a liberal, and a generous policy to acquiesce in existing legislative arrangements. enabled to offer our feeble testimony to thy towards Ireland. We advocated a royal public virtue and private worth; and when we recognition of the nation that has fought by listened, our soul was all a-glow, and as upon every side nature, too, spoke, we wondered not at the daring deeds of chief and clansman, and martial law. We advocated in 1859 the instiin a mental panorama we saw Fiach MacHugh tution of Irish Volunteers. We said—'Do regulated not by the theories of Mr. FAWCETT, will be an abundant crop, notwith routing De Grey, Carew and Audley; we saw not mistrust Ireland; it is a fatal cowardice to but by the firm and express will of the Irish partial blight.—Dundalk Democrat. Clan Ranelagh striking terror into the hearts do so.' And what has a contrary policy proof Elizabeth's legions, or Michael Dwyer ca- duced? When we counselled a grand imperial reering through Glenmalure, defying as he despised the oppressors of his native land. Look- own North American possessions-we foresaw ing back at the time and its memories; think- the deadly crop of hate we should one day reap ing of the pride with which we were filled as from the descendants of the sons of poverty and we remembered that among these grandold hate flung upon the quays of New York. It hills our mother first breathed; knowing that has come. Our anticipations have proved true. in every vem of ours was coursing Irish blood, The Fenian movement is the anticipated result not kindly Irish of the Irish, but in truth and of narrow-minded, blind, selfish doctrinairism; in deed Irish of the Irish; feeling that we of Whig treatment of Ireland, the neglect of askamed to put upon the record, the preserved were of the children of those who for ages had her chims, the suppression of her commerce, of the nation is that all her children shall be fought the good fight, and though baffled, were the repression of her traffic. Her geographical not beaten, we thought how the stamping-out process had failed; how the Faith was ours although broad lands were lost, and the old hearth was desolate, and thinking of all these truths then and realizing them now we say

with Halpine:-"Aye, stamp away! Can you stamp it out— This quenchless fire of a Nation's freedom? Your feet are broad and your legs are stout, But stouter for this you'll need 'em! You have stamped away for six hundred years, But again and again the old cause rallies, Pikes gleam in the hands of our mountaineers,

And with scythes come the men from the vallies. The steel-clad Norman as he roams;
Is faced by our naked Galloglasses;
We lost the plains and our pleasant homes; But we kept the hills and passes. And still the beltane fires at night-If not a man were left to feed 'em-By widows' hand piled high and bright, Flashed far the flame of Freedom! (To be Continued.)

AN ENGLISH JOURNALIST ON HOME RULE

We quote with some pleasure the following able and thoughtful article on the Irish national question from the London Advertiser. The cruelty and misery in Ireland. We are conspublication of such an article in that journal is in itself a cheering evidence of the progress of

The state of Ireland is indeed serious, and policy and concessions have not reconciled one party, whilst they have alienated another, and crime, of the Phoenix Park outrage has nullifle I the little good that might still be done by the appointment of Prince Arthur as Vicerov. is in vain to flout the Irish now with the tardy condescension of mere royal visits. The time for this has passed. The wrongs of Ireland cannot be patched. She has never yet been approached by England with sympathy, earnestness, and justice. When we bought her parliament, we saddled successive Ministries with the chronic obligation of acquiring the votes of the Irish members, who are the drawback and the bugbear of imperial legislation. There are men whose after existence has been poisoned by a single triumphant misdeed. But never was retribution for the evil accomplishment of a wicked act more thoroughly exemplified than by the absorption of Irish represen tation in the imperial parliament of Great Britain. The balance of party was thereby champion of Irish wrongs, that we are anxious thoroughly destroyed. Whigs and Tories to be understood when we denounce those competed for the unholy aid of a party always purchasable and yet never purchased. Ireland has been said to be England's difficulty. It is not so. The difficulty has been the Irish members in the Euglish House of Commons. Whigs and Tories have both bid for them. The Whigs have been the most unscrupulous. and Mr. Gladstone the most unscrupulous of the Whigs. He has purchased the bottle imp. and has to find it constant distraction and work. He is bound to find it occupation or be destroyed by it. It is like the exacting slave, yet master of the magician, always to be appeared and kept down. But few of the present men would represent Ireland, were her parliament once more in College-green. The want of Ireland, like that of England, is national representation, Protestant or Catholic, it matters not, so that it be national. Look at the return of Mr. Martin to parliament. Can any man doubt the stupid, senseless, cruel mis-management of Ireland? What was her imperial legislation done for her? Has it developed her commerce, opened her mines, utilised her noble ports and harbours? Who destroyed the Galway line?-The 'Liberals,' the Whigs. Did Irish representation resent this injustice as one man? Did Irish votes support the government which gave Lord Eglinton to Ireland. and which sought in a legitimate way to foster her interests and develop her resources? Never was a great and promising enterprise so cruelly analignant detraction of a small government destroyed it with penalties, and aided the unholy persecution of the degenerate | no better fate next session than was the fortune a justly irritated and embittered, but a generous our side, and that should be bound to us by the position has been denied, and the very men who the sanctions of the Christian law, whatever were Ireland to be moored 1,000 leagues the adhesion of individual Irishmen. If indidistant in the Atlantic, have been the men who | vidual Irishmen desire their children to be unwould not allow Ireland to be the pathway of States, Ireland has found a pathway of hate system, the Irish people as a body have no

tended; give her the full benefit of her geo- ficiency carries with it. They may be godless At this moment there are various collieries than that they shall not force other people to who married April 18th, 1808, Raimond Aimery opened in Ireland; but what is done to obtain be godless as well. Heaven knows that the Philip Joseph, Due de Montesquiou Fezensac. Of At this moment there are various collieries than that they shall not force other people to There is not even an inspector of mines appointed in Ireland. We are about to do a little for the Irish fisheries at last. The rest-people will not be un-Christianised if they can oration of the Irish Parliament is the sole | help it, and there need be no fear that they can means of putting an end to the curse of be un-Christianised against their will .- Dublin absenteeism, fatal to any country, and which Freeman. has proved the source of such bitter exaction, which might be subject to some misinterpreta-tion by an Irish mind. The article in question commented strongly and bitterly on the attack we think it is pretty plain that Mr. Gladstone's made by the Irish Papists in New York upon an Orange procession, which caused a fearful massacre and the shedding of innocent blood. disgusted all. The hideous blunder, if not We felt it to be a subject on which indignation might be justly lavished, and in the strongest terms. Would a Catholic religious procession have been assaulted or treated with indignity We are quite certain that it might be, were by Protestants? On the contrary, we believe that gracious act coupled with Home Rule. It that here, or in America, it would be treated with every respect. Why are these malignant atrocities, to be transported beyond the seas to become the heritage of our descendants in a distant clime? But although we gave insertion to the words condemning this savage outrage, we meant the remarks to apply to a section of fanatics, and by no means to the generous Irish character at large, to which it has been our satisfaction to pay many a tribute, and for which we have the greatest sympathy and to ourselves and to the Irish people to mention it. We have known an Irish welcome in Ireland, and number many Irish friends, irrespective of religion or politics. And it is for that reason, and became we have been the champion of Irish wrongs, that we are anxious whether Celts or Saxons-who would widen the breach between the two nationalities, either by outrage or by insult-by a wanton attack like that made upon a harmless and foolish auniversary procession in New York—a cruel

blunder, to call it by the mildest term, like the recent raid of the police in the Phonix Parka sneer levelled against a whole nation such as that in which a powerful contemporary was wont occasionally to indulge—the bitter satire of a Thackeray, and, finally, the assumption of an offensive superiority towards a people who. in proportion to their numbers, have contested the palm with us in every intellectual sphere, in the pursuits of peace and war; in literature. oratory, and each branch of learning, science, and art. We need not go farther back than to the Alma to remember how the Irish have fought by our side, and with the blessing of Providence we trust they will still be found, if ever need arise, to do as they have heretofore done. Nor will Home Rule and a Royal Court held in Dublin Castle—the only panacea against absenteeism-militate against the realisation of hand to remove the heart-burnings and prejudices which now unhappily exist-and, to adopt an Irish mode of expression-for which we trust we shall be pardoned, make union more complete by a partial severance. That severance would be nothing in reality-we mean as a severance—but it would emancipate the English parliament, and content the Irish

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Irish Education Bill, in which we now of a settlement, is likely enough to meet with deep, of a settlement such as will have to be made sooner or later; and sooner rather than later, not possibly by himself in person, but the merit of which will nothing the less be his. Mr. GLADSTONE will at all events have redeemed his own engagements, and discharged his own conscience; while the responsibility for consequences will have shifted to those on whom it ought to be. The people of Ireland do not insist merely upon treating the education controversy as forcelosed, but they decline absolutely the competence of any tribunal save that of Irish opinion to concern itself about it. ments, it would be upon the sole condition that regulated not by the theories of Mr. FAWCETT. people constitutionally interpreted in Parliament and in the country. The demand of system of emigration to our own colonies—our | national opinion—retreat from which must be regarded as impossible — the demand upon which there cannot be compromise, and in the -is that the conscience of no man shall be forced in the matter of public instruction, matter of fact, which the Irish people are not educated in the fear of God and in respect for Christianised, or have no fear that they may be commerce between England and the United un-Christianised by the working of a particular instead. There is but one course left to con- desire that the would-be atheist, or uncaring ciliate and govern Ireland. It is to give her Christian shall have Christianity forced upon home legislative rule; and, for the rest, to do him after the greased cartridge fashion.

resources be developed and her commerce ex- ages which a public certificate of literary prographical position and her splendid harbours. all to themselves, with no further restriction the boon of railway communication and transit? | State, treated as the purest abstraction, with

It is an error in judgment on the part of men whose sincerity we do not doubt, to preach cious of having given insertion to an article up a fusion between Orange and Green, in which all concession, all forgetfulness of the evil past, must emanate from one side. Such a fusion would be a hollow sham. By-gones can be made by-gones only by the hearty co-operation of all parties: there is no such thing as a one-sided reciprocity. Regarding the matter from the highest point-in the light most favourable to the opinions advanced by Messrs. MARTIN and GALBRAITH—the Weekly Register observes it is true that in the Scriptures we are counselled when struck on the one cheek to offer the other to the striker, but we question very much whether even Professor Galbraith would accept the literal interpretation of the text in any case in which he himself was intimately concerned. How then can he expect light it is to scoff at all that Catholics hold as dearer than life itself? How can be imagine that they can endure to stand and look on whilst their churches are being descerated, regard. This stands upon record, and it is due their priests insulted and stoned, their wives freely. 19. That they may use all manner of merand children beaten, and their own lives endangered by a set of lawless ruffians? None can know better than the reverend Professor what Orangemen really are, nor can any one be more thoroughly acquainted than himself with that diabolical spirit which inflames them to commit acknowledge the enthusiastic hospitality of the Irish the grossest outrages against all who bear the people, it is interesting to revert to the testimony of name of Catholie. It is idle to talk of forbearance when such characters are let loose to indulge themselves in the exercise of every evil passion, and worse than idle to suppose that it But what contributes yet more than either nature or s the duty of those who are attacked and art to the embellishment of Dublin is the temper of injured, without any defence from the Exe- the inhabitants, obliging, gentle, and courteous. The entive to maintain a quiet and unresisting attitude in the face of such iniquity. To do so would be an act of folly and worse. If there is no help in the law - and how the Government will act is always more or less a matter of speculation—then it is the duty of every man to help himself, and, by showing a bold front to the enemy, to overawe him and that the author of the System of Europe has given prevent him from proceeding to extremes. If so different a character of this nation. He is illthat would prove sufficient, none would be more delighted than Catholics themselves. Their minds are deeply imbued with the principles of the Christian Religion, and they are prepared to go to the greatest lengths and to suffer much, before they will wilfully break the Great Commandment of Charity. But there are times when such endurance would be a sin, when calmly to allow the enemies of Christ to this wish, but they will contribute on the other | ride roughshod over the Faithful would be to | encourage them in their wickedness and to cooperate in their crimes. As well preach the doctrine that the Sovereign Pontiff would have been justified in suffering Himself to be stripped of His Temporal Power, and His City to be sacrilegiously violated by the Piedmontese usurpers without striking a blow, as that foes Catholics without any attempt being made to check them. As long as Orangemen continue to be what they are, so long will they be inspired with an implacable hostility to the are true to their Religion can they possibly assume even the appearance of friendship and alliance with men the first article of whose creed is "Down with the Pope.—Catholic

> A serious party affray has been narrowly escaped in Portadown. A number of persons in "drags" set out for Tynan Abbey on an excursion, dressed symbolically in green and white, carrying a drum lettered "Erin-go-bragh," and having banners indicating their sympathies. The Orangemen attacked them on their way home, and the drum was broken and the other instruments smashed. Much excitement pre-vails, but no personal injuries of consequence

THE HARVEST .- The cutting and saving of the cereal crops have progressed rapidly during work was all but completed before the fall of were as well disposed as they are the contrary rain this week. Wheat and eats are pronounced an average crop, but barley is not so good as it was last year. There will be a fair crop of turnips, the rain in July and the heat the Imperial Parliament should register the crop of turnips, the rain in July and the heat cause, and discredit on a peaceable assembly. It decisions of Irish opinion in matters of purely in August having improved them beyond exwill be an abundant crop, notwithstaning the

The Mayo Telegraph informs us that Archbishop MacHale, who said Mass in Castlebar on Sunday, looks as young and vigorous as ever. The Franco-Insm.—It will be of interest to our Irish readers to learn the following concerning the satisfaction of which delay will not be tolerated | ancestry of the members of the French Deputation, who are descendants of Irishmen :- François Henry O'Neill, Viconite de Tyrone, Chevalier of the Legion whether by bounties or by disabilities. As at Martinique, in which island his family had been established in the time of James II, of England, by to bludgeon and assail a peaceable and orderly James O'Neill, a native of the county of Mayo, who is stated in the "Annuaire de la Noblesse" to have been grandson of Shane O'Neill, the youngest bro-ther of the famous Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, position has been denied, and the very men who the sanctions of the Christian law, whatever who died at Rome in 1600, and lies entombed at have said that it would be better for England may be the form of Christianity commanding Montorio. Vicomte O'Neill married on the 8th June, 1847, Mademoiselle Permine de la Ponce, Mr. Potter and his friends languish in despair. Mr. daughter of Amedee de la Ponce, member of the Potter, like a great many other grown-up people, Royal Irish Academy, and has issue. The family of seems very uneasy in is mind about Mr. Gladstone's Royal Irish Academy, and has issue. The lamily of Clarke, associated with the glory of the First Napoleon, was of Irish origin. Colonel Thomas Clarke, a native of the county of Kilkenny, settled in France. He had married Miss Louisa Shoe, and left sent engaged in praying for the Prince of Wales and Large William Clarke how 17th Octor a son, Henry James William Clarke, born 17th October, 1765, became Marshal of France, was created which causes Mr. Potter much affliction is his know-loud de Feltre, and held the portfolio of the Ministry ledge that there is at present in safe keeping a lineal

sons, Edgar Clarke, Duc de Feltre, Peer of France, who died March 29th, 1852, and Alphonse Clarke Comte de Feltre, who died December 5th, 1850, both without issue, and one daughter, Henriette Clarke, this marriage there was issue, three children, 1. Roger Aimery, Comte de Fezensac; 2. Louise Mathilde, married in 1830 to Maurice, Comte de Flavigny; and 3. Oriane Henriette, married, 1836, to Auguste, Comte Goyon, A.D.C. of the Emperor. The son of the last named Oriane Henriette, Countess de Goyon—viz., Charles Marie Michel de Goyon, born 14th September, 1844 has had the title of Due de Feltre revived in his person by letters patent 1864

PROPOSITION OF HUGH O'NEIL, EARL OF TYROXE, ro Queen Elizabeth's Government - Anno, 1599. -. That the Catholic religion be openly preached. 2. That the churches be governed by the Pope. 3. That cathedral churches be restored. 4. That Irish priests, prisoners, be restored. 5. That they may pass and repass the seas. 6. That no Englishmen be churchmen in Ireland. 7. That a University be erected upon the Crown Lands. 8. That the governor be at least an Earl, and called Viceroy. 9 That the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Council of the State, Justices of Law, Queen's Attorney, Queen's Sergeant, &c., be Irishmen. 10. That all principal governors of Ireland, as Connaught, Munster, &c., be Irishmen. 11. That the master of ordnance be an Irishman, and half the soldiers. 12. That no Irishman shall lose his lands for the fault of their ancestors. 13. That no Irishman shall be in ward. but that the living, during the minority, shall be to the younger brothers and sisters, 14. That all statutes prejudicing the preferment of Irishmen in others to be more Christian-like than himself England or Ireland shall be repealed. 15. That in their bearing towards those whose sole de-ing their bearing towards those whose sole de-any Irishman to serve her. 16. That O'Neil, O'Donnell, Desmond, and their partakers shall have such lands as their ancestors enjoyed 200 years ago. 17. That all Irishmen shall freely traffic as Englishmen in England. 18. That all Irishmen shall trade chandise wheresoever. 20. That they may use all manner of trades. 21. That they may use all manner of ships and turnish them with artillery.—From "Winwood's Memorials."

DUBLIN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO .- Just at this period. when the French visitors to Dublin have had to a French author as to the state of society in Dublin over a century ago, when Ireland had still its "Home Rule." Jean Rocque, in his preface to an Index to the Plan of Dublin, published in 1756, remarks :-Irish keep up the most amiable so, lety, are frank, polite, affable, make it their pleasure to live much with each other, and their henour to treat strangers with politeness and civility. They are particularly remarkable for the lenity and mildness with which justice is executed, almost unknown except in this country and in England. They endeavour rather to discharge a prisoner and to soft in his punishment than to condemn him. I am extremely surprised informed, not to say any more, and his articles on Dublin and the Irish are entirely false, and can make no other impression upon the mind of the reader than of the impertinence and boldness in venturing to forge a description without foundation and without probability. For my part, I have had the pleasure of heing in Dublin above two years, and have had all that time to be acquainted with the genius and temper of the people, and in the picture I have drawn of them I have only expressed the sentiments of my heart, and paid to virtue the tribute that is her due,

GRATITURE.—We copy as follows from the Dublin Nation: We speak with all the reverence which the theme demands of us when we say that the sermon preached on Sunday from the pulpit of the Jesuit church in Gardiner st, in the presence of the embassy from France, was a fact to be treasured up lovingly in the Irish heart with those other brilliant facts which constitute the latest guaranty given by as bitter should be permitted to rage against our nation of her faithful love for France. The text vas of the cleansing of the lepers, and the ingratitude of all-save one-save only one, who returned with a thankful heart. Denouncing the vice of ingratitude in individual men, the preacher passed to speak of it in nation; then referring to France and Catholic Church. And never whilst Catholics Ireland, he dwelt upon the spectacle of noble mutual love and gratitude which these kindred peoples have presented and in his glowing story of the wrongs which drove Ireland to cling for help to France-of the faith which held her-of the gratitude which paid her back-the spirit of an Trishman was sublimely mingled with that of the true Christian priest. It was a glorious tale to tell; but there is a sadness in the glory, as there is in much of the history of our race, and the preacher deeply felt it. The tears fell from his eyes as he spoke of the far past, with its wild charm of heroism, with all its chivalrons faith; and who could hear the old tale so well retold without feeling it within his heart? Not one. The flight, the broken pledge, the sound of distant wars, the glory, and the throbbing hope, are as fresh to the Irish heart to-day as they were when Sarsfield rode at Landen. Our memories are not short; our affections are not changeful. We stand by an "old friends to the very last; but whilst there is no fear with us of a crayan national dejection, there is exquisite cheer in being encouraged from the Sacred Word, and by such cloquent lips as those of the the past fortnight, and we may state that the preacher of last Sunday, to be glad of the preformance of a national duty and strong to persevere in it.

The Freeman's Journal says :- "Unfortunately it is impossible to draw together a great concourse of human beings without laving among them a few evil spirits capable of bringing disgrace on a good the aspect of the melancholy occurrence; but if the facts that come to our knowledge be correct, there can be little doubt indeed that the persons who assailed the detachment of police at Arranquay were guilty of conduct as atrocious and as infamous as ever disgraced the streets of Dublin. The most active inquiries have failed to even suggest an excuse for the unprovoked assault made on the handful of policemen who were standing quietly in the street when they were assailed with ruffianly ferocity."— At the same time it "cannot forget where the responsibility lies for the state of feeling out of which the riot spring," "The riot," the Freeman contends, is the lamentable but the natural outcome of the of Honer, was born on the 14th of September, 1812, intense exasperation arising out of that unparalleled act of folly and stupidity which sent a force of police

The Reverend Samuel George Potter has been alking to the Orangamen of Belfast, and asking them "Shall the constitution die?"-to which, as yet, they have given no definite answer. We dare say it will hold on some how or other, even though home legislative rule; and, for the rest, to do not also grows an including a long term of the ministry ledge that there is at present in safe keeping a lineal of War during a very memorable period—from 1807 descendant of the House of Stuart who has an every care for immediate consequences. Let her sulk in a corner, deprived of the social advant-

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the Catholics. Mr. Petter declined to state his residence with any greater exactness. Mr. Gladstone, we are told, is a man; a very doubtful concession, seeing how many of these things there are in the world. But Mr. Potter concedes this and worse. He has great and brilliant talent, of which, says the Rev the application." This pretty antithesis was upthe appropriate the control of the c ording to Belfust. After such a description, of course you would not be surprised to hear that Mr. Potter " has no doubt that Mr. Gladstone contemambition Archbishop Manning and Cardinal Cullen are his chief supports. Mr. Potter seems to possess Oath changed; the meaning of which is palpable the Catholic heart. It were tiresome to follow the reverend orntor through his wonderful disclosures. But it is a little surprising to find a thousand grownup men with the innate discernment of Ulstermen listening to flights of imaginative balderdash wilder friends. than the wildest hedlamism.

The Dunin Riotens.-Mr. John Martin, writes as follows to the Editor of the Times :-

Sir, -I have just read in Saunders' News Letter of the 6th inst, an article extracted from some recent number of your paper. In this article you lament the misconduct of the people who attacked the police in Dublin last Sunday night. You describe the exhibitions of feeling which marked the visit of the French deputation as temptations to Englishmen to lose their reason; you discuss the policy of ruling Ireland by open force and the policy of ruling Ireland by redress of grievaness; you indicate certain further nets of redress contemplated by the English in pursuance of the latter policy; and, by way of illustrating the difficulty of dealing with such a people as the Irish, you very gravely comment upon certain words of mine, spoken from the balcony of the Shelburne Hotel on Sanday week, which words (from ignorance of the circumstances) you utterly

and absurdly raisinterpret. Sir, I think it a pity that the strange prejudices of Englishmen, the strange theories which you have formed about Irish character and all things Irish, are such as to make you deceive yourselves concerning such very simple words and so very simple an incident. You are in error in stating that I "addressed the French" upon that occasion. The French were in the hotel, but ready to enter the carriages, the hear appointed for the starting of the procession being come. Count de Flavigny showed himself on the baleony and, in the midst of a roar of cheering, spoke a few words to the people below, who in dense mass surrounded the carriages and requested them to move on. Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone next, amid deafening applause, appeared and said a few words. Still the people did not move forward, and there were some cries for me. I then stepped forward on the balcony, hoping to make my voice heard, and to let the people understand that they should move on and leave room for the French gentlemen and the members of the committee to enter the carriges and join in the procession, I made gestures to signify my wish for a forward movement of the people, and shouted to them to " move on," or "march on," and that we should follow. Such was the proceeding which "an English commentator" is in doubt how to reconcile with my "professions of loyalty to the Throne," and which you, Sir, pronounce to have been one of "the worst follies of the French reception." You obtained somehow a false version of the little story, you accepted it for true, affecting to consider the conduct attributed to me only one among the many incon-A sistencies of my character, as you have studied and learnt it. 'Tis too much trouble you take to study my character at all. But it would save trouble to others, if you were to take care in judging me to deal only with my real words and deeds.

As to my loyalty to the Throne, I am not aware that I have at any time made any "professions" on the subject I desire that the constitution of King. Lords, and Commons should be restored in Ireland by the removal of the English usurpation of the Act polite. Well, let us see how they managed to deof Union. I desire to see the Queen exercising her constitutional function in Ireland, and governing my country through a free Irish Parliament. I try to do my duty as an Irish subject, and 1 desire that capital of the Argyll kingdom drank so deeply last the Queen should begin to do hers as Sovereign of week, and was so lavish in her generosity, that the Ireland. That is what I understand by my loyalty to the Throne. But let no English commentator flatter himself that by loyalty to the Throne I mean allegiance and subjection to him and his countrymen. And be assured, Sir, that in my judgment the charge of disloyalty, in this unhappy national quarrel, lies against you and your countrymen, who prevent the rightful constitutional exercise of the Queen's authority in her kingdom of Ireland, and net against Irish patriots like me, who strive to restore the constitutional rights of our nation.

Let me add a few words upon other topics of your article. I think it is simple loss of time for you to lecture us Irish as to the wish of certain parties in England for a policy of coercion alone, and the struggles of another English party (to which you intimate that yourself belong) for " better things." We have made up our minds in Ireland that your policy towards us is adopted and regulated entirely from considerations of your own selfish interest and convenience. Whether you take measures to strike terror or to soothe and conciliate-whether you keep, us "in obedience" by brute force, or conx us with "better things," (by which you mean partial redress of some of the wrongs you have inflicted on us)-we believe that you consider exclusively your own security, your own material profit, your own national reputation in Europe, your own temporary convenience. It is your own affair how you shall hold my country. It is not a question, in my opinion, of any great moment to Ireland. The policy of principally brute force may hang, imprison, and banish a few more of the Irish than the policy of " better things;" but the latter policy will corrupt and demoralize us worse than the former. The evil, the grievance, that the Irish people lay to your charge is-how long and how often must we declare it and you affect not to hear ?-not the measures, cruel as they generally are, by which you keep us in subjection, but the subjection itself. You refuse to let us be your equals, free as you are, owners and rulers of our own country, as you are of yours. We shall never be content to remain your subjects. Consider whether it is wise for you to persist in holding us subject to you against our will. Alas! you talk of our hatred to you. What have we done against England? How have we shown hatred to the English? Can you specify any wrong we have ever done you? Have we pretended to rule you to make laws for you, to tax you, to spend your taxes, to disarm you, to treat you as our subjects, and to revile you because you think proper to rule yourselves? Which people is it, the Irish or the English, whose acts are | neighborhood, and whilst the thunders of heaven acts of hatred to the other?

Sir, the attack by some of the people upon the police in Dublin last Sunday was lamentable; but who is to blame for that unhappy riot? Not altogether, I think, the sorely tried people, but in part, also, the authorities who despotically set the police a short time before to break the people's heads. The Irish police behave generally with gentleness and forbearance, at which I am amazed when I consider the means taken by the Government to make them hostile to the people; and the Irish people, on their side, behave more quietly under the police rule to which you subject them than Englishmen or Frenchmen, or any other people that I know, would behave

if similarly experimented upon.

The reception of the French deputation delighted

among whom the tradition of friendship is so faith- Tenant-Right Bill is the covetous spirit of some word, but his cloquence never runs away with him. hearts are so deeply stirred by generous sentiment and so little swayed by considerations of material interest. It was a purely disinterested expression of the sympathy of the Irish people for France-Mr. Potter; "God has given him the use and the Devil for the nation, and not for any party of Frenchmen.

worse for you and them. Sir, you are hopeful of us, notwitstanding such things as the French reception, the attack on the lates the ruin of his country," in which worthy police last Sunday, the elections lately in "Tipperary, Longford, and Westmeath," and the assus-sination of the wretch Talbot. You are hopeful the most extraordinary information and to publish it because you "cannot but think that Irishmen are, with the most extraordinary readiness. He has reason after all, human beings." Try to confirm yourself to believe that next year we shall have the Coronation in that view of the matter; try to think that Irishmen have the same natural rights with Englishmen. Outh changer; the heart of the Stuart who lives in Resign yourself, and let your countrymen resign anough when we remember the Stuart who lives in Resign yourself, and let your countrymen resign the feth olic leart. It were thresome to follow the thomselves, to enjoy the rights of Englishmen, without insisting any more upon depriving the peo-ple of Ireland of their rights. Thus you will cease to hate us, and we may commence to be your

I am, Sir, truly yours,
John Martin. Warrenpoint, County Down, Sept. 8.

THE PEQUEST OF O'CONNELL.-The Freemon sayswenty-seven years ago, vesterday, all Duhlin was wild with enthusiasm. The whole population was in the streets. Loud huzzas rent the air. Triumphal arches spanned the roadways. The city was en fete Three honest English judges had shattered the chains with which the minions of Feel and Wellington had bound the form of the great Irishman, and it was to rejoice in the triumph of justice over wrong, to celebrate the deliverance of him who had been his country's deliverer, that seven-and-twenty years ago the people of Dublin swarmed round the chariot of O'Connell. One incident there was in that famous day the memory of which is still as vivid as if it happened twenty-four hours since. The route of the great procession lay through College-green, and as it sweld by that noble portice, worthy of the genius Palladio, which is the chief beauty of our capital, the carriage stopped. The Liberator rose to his full height, turned slowly round, gazed into the faces of the people, and with outstretched finger pointed to the door of Ireland's ancient Senate House. Then, with a cheer which seemed to shake the city, the great procession swepton. The generation which witn seed that remarkable speciacle is passing away. But O'Connell has left to his people one bequest deathless as his fame, and priceless as his services. The grand lesson of which his whole life was the exponent was the folly of secret conspiracy and armed resistence. He never ceased to tell his countrymen that all those blessings which Ireland had so often sought, and had, alas! always sought in vain, by violent and bloody revolution, she could attain by peaceful and constitutional reform. The constitutional agitation of Francis Deak, the Magyar O'Connell, won for Hungary those rights for which the gallant Kossuth struggled unsuccessfully. Yes, the bequest of this great political discovery is the brightest ray in the aureola which glitters round the Liberator's brow. His system makes no widows or orphans, cost no man a tear, disturbs no industry. wars not with material advancement. Its weapons are reason and truth-its ultimate end success. That end may be long delayed, but though "the mill of God grinds slowly, yet it grinds exceedingly small, and of the ultimate triumph of a good cause, championed by reason, advanced with firmness, supported with carnest moderation, no man need despond.

A Costnast.-Whatever may be said of Irish extravagance, there really is no doubt about our tecency. You can see a hundred thousand Irishmen together and not half a dozen drunk—as on Sunday -as at Cabra-as at the procession in honor of O'Connell, of MacManus, and others. The Marquis of Lorne has been at home, and he took his pretty wife there, of course; and his father and mother and brothers were there; the people rejoiced exceedingly. Inverary has been all enthusiasm. Everybody was out in his best. The great people were on their own sod, and the welcome was real, not merely port themselves, and what kind of neighbors Princess Louise is likely to have. The Daily News correspondent, writing from the spot, says :- " The volunteer guests could scarcely find their beats, and the inhabitants were too far gone to show them the way. Such a scene has not been eften witnessed as the embarkation of the brave defenders of their country, who had to be tumbled on board as though they had been live stock, of no value even to the owner. Some, indeed, of the Glasgow contingent. were so helplessly drunk, even before they reached Inversey, that they never disembarked at all, but lay useless in the boat. They were better there than on shore." We think we may fairly say we manage these things better in Ireland .- Dublin Econing Tele

THE RIGHTS OF THE TILLES OF THE SOIL.—The Rev. Mr. Boylan, P.P., of Crosserlough, County Cavan, has published an able letter on a subject now somewhat trite, yet, owing to the vastness of the interests connected with it, of great importance still. The imperfections of the Land Act is the subject to which the Rev. gentleman addresses himself, and which he discusses with great force and acumen. Father Boylan commences by stating his experience of tenant life in America:

I was delighted, he says, to witness the almost superhuman energy with which Irishmen mowed down the forests and developed the natural wealth of their adopted country-men whose farms seemed so neglected at home, now so self-reliant, energetic, and industrious; for the chain that fettered their and his plety; how he became one of the rising industry in Ireland is broken, and the laws of lights of his seet; how, as Archdeacon Manning of America fill the mind with a perfect certainty that | Chichester, he grow to be a celebrity in the land, what the farmer's industry creates his family shall forever enjoy. Secondly, that everywhere I moved through America I witnessed a deep and widespread sympathy in favor of the Irish tenant farmer; but 1 tell my countrymen that to secure the moral electricity of public opinion in America, or any other country, the electric current of a nation's resolve

must first flash through our own land. Father Boylan then goes on to sketch the state of things at present existing in Ireland: Whatever may be said of the present Tenant-Right Bill, there is one thing clear, that the recent deplorable events at Mullagh and Kells clearly show that it is not able to stay evictions. The landlord seems almost to possess the same power he ever had; for, according to the present bill, he can raise the rent as he pleases, and then, of course, eject the tenant for non-payment of that unjust and inequitable rent; that is to say, he has still the same power to walk over his honest, unoffending, good rentpaying tenant, and to the astonishment of the whole seem to be asleep, with one stroke level his dwelling to the ground, and drive heartlessly away from their own street his poor children, blinded by tears and the smoke of their ruined home. What is their miserable compensation of a few pounds to a tenant for disturbance-disturbance from the land of his birth and affection? This poor, humble, but contented man, would rather have his home, and his little farm of ten acres of land, than if you gave him an estate in Australia worth £5,000 a year. No. we must have a Tenant-Right Bill that will reconcile the rights of property with the rights of labor, that will take away the seeds of distrust and litigation, and whilst it does not touch either the authority or the income of the landlord, will give the tenant hope, The reception of the French deputation delighted merely for a word or makes a second attempt at a lit is proved by abundant and unimpeachable historic read rean select a moral to this story something fall slowly. He is fluent inasmuch as he never stops has been swept away, there can be no doubt at all. where, but I do not now remember what it is. Each merely for a word or makes a second attempt at a lit is proved by abundant and unimpeachable historic read rean select a moral to suite—Utica (N.Y.) Herald.

fully preserved, who are so loyal in adversity, whose landlords, who, in open violation of the eternal laws of God's justice, seize by rack rent the poor tenant's and commanding. He talks directly to his hearers, improvements, the fruits of his outlay and labor, and it really is talking rather than preaching. Each The landlord knows himself well that he has a right to the value of the land, and that only, and that he never had, never will, or never can have a right to If you and your countrymen cannot understand the the fruits arising solely from the tenant's labor. To seize the poor tenant's improvements would be just as reasonable as to say to the merchant, " Liere is what you paid for that cargo on a distant shore; Sir, it is mine, because the ship that brought it is mine." Just as reasonable as for the cotton-grower of South Carolina to claim, without compensation, the calicoes of Manchester, because he supplied to the manufacturer the raw material. The right of the landlord is the raw material; the right of the tenant is the manufactured article; the property of the landlord is the unreclaimed mountain, the wasted holding; the property of the tenant is the theiring farm into which it has been converted: the right of the landlord is the block of marble hewn from the quarry: the right of the tenant is the statue into which that murble has been subsequently chiselled. The landlord has his rights clear and distinct, but in the words of the great George Henry Moore, whose memory shall never perish, the title-deeds of labor are written not with the pen, but with the plow, not in musty parchment, but in the blooming crops and waving corn. Now, I ask the landlords themselves, many of whom have travelled on the Continent, can they deny the blessed fruits of tenant-right throughout all Europe? Look to Belgium and Switz-rland, where, I may say, the farms are small, from six to twenty acres, with their comfortable cottages, their well-clad people, neat and cheerful villages. Before the law gave to the Belgian and Swiss farmer a hold on the soil, he was wretched and miscrable; but from the day that tenant-right became the law of the land the eternal snows were notable to hid defiance to the encroachinents of his industry. Along the Rhine, and rushing Danube you have a bold. thriving, and independent peasantry-indeed, one continued garden, full of all productions that man requires for his existence, and conferring upon the people unmeasured happiness and abundance. Why have you in these countries at once such signs of agriculture, and promise of manufacture? To your question you will get but one reply, and that is, that they all have tenant-right; that many of them have what is still better-the fee-simple of their

own farms forever. After all, concludes Patiner Boylan, the landlords of this country should have some sympathy with the sons of toil whose labor and industry has so swelled their rent roll. Fifty years ago your forefathers received but ten shillings an acre, and now you, who never turned a sod or laid a stone, receive twenty-five shillings an acre from the same lands. Has not the tenant as good a right to his improvements as you have to your estate? You say your estate belongs to yourself and not to another, simply secause you have either expended your capital or labor on that estate, or you have inherited it from those who have made that expenditure. The tenant wys, then, on the same grounds, my improvements belong to myself and not to another, because I have expended my labor and capital on the same soil.

No. builderds of Ireland, I think we don't appeal o you in vain. Give the tenant justice, and tenant slice will change the face of Ireland. Give him he benefit of the natural instincts of justice and fair play, which the finger of God has written upon your eart before ever an English Parliament had framed a landlerd code—led it be your glory that now, of your free will, without being compelled to it by law. you, of yourselves, will complete this Tenant-Right Bill, and thus sweep away the last remnant of this barbarous legislation, by which the soil is but half tilled, its resources undeveloped, and everybody hampered and injured—make the homes of your tenants happy, and the young men of Treland will love home. Coercion Bills will be unknown, and the bounding impediosity of youth, held back strengthened but restrained in the family circle of domestic love, shall form a steady fund of internal energy, which will reveal itself only in labor and its fruits. But I tell you, landlords of Ireland, that whether you will it or not, the Ballot shall enrry the Tenant-Right Bill in all its entirety—the ballot that will extinguish intimidation and corruption, that will give to honest opinion free exercise, and to not be been the landlord's voter, or the landlord's slave. Remember, and never forget, that the spirit of liberty is immortal, and that though a long course of oppression, aided and supported by Government armies, may keep it under restraint, though the latent spark may be concealed for years, still, as sure as the world shall endure, that spark, one time or other, sooner or later, shall larist into a tlaine, and the fetters shall fall from an endayed people.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Archibenop Manning Cremeised.—Mr. Justin Me-Carthy, who should be a Catholic, and who will be well remembered in Liverpool as a clever journalist. has written a letter that will be read with interest. to the American journal to which he transferred his services after the decease of the London Morning Star. He writes from London, to which he has returned temporarily, and the subject of this letter is Archbishop Manning and a sermon delivered by him. The letter begins with the history of the Archbishop, as follows:—"Now I desire to say a few word about Archbishop Manning, the Roman Catholic prelate of Westminster. You know, of course, the remarkable history of Archbishop Manning; how he was a clergyman of the English Church, renowned for his eloquence, his learning, and people looked forward to the day, apparently not far distant, when as a Bishop of the Established Church he should come in for a princely revenue and a seat in the House of Lords. You know how he suddenly gave up his position and his prospects, proclaimed himself e convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and became a priest of the Roman Church .-Since then he has been one of the brightest stars of Romanism. He is ultramontane of the Ultramontanes. At the Œcumenical Council in Rome no voice more strongly than his condemned independence of judgment. He is a conspicuous figure in Disraeli's "Lothair;" he mixes in the highest English society, when he chooses to enter it at all; he has few superiors in the intellectual world; he is one of the very small group of men who are really conspicuous and famous in London—that vast grave of second class celebrities. I had heard that Archbishop Manning was likely to preach a remarkable sermon, and I went to hear him. The church in which he preached is in Kensington, not far from the new Exhibition and the huge Albert Hall, and the extraordinary structure of bronze, gilding, and stone, which the conjugal piety of Queen Victoria has raised to the memory of her husband's bland and unaggressive virtues. Archbishop Manning is a tall, thin man, wasted apparently by asceticism into a condition almost incorporcal. Dr. Manning's style as a preacher (I speak now merely of his voice and diction) go as near to my idea of perfection as anything I can well imagine. The voice is not powerful, but it is wonderfully clear, penetrating, and sympathetic. Dr. Manning has, like the famous tenor, Rubini, 'a tear in his voice, a thrillingness and pathos in every tone, speaking with as much case as John Bright or Wendell Philips, and with equal calmness or self restraint. He lets his words

His language is admirably chosen, simple, nervous, word sinks down like the drip of falling water. The pronunciation is that of an exquisitely cultured schelar and gentleman. There is no shooting forth of eloquent fire, but there is a cold and penetrating intensity. Meanwhile look at the man. He is old, weak, and bald. His gesticulation is hard and monotonous. It consists principally in the straightforward and almost menacing extension of the right arm over the heads of the congregation, the thin fingers crooked until they almost resemble the talons of a bird. The gestures, the wan and cadaverous face, the strange costume of violet, all remind one of some magician of the middle ages. Nor does the discourse, too, fail to bring up the merits of the middle ages. This sermon was a deliverance urbi et orbi. It was the challenge and defiance of the Church of Rome to all the combined powers of her enemies-education, freedom, progress. Dogmas with which you would be reluctant to credit a Roman Catholic fearing lest you should offend and calumniate him, Archbishop Mauning proclaimed and glorified as the essence and the privilege, and the friends of the Roman Church. I never before, in all my life, saw the bull of modern progress so fairly and squarely taken by the horns. As an intellectual treat it was to me, whose convictions it outraged in every sentence, a keenly interesting and even absorbing performance," Our readers will know how to value the last few sentences.

THE CATHOLIC INFLUENCE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S Whitings.—The ultra-Protestant papers, of which the Rock is a fair type, seize upon the occasion of Sir Walter Scott's centenary to renew an old complaint, that Scotland's greatest poet melid much of the work of John Knox, and paved the way for the return of "Romanism" in these countries. The complaint is not unjust, for Walter Scott was the first to revive in English literature an interest in mediaval times, and to exhibit in his incomparable novels, and still more in many a noble verse, the grandeur and beauty of the religion of our forefathers. There is a deep relation between the heautiful and the true, and this hidden mystery the eye of so true a poet did not fail to discover. Scott's poems and novels are full of instances of this deep appreciation of the power and beauty of Catholic worship. In spite of prejudices, more common among the eduated classes in his time than in ours, and in spite dso occasionally of a wealt yielding unworthy of his haracter to the prevailing bigotry, the works of Sir Walter Scott contributed undoubtedly in a most striking manner in dispersing the densemass of popular ignorance and prejudies which hung cound and obscured the truth and beauty of Catholic wor ship. The study of medic-val customs and of Gothic architecture, which another "poet in stone" in our day did so much to revive, coded and helped on the Oxford movement, which going beyond the shell grasped the kernel of Catholic truth and led to the conversion of some of the highest order of minds that England has produced in this age. But it would be ungrateful, in celebrating Sir Walter Scott's centenary, for Catholics not to remember with gratitude how into h of prejudice removed, and of admiration enkindled for the external beauty and grandeur of that Church which ever appeals with such force to the higher and chastened imagination was not due to the truthful and touching descriptions which abound in his various writings. At times, too, we meet with allusions that carry the mind beyoul the outward icanty, and point to the power ennobling or restraining, which Catholic dectrines exert over the treubled spirit of man. Walter Sectt, in many a noble and stirring yerse, shows that his imagination at least had caught the true sense and import of Monasticism. He, too, more almost than iny other writer we know of, imparted his own enthusiasm and admiration to his readers. They drank not only from "a well undefile i," but were occasionally inspired by a spirit which almost seemed to be enlightened by Catholic faith. We are too well aware, and feel it too sadly to mention without pain, that blots are to be found in regard to the Catholic Church in Sir Walter Scott's writings. Gross caricatures, inventions, calumnics, common to bigoted Protestantism, are scattered here and there, as it would almost seem, frieze and broadcloth equal liberty of choice, and to conciliate Protestant bigotry for the frequent and that will tell the Irish tenant farmer that he shall generous tributes which his genius paid to the old not be born the landlord's vot. r. or the landlord's faith. But, viewing Sir Walter Scott's writings as a whole, both in regard to the fresh and vigorous moral they always exhibited, and in regard to the manner in which they demolished that dense wall of prejudice with which the Reformation had obscured from the popular eye the beauty of Catholic truths, we are not saying too much in ascribing to their gentle and persuasive influence much of the spirit of inquiry and of candor which is gradually displacing Protestantism from the hold it had on the popular mind, and which is slowly but surely leading our country back to the faith of its forefathers.—Westminster Gazette.

The Efficacy of Vaccination .- A correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—"The priest of the Mahomedan shrine of Bahawul Hug, at Mooltan, Mukdum Shah Mahomed, consented, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner-General Van Cortlandt, C.B., to have his son vaccinated, and I performed the operation myself, hoping that the example set by this high religious authority would have a good effect in inducing other Mussulman parents to allow me to vaccinate their children, The priest, indeed, had little faith in my assertions of the efficacy of vaccination, but as he thought it could do no harm he yielded, from a feeling of courtesy to General Van Cortlandt, so far as to have the child operated on. In due course, and sometime afterwards, the ceremony of inoculation, which had been practiced for many ages in the Mukdum's family, came to be performed, and then, to his surprise, befound that the boy would not take small pox. The most skilful inoculators tried and failed to produce the disease. The experiment satisfied the Mukdum of the truth of what I had told him, that vaccination, properly performed, is an almost sure preventive of smallpox. The boy is now himself the priest of the shrine of Bahawul Hug, his father having died two years ago. Unlike his father, who was deeply pitted with smallpox, he does not bear the smallest trace of that terrible disease."

An Insidious Innasion.—The invader is an old enemy, and the invasion has been going on for a long time, any number of centuries, in fact. In plain words the invasion is that of the sea, which is continually picking and nibbling at our coasts, and carrying off, year by year, fragments of territory, which, it is calculated, must amount to a large aggregate in the course of years. According to one estimate, that of Rev. F. O. Morris, the ornithologist, there is an average loss of two or three yards of land every year, along the cast coast, and some thirty-nine acres disappear annually between Spurn Point and Flamborough Head alone. Other statisticians, taking this as a basis of computation, have been reckoning that, assuming the rate of encroachment to be stationary, and not progressive, this would represent a loss of nearly four thousand acres in a century. At thirty pounds an acre, this would be a loss of over nine hundred thousand pounds since the Conquest. A few years ago, Mr. Gladstone frightened the House of Commons into adopting measures for paying off the national debt by an alarming story about the exhaustion of the coal measures. The recent report of the Royal Commissioners has reassured on this point, but here we have a new " bobeg," quite as formidable and distressing. About the fact that a considerable portion of the east coast

evidence. There are old maps in which we can read, "Here stood Auburn, washed away by the sea," " Hartburn washed away," " Hyde washed away," and many more of whom the same fate is chronicled, Ravenspurn, once an important sea-port, returning a member to Parliament in Edward L's time, is now a narrow spit of desolate shingle running out into the sea, with a light-house at the end of it. At Kilusen the cliff has been gradually disappearing. In 1828 the church stood on the very edge of the cliff, then half of it fell over, and ten years later the villagers thought they had better flit further inland. Lower down at Harwich and Dovercourt the ravages of the waves have also been considerable, and on the chalk cliffs of the south coast similar depredations may be noted. In fact, there can be no doubt that a certain amount of denudation is always going on, and geologists are beginning to agree that the channel between England and France is due to steady, persistent wear and t ar of this kind, under the action of the wind and waves, rather than to any violent disruption. At certain points the waste is rapid and considerable, and something should be done to check it, either by a sea-wall or some other kind of bulwarks. But authorities doubt the continuous destruction of the whole line of coast, otherwise we should surely see much greater changes than any on record. there is denudation on the one hand there is scoretion on the other, as witness the silring up of many of the eastern and southern ports. More ilan one of the old Cinque ports is now high and dry a mile or two from the sea. At the Wash, between Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, a good tract of rich agricultural soil has within recent years been reclaimed from the sea, and there has been some talk of adding a new county to England in this way, to be called lictoria.

The Empress Eugenick Mysterious Box.--Hundreds of persons of note have recently received fectors from a man claiming to have in his press school a box containing diamonds to the amount of four millions of francs, and important papers belonging to the Empress: this box, it is said, having been abstracted rom the Tuileries during the combation subsequent to the events of the 4th of September. The lefters then go on to state that their author being now in prison, and therefore unable to take advantage of his rich booty, offers, on payment of 2000 frames, at a certain given address, to put the donor in possession of the box. The contents would then be either realized by sale or given up to their rightful owner on payment of a certain sum, the proceeds in both cases to be equally divided between this novel kind of swindler and his dupe. It is seasedly necessary o say that the precious hox lass new real, al, except in the fertile brain of the letter with re and this we save the best authority for stating. Several credulous persons have, nevertheless, been multical of their 2000 francs by this means, and this inchees us to publish the preceding caution.

A fine of 20s, was imposed by the Westminster nagistrate upon a gentlemma who this it to have his child vaccinated, and who dichard his readiness to pay the fine, however often inflicted, rather than obey the law.

FUEL SUPPLY OR GENAT BESTAIN.-Already subditutes for coal are being sought after, as the supply of that fuel is to come to an end so soon. An Irish landowner calculates that out of 4,500, 200 acres of waste land, 1,000,000 acres are bog of thirty feet thick, many of them being forty and they feet in thickness. That would give 48,100,500,000 enbic yards. Owing to the low price of coals, compressed pent could not be successfully brought into the market, but the Irish landowner believes a slight rise would be sufficient to render it available com-

#### UNITED STATES,

In Trecent. - A young husband in Paltimore is in a nice pickle. From some cause he concluded that his wife did not love him as she should, and he determined to test that element. Therefore he wrote a note, telling her that he was going to drown bimself in the canal, and that before she read the contents of that note his spirit would be hovering over her, observing how she took his death. The would-be suicide entrusted the note to a small boy, but the boy mistook the direction, and carried the note to a next door neighbor of his wife. Not liking to communicate the dreadful intelligence to the nlucky woman, the hely handed the note to an officer, with instructions, if possible, to prevent the rash act. The officer hurried oil, and, sure enough, found the man on the bank of the canal. Rushing up, the officer seized the unlucky husband, and marched him off to the station house, notwithstanding his protestations that he did not intend to commit suicide, &c. After the incarceration of the husband, the note was shown to the wife, with the information that he had been saved. After upbraiding the officer for not "letting the precious fool drown himself," the wife made a charge of lunacy against him, and he barely escaped being placed in the asylum.

Gibls' Opinion of Newspapers .- Margory Dean, in one of her spicy letters from Newport, gives the following piquant discussion between some young ladies concerning the merits of certain newspapers: Sitting on the hotel piazza the other morning, watching a group of young ladies, I overheard a curly headed little maiden who was frizzled and panniered and puffed in the height of style, exclaim, Oh, I like the Independent best!" A moment latter I could have sworn that la Petite, never looked at newspaper, and some what surprised. I took the liberty of listening further. The Tribune suits me," said her black-eyed companion. "I take the Evening Port," chimed in a stylish, saucy-looking girl who was pelting somebody over the railing with pond lilies-a beautiful bunch by the way, which five minutes before I had seen a gentleman carefully selecting for her from a little urchin's basket. And when I wonder, do you girls get time to read tho newspapers? 66 Fold them four double, of course, was the next sentence I caught, and, more puzzled than before, I very impolitely walked near the group, when everything was made clear to me by the little blond one saying, "I had rather have a newspaper any day than the best pannier that was ever inado in Paris." I fell back in my seat uncertain whether to laugh or feel provoked with the chatterboxes, who had stroiled off to lay siege to a party of gentlemen just from the beach.

LADIES WITH BLUE-BLACK COMPLEXIONS. - There arrived recently at Richmond Springs two beautiful belles from New York city. Their trains were end-less, their costumes wonderful as to fabric, fearful as to expense; rich and rare were the gems they wore, and it was estimated by good judges that their complexions cost at least ten dollars per box. They exercised "pink and white tyranny" over all the poor gentlemen invalids who were seeking health at the springs, and were the envy of the expiring lady invalids who were buzzing around the springs in search of a longer lease of the world and its vanities. These belles arose one morning from refreshing slumbers, and determined to renew their beauty by a sulphur bath. To the bath they went with dazzling flakes of the previous evening's rose and pearl still on their faces. Alas! that, in this instance, a thing of beauty was not a joy for ever. The sulphur changed those lovely, those expensive complexions to blue-black. The colour would not come off. Those complexions were first-class and warranted to wash, and those belles thus unexpectedly put under the protection of the fifteenth amendment went away from Richmond Springs in haste. They are now under the care of an expert chemist in New York. There is a moral to this story some-

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTBER 6, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. остовет-1871.

Friday, 6-St. Bruno, C. Saturday, 7—Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 8—Nin-teenth after Pentecost. Monday, 9-SS. Dionysius and Comp., MM. Tuesday, 10-St. Francis Borgia, C. Wednesday, 11—St. Bridget, V. Thursday, 12—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The state of the Queen's health is still such as to cause much anxiety. The Court journals are reticent, and the fact that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has, with the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, gone down to Balmoral, is not calculated to dispel the general alarm. The Continental news is of no importance. There is much distress in Rome amongst the working classes. In Turkey the cholera is making great ravages.

The Queen's state of health, which we fear is not improving, has given rise to some wild speculations as to the consequences that would ensue on her death. A Republic is to be founded of which the programme is set down as under:-

"A REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.—A programme has been issued by the London Republicans, in which they state their object to be "the attainment of the highest standard of political and social rights for man, and the promotion of the intellectual, moral, and material welfare of mankind." The means to realise this object are set down as :- 1st. The application of the Federation principle to all Republican States. 2nd. Abolition of aristocratic titles and privileges. 3rd. Suppression of all monopolies. 4th. Abolition of standing armies. 5th. Compulsory gratuitous secular and industrial education. 6th, Obligation of the State to provide suitable employment for all citizens able to work, and sustenance for the incapacitated; none to live upon the labour of others. 7th. Nationalization of land. 8th. Direct legislation by the people; and among the means to carry out the principles—including the unity of Republicans, the establishment of Republican clubs, and diffusion of Republican principles, is the following :- The establishment of a high court of Republican Equity under the name of the Republican Arcopagus, which shall judge all violations of the laws of humanity and the rights of man committed by crowned heads, statesmen, Parliaments, law courts, &c."

With this before our eyes, all lovers of order and liberty have good cause to pray carnestly "God Save the Queen," and prolong her days.

Hail to Mary conceived without sin, the honor of our people Let us rejoice greatly in the day that the Lord has

CIRCULAR

Of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, enjoining a Te Deum in thanksgiving for the good harvest this year, and giving a return of the collections taken up for the New Cathedral.

DEAR BRETHREN,-After many anxieties, and serious fears we are about to enjoy the fruits of an excellent harvest. We shall the more feel its precious blessings, in as much as we were threatened with the sufferings which scarcity, caused by a succession of bad seasons, brings in its train. For at the beginning of the season our fields presented the fearful appearance of the seven blasted ears on one stalk of corn, and the seven lean kine seen in a vision by the patriarch Joseph, prefiguring seven years of dread sterility for the whole earth.

And now, in spite of all human anticipations these same fields have, of a sudden assumed, the cheerful aspect of the seven ears of corn, full and good, and of the seven fat kine which announced to Egypt seven years of prodigious

And this is due to the beneficent showers from heaven which fecundated the earth, and loaded it with a rich harvest which to-day makes all hearts glad.

With Our own eyes have We seen this admirable change of aspect, and this great work operated, which has astonished every one. For passing through the country on the South shore, on the occasion of Our Pastoral Visit, many a time have We had occasion to admire the action of a beneficent Providence which, in turns, and as to it seems good, afflicts and comforts, strikes and heals, the children of men in order to attain its end, to wit the display of its justice, its goodness, and infinite perfections.

every where there were fears and misgivings for the future. Again We have seen these same plains, lately so desolate, covered with verdure and golden harvests shedding abroad that sweet savor which embalmed the holy patriarch Isaac what time, he blessed his son Jacob. Ecce odor filii mei sicut odor agri pleni cui benedixit Dominus. Gen. 27, 27.

We could not but join in the prayers, public as well as private, that were offered to move heaven, and to incline it towards us, whilst we gave utterance to our sighs and groanings. And now that our prayers have been heard, we should unite in solemn thanksgiving to the Lord ever good and merciful, who has so clearly shown Himself to be Our Father. This is it that in the chief place has inspired this Our

We have besides other intentions in addressing you: We feel Ourselves constrained by the need we have to praise and thank the divine bounty for the great benedictions that have attended Our lately closed Pastoral Visit-for it seems to Us that the chief object of that visit has been attained. This object was, as you know, to cause to reign everywhere the good Spirit, which the heavenly Father refuses not to ardent prayer, and which makes every parish good and holy.

And moreover must We bless the Lord for that this good Spirit, which is also the Spirit of wisdom has presided over many works, social, civil, and judicial, which have had happy results for the upholding of good principles, and the triumph of the truths taught by Holy Church, our Mother.

And lastly, We cannot let pass unnoticed the work of the reconstruction of Our Cathedral. which naturally greatly occupies Us, and the success of which since We began it, is a meet subject for Our exhibiting all our gratitude to

You will not have forgotten surely what We have said to you of this new undertaking in Our Letter of September last year. We laid before you the chief reasons that had prompted Us to raise our Cathedral from its ruins. We made known to you the resources We reckoned on to accomplish this design, which in the eyes of some may have appeared rash. We disclosed to you the means at Our disposal to bring this important undertaking to a happy issue, which We looked upon as the last that should crown Our administration.

You will remember also that it was on the 28th of August preceding, a day consecrated to the Very Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary that with all solemnity We made the Benediction of the first stone of this new religious building. In one of the prayers which in these ceremonies, the Church addresses to God. She Majesty. Benedic Domine creaturam istam lapidis de.

And in very deed this blessing has been poured forth abundantly on this building, commenced for the honor of Religion, and under the protection of the Immaculate Virgin, of her glorious Spouse St. Joseph, and of all Holy Angels, and of the Blessed who should therein be religiously honored. We may convince Ourselves that this is so by the following facts which are such as assuredly to indicate that God is there. For it is evidently the blessing of the Heavenly Father that has made to flow in unseen channels a multitude of little streams that have filled the fountain whence gushes forth the living water that has refreshed the foundation of the new Cathedral, and made its walls grow up as if by enchantment. In two words, here are some facts, well worthy of your attention.

The subscriptions of the Clergy, the Religious Communities, joined to the collections made in the several churches, those of the Enfant Jesus, and of house to house visits, have amounted since the beginning of the work, to about Twenty-Four Thousand dollars. By means of these subscriptions, together with the contributions of the Seminaries, Colleges, Schools, Convents, and Academies, the walls have been raised to the height of about 20 feet above the flooring; and all the work both of last year, and of this year when it shall have been finished will have cost Twenty-Six Thousand and some odd Hundred dollars. All has been paid in cash, and there will not remain one cent of debt.

Several journals have already given you the opinions of artists, on the new building, which they argue will be one of the noblest monu. ments of our City, because of its grand proportions, and its majestic plan.

At any rate, it cannot be doubted but that the excellent harvest of which We have spoken to you above is a reward anticipated by the explained there shall be sung the Te Deum tosacrifices made to raise this fine monument to gether with the Versicle and Prayer in Thanksthe glory of God. For always are the prayers giving, with the above mentioned intentions. of the Church granted. Now at the ceremony either after the parochial Mass, or the Mass of ings, would be all too many. In one thing how-

Yes, We have seen our plains, dry and ster- buting thereunto. Presta \* \* ut quicum, ile, whilst the heavens seemed of brass, letting que ad hunc ecclesiam adificandam pura mente full no drop of moisture upon them; whilst auxilium dederint, corporis sanitatem, et anima medelam percipiant."

> Besides, has not God promised to Solomon who had raised to Him a temple that was one of the seven wonders of the world, that He would hearken to the prayers of all who should come up there to pray? Has He not declared to him, that He would incline favorably and be merciful to all who should implore His help, in all times of trouble, in the evil days when the heavens should be closed, so that no rain fell-when the locusts should lay waste the fields—or the pestilence destroy the people?

These are the facts which We point out to your serious attention, in the full conviction that you will appreciate them at their full value. They will suffice to convince you that what you sacrifice to the building of God's temple is given to God; that God returns a hundred-fold what is given to Him, whether in raising His Churches, or in succoring the poor; that the smallest sacrifices offered to His Divine Majesty are always generously repaid even in this world; that if tenderly united, we can do great things with small means; that the blessings already shed by God on those who have cordially contributed to the new Cathedral, are but the prelude to those which He reserves for them in the future, if they persevere in their good will; that no one has as yet been made poorer by their sacrifices for this work; that we must thence conclude that it will be the same in the future; and that very certainly when this Church shall have been finished, every one will say that it has been built without any other manifest effect than that of the abundant benedictions shed upon its benefac-

It is then supremely advantageous to encour age a work undertaken under such happy auspices. In consequence, that which We prescribed in Our Circular of the Sth September, 1870, and which in these Our Present Letter, We in part reproduce, shall be adhered to:-

1. In the season deemed fittest in each parish of the City and the country a collection from house to house, shall be taken up by the Parish Priest or his Vicar or some other priest and the churchwardens or other members of the Committee appointed to accompany him. The collection of the Enfant Jesus in the parishes where it is made, shall stand in lieu of this house to house collection, but shall be applied to the same end.

2. Churches and Chapels in which are celebrated the public offices shall apply once a month to the reconstruction of the Cathedral, the amount of the collection or collections of one Sunday (if it be the custom therein to take up several collections the same day). This collection shall be announced the Sunday before, and also on the day when the collection is to asks that special blessings may be shed upon be taken up. The church wardens, or others with the consent of the Parish Priest may be charged with the duty of taking it up, so as to attach greater importance to it.

2. So that all may be able to respond in a fitting manner to these appeals, every one is invited to apply a small portion of his revenue to this work-for instance such a portion of his commerce, or of his fields.

4. In the Seminaries, Colleges, Houses of Education, Convents and Schools, there may be formed little committees to receive the offerings of the pupils after the manner of the parishes.

It should be well understood that in thus generalising these contributions to the profit of this enterprise, it is proposed to be as little burdensome as possible to any one, whilst at the same time laboring to ensure its success.

That which is desired above all is, to obtain that there be applied to this good work the sums spent uselessly on private indulgences, amusements, excursions &c.

The result, truly happy, of this mode of action shows clearly that union is strength; and that with a good understanding, great and noble works may be accomplished, without much cost to any one.

But all these things We leave to your pious consideration in the firm conviction that the practical conclusions which you will thence draw, will not fail to inspire you with fresh zeal to pursue with ardor, an enterprise whose success cannot but redound to the glory of God, and the good of your souls. It remains to Us therefore only to point out to you the duties that all of us have to discharge in bringing to its close a season that has been to us so rich in graces and in benedictions.

1. This Present Circular Letter shall be read in all the Churches in which the public offices are celebrated, and in the Chapter of all the Communities, on the First Sunday after its reception.

2. The day on which it shall be read and

3. The Te Deum shall be followed by the Anthem Sancta Maria Succurre Miseris, etc., together with the proper versicle and prayer in order to implore, through the intercession of the august Mother of God grace to make a holy use of the good things with which Divine Providence has laden us, and the success of all works done in the Diocess in His honor.

4. The whole shall conclude with the anthem Ecce Fidelis with the proper versicle and and prayer as for the suffrage of St. Joseph, so as to place under the protection of this glorious and powerful Patron all these works, and in particular that of the Cathedral the construction of which has been specially confided to his

5. In virtue of an Indult of the Holy See under date 20th June, 1869, We authorise all priests employed in this Diocess to bless, and give to the faithful entrusted to their care, the cord of St. Joseph, with the indulgences thereunto attached by the Holy Scc.

May this pious practise so easy, and at the same time so profitable, unite us by indissoluble bonds to devotion towards the Great St.

Given on the Feast, and under the protection, of the glorious Archangel St. Michael and of all the legions of Angels who make up the celestial host, of whom he is the chief and the captain.

Montreal, 29th September, 1871. † IG., Bishop of Montreal.

LETTER V.

To the High School Trustees of the Village of Trenton— to Lawyer Francis and the 25 signutories of his petition—and to the world at large these letters are respectfully dedicated.

not of that sour disposition and bloodymindedness which your class book asserts may be found in the following facts. For more than a year and a-half Mary actually held the then despotic authority of Supreme Head of Henry VIII's Anglican Church, "during which period had " her disposition been as bloody and implacable 'commonly supposed" (popular idea) "she had ample time and opportunity to have doomed some of her religious opponents to the flames or at least to have inflicted personal punishment on some of her numerous libellers." And yet it is a known fact that she did not. The only case brought against her and preserved in Foxe -that of Dr. Edwin Sandys, is rather to her credit than otherwise. Sandys had been guilty of high treason by attacking Mary's title and insulting her worship as Head of the Church For this he was put into prison by due process of law. Some time after one of Mary's ladies of the Bed Chamber having asked his release the Queen, replied that she would grant it, provided Gardiner had no objection. When Gardiner arrived the Queen asked "Winchester what think you about Dr. Sandys? Is he not sufficiently punished?" "As it please your Majesty, answered Gardiner. "Then," said the Queen "truly we would have him set at liberty" (Foxe's Martyrology B. HII p. 76.) This action says a Protestant historian, "which redounds to her credit, it may be perceived was only

performed by permission of Gardiner." I am thus anxious to quote at all times protestant authorities, because I know that your honourable body has such a horror of Popery and Popish Priests that any thing I might advance would at once be looked upon with the utmost suspicion. We have heard so much of late from one of your honourable body and from Lawyer Francis your aider and abettor, about "rabid" "stubborn" "dogmatie" Jesuitical eccentric Priest-wolf in sheeps clothing &c., &c .- that we prefer to allow protestants to proclaim the truth rather than ourselves to undertake the dangerous task.

Were we inclined to give historical parallels or rather contrasts between Mary and Elizabeth, we would contrast Mary's conduct to Northumberland, with Elizabeth's conduct towards Leicester. Elizabeth's Leicester was great grandson of a carpenter. His enemies used to say of him, that "he was son of a duke, brother of a king, grandson of an esquire, and great grandson of carpenter: that the carpenter was the only honest man in the family and the only one that died in his bed."

As an example of "that terrible persecution of Protestants which has given to the first Queen regnant of England the name of bloody Mary" your Class Book informs its pupils that 'more than a thousand ministers were driven from their pulpits." With all due "esprit de corp" we feel this is a grevious crime; and vet the Good Queen Bess of blessed memory appears to have had even less reverence for your reformation preacher than her papist sister. "Two or three" she said, "were enough for any country. (Mrs. Jameson) and in very sooth if we are to hold as authentic one tithe of the specimens of reformatic rhetoric and logic, which Strype has embalmed in history, we are inclined to think that two or three such preachof the blessing of the first stone She put up to the Community, or at the Salut which shall ever your Class Book is not honest. It forgot beaven her ardent yows in favor of all contribe sung in the afternoon.

one to preach without licence extended to all both Catholics and Protestants. Probably it would have been dismissed as Popish had it done so.

To continue our contrast between Elizabeth the great and good, and her bloody Sister (both popular ideas) we would remind your honourable body, that Mary at her accession remitted two heavy property taxes, one on land, and the other on goods, called in the financial language of the day "two tenths" and "two fifteenths." The debts, to liquidate which these imposts had been levied, although they had been chiefly incurred by Northumberland's misrule, she promised to endeavour to pay off from her own resources; (a most antiquated idea and one little thought of in our present reign.) Elizabeth on the contrary sold all the monopolies. she could create. Even the permission to export old shoes was restricted by letters patent to one who had bought the privilege. If we are to believe the lively pen of Rowland Whyte in his secret diary, our good Queen Bess was troubled with that modern failing, which when indulged in by a lady, is called kleptomania, but when practised by a drab is called thieving. Having dined at View and having received costly presents from my lord Keeper she stole a salt, a spoon and a fork of fair agate." But it is not Elizabethian but Marian history as recorded by your Class Book Collier, that we are discussing. Of course, if the Department is to rule supreme, and history as doled out by the Chief Superintendant is all that is to be allowed to our rising generation, then "causa finita est," the case is settled-Toronto has spoken. But we cannot believe that your Head Master has to be only a puppet, and that all enlightened criticism has to be carefully avoided GENTLEMEN, - Another proof that Mary was under pain of instant dismissal. Let us now approach the subject of Mary's

"terrible persecution of Protestants." In order to obtain an intelligent idea of the subiect, we shall be obliged to view it by the light of comparison. Was Mary's persecution of Protestants of so "terrible" a nature compared with the butcheries of Henry's and Elizabeth's reign, as to entitle Mary to be called Bloody. whilst Henry was called the "Bluff King Hal," and Elizabeth "the great and good?" We will see. Harrison, chaplain of Lord Brooke, who speaks as a contemporary has computed that under Henry VIII, 72,000 persons were executed on the gibbet. Contrasting the Elizabethian persecutions with those of Queen Mary, Agnes Strickland has this remarkable passage :- "Nor was it till after as much Catholic blood had been shed by Elizaboth as would have fairly extinguished the hideous fires of the Marian persecutions," &c. We feel that with these two testimonies, we might leave the subject of that "terrible persecution of Protestants which has given to the first Queen regnant of England the name of Bloody Mary." But we have no intention of doing so. Your class-book estimated the number of men, women, and children burnt for their Protestantism during Mary's reign as 288 .-Another Protestant writer puts it at 277. whilst Priest Lingard says: " After every allowance has been made, it will be found that in the space of four years almost 200 persons perished in the flames for religious opinion; a number at the contemplation of which the mind is struck with horror," &c. Taking, however, the highest number, that of your Class-book, and comparing it with the butcheries of Henry's and Elizabeth's reign, it is insignifi. cant as a tale of blood. Hentzner, the Dutch Ambassador, affirms, that he counted on London Bridge at one time no less than 300 heads of persons who had been executed by good Queen Bess. If we want a parallel under Elizabeth for the Smithfield fires under Mary, we shall find it in Elizabeth's massacres after the "Northern Rebellion," when, besides the execution of such of the leaders as fell into her hands, Elizabeth allowed, (to use a mild term,) no less than eight hundred of the working clusses to perish by the hands of the executioner. Sir Cuthbert Sharpe has brought to light some curious and hidcous facts concerning this robellion, amongst which the following letter indicating her Majesty's (Elizabeth's) pleasure is not perhaps the least hideous. It is Essex, the favorite, writing to Sir George Bowes:-

Sin George Bowes,-I have set the number to be executed down in every town, as I did in your other book, which draweth near to two hundred; wherein you may use your discretion in taking more or less n every town, as you shall see just cause for the offences and fitness of example; so as in the whole, you pass not of all kinds of such the number of two hundred, amongst whom you may not execute any that hath freeholds or noted wealthy, for so is the

Queen's Majesty's pleasure. By her special commandment, 10 Jany, 1569-70.

This cool "polling their tops" as the Queen herself eligantly styled it, of 200 good men and true, by special commandment, with the careful provise that freeholders and the noted wealthy be spared, is certainly refreshing. Nor does it lose any of its point when we consider that "her majesty's pleasure" was that of the good Queen Bess, not that of Bloody Mary.

SACERDOS. :

To many of our readers the name of the Rev. Charles Dallet, Priest of the Society for Foreign Missions, must be familiar he having addressed a very large, and as the result proved a very liberal, auditory in the St. Patrick's Church of this City but a few weeks ago. 'To' procure further aid for the great object in view that of supporting the Foreign Missions, the Reerend gentleman proposes to deliver on the evening of Friday, the 6th inst., in the St. Patrick's Hall, a lecture on India, in which country he has resided, as a Missionary, fifteen years, dwelling amongst the natives, conforming to their modes and habits of life, and thus acquiring an intimate knowledge of their ideas, religion, and social customs.

The lecture will be therefore most interesting and instructive, the general knowledge of India being but scanty, and very imperfect. The lecturer does not propose to enter into a scientific discussion upon the topics which his subject naturally suggests, but will confine himself to a rapid and necessarily brief review of the following characteristic features of Indian civiliza tion. Language; Literature; Manners and Customs; Caste; Religion; the actual Condition, and probable Future of the people of Hindostan; Woman in India, and her degraded condition under the influence of Pa-

We need say but little to encourage all who understand Freuch, in which language the lecture will be given, to profit by the occasion now offered to them of, at one and the same time, doing a work of Christian Charity, and pro curing to themselves much useful information, and profitable enjoyment. All the Bishops of the Province have in a special manner commended the Reverend gentleman, and his noble mission to the sympathies of the Catholies of the Province, and we feel confident that this recommendation will be warmly responded to.

The evening's entertainment will be enlivened by music, under the direction of the Rev. M. Barbarin, of the Seminary. There will be given two sacred pieces, both composed by the lecturer himself, the music by the celebrated musician Gounod. The subject of these pieces is-" The Departure of the Missionary, and the Anniversary of the Martyr Missionarics."

N.B.—Be early to secure good seats.

The Coroner's Inquest, in the case of the unfortunate man Daniel Madigan, who was killed last week by the falling of a brick wall In the premises of Thomas Robertson & Co., against which had been placed leaning a quantity of heavy iron plates, has returned a verdiet to the following effect:-

"The Jury find that the deceased Daniel Madigan St was killed on Saturday afternoon, the 23rd day of September, about half-past 3 o'clock, by the falling on his body of a brick wall and of a quantity of St iron plates, which rested against said wall, on the St premises of Thomas Robertson & Co., situated on St. Chemeville street, in the city of Montreal. The St Jury also find that the quantity of iron resting Ste Jury also find that the quantity of from resting against said wall, weighing from 15 to 20 tons, pressed against said wall with a weight of about 7 tons; that said wall being about 12 feet high, by 30 feet in length, by 8 inches thick, without proper St supports, &c., was unfit for the purposes for which it has been used by the said Thomas Robertson & Co., and that such usage shows carelessness and want of St. judgment on their part, which has resulted in the St killing of the above mentioned Daniel Madigan, in Ste the manner aforesaid."

A paragraph in the Montreal Herald says that the St. Patrick's Society will, in the interests of the widow institute a civil action against the persons through whose negligence and St want of judgment the fatal accident occurred.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday, the 23rd ult., the following Orders were conferred in the St chapel of the Nicolet Seminary by His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers:-Deacon-The Rev. M. E. Ling. Sub-Deacon-MM. St Denis Gerin Lajoie, Norbert Duquay, Charles O. Gingras, Victor S. de Carufel, F. X. Cloutier, George Page, Arthur Paquin. The following received the Tonsure-MM. Edouard | St S. de Carufel, Arsenc Piche, George Frechette, Elie Blais, Leopold Poirier, and Frederick Tetraut.

On the Sunday following, the Rev. MM. Elphege Godin, and Joseph Tessier, received St the Holy Order of Priesthood. On Sunday, the 1st inst. His Lordship was to visit Maskinonge for the purpose of conferring Priest's Orders on the Rev. MM. Gingras, Carufel, St Gerin Lajoie, and M. A. Paquin.

FATHER CONNOLLY.—We learn from our st Quebec contemporaries that the Reverend Fa- St ther Connolly of St. Patrick's Church of that Si City, has been appointed to the parish of Inverness. His departure will be the cause of much regret to the Irish Catholics of Canada's No ancient capital, to whom he has greatly endeared himself by his affectionate zeal for their inter- | St ests—temporal and eternal. The reverend | 170 gentleman delivered his farewell sermon on St Sunday, the 4th ult., to an attentive, and deeply moved auditory.

It is asserted that it is the intention of the St Sauveur. Government to make Quebec a naval station, St Stanislas Kostka..... 

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL TRUSTEES .- Ruttans new Ventilating Stoves. Recommended by Toronto Board of School Trustees, who certify that they consume but 21 cords of wood a year. They change all the air in a room every four minutes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL-Toronto: Printed by Hunter, Rose & Co., King Street West, 1871.

This very neatly printed little book is doubly pleasing to us. First, as containing the rules of a most valuable Society; and, secondly, as a proof of the flourishing condition of that Society in the good City of Toronto. There are now it seems no less than five Conferences organised in the Western capital, with their particular Council, the whole in communion with Societies in other parts of the Dominion, through the Provincial Council at Quebec; through which again the Society in Canada finds itself en rapport with the General Council at Paris, and therefore with all its branches throughout the world. At Toronto the St. Vincent de Paul has for its patron the illustrious Archbishop of the Province, to whom all works of charity are essentially dear; and numbering as it does in its ranks so many and so fervent disciples of the great Saint whose honored name it bears, we are sure that it will approve itself worthy of the name, and a blessing to the poor and desolate in whose sake it has been organised-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. Published in Philadelphia, by Hardy and Mahoney.

Through an oversight for which we tender our apologies we have not noticed the receipt before of this very excellent monthly. The number for October contains; -- Another Reformation; a fine paper on Dollinger and Hyacinthe; The Monk's Story; A Vision; The Home of the Exiled Stuarts; Ultramontanism; and several other instructive and entertaining

#### BUILDING OF THE CATHEDRAL.

We publish below the amount of the sums receieved since the 21st of October, 1870, for the rebuilding of the Cathedral, from the collections for that purpose taken up by the Infant-Jesus, and by domiciliary visits, both in town and Ste. Agathe...... \$ 15 00

St Alexis	25	00
B. Alphonse,	10	00
St Ambroise de Kildare	40	52
	34	50
St Anicet	. 50	00 73
Ste Anne des Plaines	. 50 50	00
Ste Aune de Montreal	358	13
St Antoine de Longucuil	124	30
St Antoine Abbe	26	00
St Antoine de LaValtrie	51	00
L'Assomption	71	88
St Augustin	23	17
St Bartholemew	65	<b>9</b> 0
Ste Beatrix	18	50
St Bernard de Lacolle	46	85
Ste Brigide de Montreal	255	77
St Bruno	30	00
St Calixte	7	23
St Charles de Lachenaie	24	22
St Clet	20	75
St Come	11 8	55 30
St Cothbert	50	00
St Cyprien	82	00
Ste Dorothee	7	10
St Edouard	100	00
Ste Elizabeth	74	00
St Enfant-Jesus de la Point-aux-Trembles	51	45
St Esprit	34	00
St Eustache	60	33
Ste Famille de Boucherville	142	50
St Felix de Valois	30	00
St François d'Assise de la Longue-Pointe	31	50
St François de Sales	17	00
St François-Xavier du Sault St Louis	29	25
St François-Xavier de Vercheres	117	10
St Gabriel de Brandon	13	60
Ste Genevieve de Berthier	57 co	51
Ste Genevieve de l'Ile de Montreal	60 85	00 <b>9</b> 7
St Hubert	45	00
St Jacques de l'Achigan	45 655	76
St Janvier	10	00
St Isidore	50	50
St Jean de Matha	26	00
St Jean TEvangeliste	95	69
St Jean Chrysostome	73	00
St Jennue de Chantal de l'He Perrot	40	00
γ Village	40	00
Paroisse	25	06
St Joachim de Chateauguay	58	90
St Joachim de la Pointe-Claire	60	00
St Joseph de La Noraie	80	00
St Jeseph de la Riviere des Prairies	30	17
St Joseph de Montreal	115	20
Ste Julie	20	00 10
St Julienne	7 12	90
Ste Justine de Newton	25	00
St Liguori	46	G <b>5</b>
St Louis de Gonzague	33	60
St Louis de Terrebonne	718	GO
Ste Magdelaine de Rigaud	104	50
St Marguerite de l'Acadie	GO	30
St Martin	37	21
Ste Martine	32	00
St Michel de la Pigeonniere	95	50
St Michel de Vandreuil	68	25
Nativite de Laprairie	30	00
St Nom de Marie de Montreal	2257	00
Notre-dame de Grace	100	00
St Norbert	23	10
St Patrice de Sherrington	63 419	00 22
St Patrice de Montreal	418 20	08
Patronage de St Joseph du Lac	26	00
St Paul PErmiteSte Philomene	47	50
St Polycarpe	GO	90
Purification de Repentigny	10	16
St Raphael de l'Ile Bizard	27	21
St Roch de l'Achigan	35	26
Ste Rose'	60	00
	49	ΛA

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	St Thomas de Joliette	38	00
	Ste Trinite de Contrecour.	65	60
	St Urban	27	00
	St Valentin	50	00
	St Vincent de Montreal	19	00
	Visitation de l'Ile Dupas	45	00
	Visitation du Sault-au-Recollet	76	-
	St Zotique	60	

The Gazette thus notices the Catholic Cathedral now in course of construction:-

About the middle of the year 1869, the Rev. Joseph Michaud, of the Congregation of St. Victoire, an amateur architect, entirely self-instructed, was sent to Rome to make plans and drawings of St. Peter's and to prepare a model, in wood, of the edifice which was to be. On his return to Canada, he at once set about the construction of the model, which, with the help of a young gentleman named Longueville Dosthaller, was accomplished after 18 months of arduous labour. The model, which is now in the possession of the Bishop, is in itself a work of art. Every detail possible, including the most trivial ornaments both outside and inside, is worked out with a minuteness perfectly marvellous, and it would be impossible more exactly to represent the glorious Cathedral Having acquired the above much needed informa-

tion, the Bishop at once began the work of building, and it is now but a few days more than a year ago since the first foundation stone was laid one Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a vast multitude. And now, a year having passed, some idea may be formed of the greatness and the form which the building is to take. The main building, from the entrance to the furthest extremity, is 300 feet long; the greatest breadth, which is at the transept, is 225 feet, while the average width is about 180 feet. To be added to the length, however, is the portico, which gives 30 feet more. The building is cruciform in shape, the arms of the cross being represented by three rounded expansions, or, as they are denominated in French, rond points, two of which give the great width at the transept, the third springing from the rear wall, midway from each end. The average height of the walls will be 28 feet from the bottom course; at the transept and at the basis of the minor domes they will be fifty feet in height, while the apex of the main roof will reach a height of 80 feet. And here it may be as well to remark that it has been impossible to copy, in this edifice, exactly the style of St. Peter's. There the climate permits of a flat roof; here it has been necessary to adopt the pointed one The main dome, the most magnificent feature in the structure, will rise from the transept, being supported on four oblong columns, 30 feet thick, and will, when completed with lantern, ball and cross, reach a height of 250 feet. The towers of Notre Dame, or the Parish Church, are only 204 feet high. This dome will be built of stone, and the only one of the kind on this continent. Its diameter on the inside will be 70 feet, and outside 98 feet. It will except in size, be an exact copy of St. Peter's, just above its junction with the roof, it will be surrounded with sixteen sets of Corinthian pillars about 24 feet in height, surmounted by pilasters, the spaces between the pillars being occupied by large windows, with highy ornamented sills and cornices. Above this the lome gradually bends to its apex, from which rises the large open lantern. Like the dome the lantern is surrounded with pillars, though of lesser magnitude. Above the lantern is the great ball, and at last the gilt cross 12 feet in height. About half way in the descent to earth will be four smaller domes, surrounding the great one in the centre. These will be in everything but size almost exact copies of the one just described. A fair idea of their size may be gained from the domes on the City Hall and Hotel Dieu. A portion of the building as yet unmentioned is the portico. This will not be finished, nor will it probably be begun for several years to come. It will extend 30 feet beyond the main walls, and will rise to the height very nearly of the main roof, or about 75 feet; its length will be in the neighborhood of 210 feet. Unlike the church proper, the walls of which are exceedingly plain, being built of uncut limestone and devoid of the slightest ornament, the facade of the portico will be of cut stone, and finished in that rich, composite order of architecture, which allows of a very great variety of ornamentation. There are to be five entrances to the vestibule, which is to be about 200 feet long, from 18 to 20 wide, and 40 to 45 feet high. The walls of the main building are, at their base, about 19 feet thick, and will vary at the top from 4 to 6 feet. On entering the church there is an unobstructed view down the nave, which is 40 feet wide, to the grand altar, situated under the great dome. On either hand are large pillars supporting the roof, and dividing the aisles from the nave; at each pillar, two chapels will be placed, so that, in the church, there will be, besides the grand altar, about twenty chapels. The immense pillars (four in number) which are to support the dome, will rise from the transept, their shape will be rather oblong than square, and their greatest diameter 30 feet. A good idea of their size may be formed when it is stated that each pillar will be three altars, or chapels. Light will be furnished exclusively by the five domes and six laterns placed in the roof. To make up for the lack of ornament outside, the work of beautifying inside will be done with a lavish hand, for besides the ordinary architectural ornaments the walls will be further embellished with frescoes, which are to be done by eminent artists from Rome. It is impossible in so brief a sketch as this must necessarily be to give an idea of the grandeur and beauty of such an edifice as this. The above bare details must, therefore, suffice, So far, the work of building has progressed pretty

rapidly. The walls are, most of them, up to quite perhaps more than, half the height which they are intended to reach; and already about \$25,000 have been expended. Next season the collections will be devoted to the construction of the pillars inside the church, on which so much depends, that it is necessary to allow them to settle with the main building. The money raised in the year following, it is anticipated, will all be required for the purchase of the wood that may be necessary. It will, therefore, he nearly five years before the roof is put on, and some two or three years longer before the Cathedral will be entirely completed, as the Bishop intends to complete the work without getting a copper into debt.

We are indebted to the Montreal Gazette for the following facts in connection with the Institution of the Brothers of Charity in this

Mr. O. Berthelot, so favorably known in Montreal through his benevolent enterprises, has, at his own expense, creeted in this city, Mignonne Street, a large establishment entrusted to the direction of the Brothers of Charity. This house has, from the beginning, been destined to receive boys and lads whom previous education, evil inclinations, or peculiar circumstances were driving into the road of ruin.

The establishment was hardly erected when the law for reformatory and industrial schools was enacted by Parliament; and since then, Government wisely resolved to entrust the direction of offenders to the Brothers of Charity. The news spread abroad and met with much sympathy.

Unfortunately, this wise project which, so far, has not been executed, has created a misunderstanding unfavorable to the Brothers of Charity; for their new establishment since that period is considered as a reformatory house, or prison; and known under this 

on it, from placing their children under its protec-

We have deemed it useful for the public to give some details about the actual work of the Brothers of Charity.

There are in the institution two classes of pupils : the first, which comprises about two-thirds of the children, is composed of those whose condut is blameless; their parents have willingly entrusted them to the Brothers, because they have confidence in their experience and mild direction. The second class comprises children more difficult to manage. whom parental authority is well satisfied to entrust to the patience and experience of the Brothers. Even for those children, the direction is mild and fatherly, to such a degree that the Superintendent never uses corporal punishment. And the Brothers witness, with much satisfaction, that the greater number of children of this latter class, after having spent some time in this home, return to their families for better than they had come. This statement is made on the testimony of the parents.

The pupils enjoy every possible freedom. Every month, those who have parents or acquaintances in the city can pay them a visit; and besides festival days, they have every week a play-day and a walk.

Some of the pupils are engaged in trades introduced into the establishment, and work the whole day. The want of pecuniary resources does not allow more than three trades in the home-tailoring, shoemaking, and gardening. Others are taught in school three hours a day, and work the rest of the time; the remaining portion are taught six hours a

According as the pupils learn to work the price of the board diminishes, and at the end the pupils can earn the entire price; and as soon as the pupils can earn more then their expenses, they receive a part

of their carning.
In the school, French, English, calligraphy, arithmetic, history, geography, etc., are taught, and a commercial course has been recently opened.

There are two different prices of board, one of

38 a month and the other of \$5.

If Gevernment, as we still hope, entrusts to the Brothers the reformation of offenders, it will not be possible, for serious reasons, to introduce this reformatory school in the actual establishment of the Brothers in this city; the latter would prefer buying a large tract of land to earry on agriculture on an extensive scale, and erecting an edifice suitable to

LAVAL UNIVERSITY .- The opening of the different faculties of the Laval University took place yesterday morning in the Grand Hall, after solemn low mass in the Seminary Chapel. The Rev. Rector delivered a short and pithy address, and Dr. Larue read a paper on the importance of the public evening lectures to be given this year in the University, and which the students of the several faculties are obliged to attend. The following diplomas were conferred by the Rector: Batchelor of Arts-with che Prince of Wales medal-Mr. Alphonse Pouliot; Batchelor of Letters, Mr. Boulet; Batchelors of Sciences, Messrs. Desjardins and Rihards. The Secretary announced that none of the papers presented for the poetical competition of this year Ind been adjudged worthy of a prize. The meeting was then adjourned. It is understood that a greater number of students have taken the matriculation ticket this than any previous year, which speaks exceedingly well for the present management of the University .. — Quebec Chronicle, Sept. 23.

Presentation .- A large and influential meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church was field last evening in the rooms of the St Patrick's Institute, on the occasion of presenting a farewell address on behalf of the congregation to the Rev. Mr. Connolly, prior to his departure for his new field of The chair was occupied by Wm. Quinn, Esq., Supervisor of Cullers, and Mr. E. Foley acted as secretary. After some general business, a deputation was appointed to wait on the reverend gentleman and politely inform him that his presence was requested at the Institute. In a short time he artived, and was received with an outburst of applause the audience rising to their feet. The address, which was accompanied with the handsome sum of \$660, was then read by Mr. Foley in a clear and distinct manner. The Rev. Mr. Connolly replied facingly during the delivery of which many of his heavers were deeply affected, and afterwards came forward and warmly shook hands with the reverent gentleman, wishing him every happiness. After this presentation the Rev. Mr. Connolly was invited into the Council room of the Institute, and there presented with an appropriate address which was accompanied with a very beautiful and costly dressing case and secretary combined, as a slight token of the esteem the reverend gentleman was held in by the members of the Institute. Mr. Connolly replied in a few well chosen remarks, which were loudly applauded, and after another round of hand-shaking, left for the Presbytery .- Quebec Mercury 27 Sept. .

Forcery.-A man named Robert Wilson, 28 years of age, a native of the United States, was arrested on Saturday afternoon for forgery under the following circumstances. Wilson had deposited in one of the Savings' Banks in this city \$25. He drew out a check for that amount, and on presentation at the Bank it was accepted. He afterwards altered the check so that it appeared that it was for \$500.25, and his bank book correspondingly. He then presented the check to a broker, and asked him to cash it. With the caution peculiar to his trade, the broker, before giving over the money, went to the bank, where he was informed that Wilson had only \$25 to his credit. He thereupon went to the police office, where he told what had past, and Detective Cullen, into whose charge the matter was given, at once but Wilson under arrest.

THE TROOPS.—There is again a rumour in Quebec that one or two English regiments are to be left in Canada, on condition of payment for their services by the Provincial Government. That, however, is quite opposite to the policy in this matter hitherto avowed by Mr. Cardwell.—Herald,

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Carleton Place, P. Galvin, \$2; New York, J. Flannery, 2; St. Isidore, Rev. J. B. Beauchamp, 2; Trois Pistoles, L. J. McLachlin, 2; Lindsay, Rev. Mr.

Stafford, 4.

Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Self, \$40; M. Ennis, 2;

Mrs. C. Hart, 2; Woodbridge, G. Darling, 1.

Per Rev. F. Woods, Huntingdon—Self, 3; Sault au Recollet, Rev. F. Rochette, 3.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards....\$0.00 @ \$3.75 Middlings..... 4.00 @ 4.50 Fine ... 5.25 @ 5.35 Superior Extra ... 0.00 @ 7.00

Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)..... 6.15 @ 6.2**5** 6.2**5** Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).... 6.15 @ Fresh Ground...... 6.20 @ Canada Supers, No. 2..... 5.75 @ Western Supers, No. 2..... 5.75 @ 

#### Died.

In this city, on the 26th ult., Alice, second daughter of Mr. Edward Clarkin, aged 22 years.—Requiescut

In this city, on the 2nd instant, Mr. Matthew Longmoore, aged 43 years.

A BOY to go messages. Apply to,
D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

#### TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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

J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF HONORA WELSH, a native of the Parish of Killure, Chunty Kerry, Ireland, who was in Griffinfown, Montreal, in 1853. She was then expecting two of her sisters from Ireland. Any information respecting either of them will be thankfully received by their anxious sister, Catharine, (now Mrs. Charles Martin) at Cobourg, Ont. Should this meet the eye of either of them, they will relieve the anxiety of their sister by corresponding with Mrs. Catharine Martin, Cobourg, Ont. Cohourg, Sept. 25, 1871.

#### CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

## COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

PLATEAU STREET,

MONTREAL.

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

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

For the Prospectus—and further particulars—apply to the Principal at the Academy, Plateau Street. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

#### JOLIETTE COLLEGE.

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

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

#### TERMS:

EXTRA. Piano......\$ 20

Violin ..... 15 Washing ..... The Annual Session Commences on the FIFTH

SEPTEMBER. C. BEAUDRY, Principal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. FOR LOWER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MAR-GUERITE DUFAUX, of the City and District of, Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLETUS ROBILLARD, of the same place, burgess, from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (separation de corps) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past under the No. 1469.

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

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. And Amendments thereto,

In the Matter of JOSEPH LAJEUNESSE. Boot and Shoe maker of Montreal.

AN INSCLUENT. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 419 St. Joseph Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE, Interim Assignee.

MONTREAL, 21st Sept. 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec,
SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Joliette. In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLIER du LAFORTUNE,

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

JOSEPH TELLIER dit LAFORTUNE

By GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attornies ad litem.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

The Message of M. Thiers and the acceptance by the French Assembly of a Bill providing for their adjournment from the 17th of this month till the 4th of December mark a distinct period in the history of the Assembly, and are a natural sequel to the recent resettlement of the Provisional Government. After long confusion and a great struggle between factions, the Chamber had at length reached a tempo rary resting place. It determined to continue the powers of M. Thiers, to augment his authority, and under his presidency to pursue with patience the task of constituting a permanent form of Government. Out of the chaos of parties and interests amid which everything had hitherto appeared unsettled, a basis of provisional stability had at last emerged, and, no longer distracted by the present, it became possible to reflect and to take some thought for the future. Whether we look at the tactics of the Government as a whole or at the management of the separate questions by individuals, it leaves, to use a French expression, "much to desire," and M. Thiers cannot better employ his holydays than by giving permanent ones to the great majority of the members of his Cabinet. Meantime, Communist and Imperialist intriguers predict that the Chamber which is now about to separate will never meet again .-

Unquestionably, there may yet be a chance for the Bonapartes. Revolution never has said its last word in any country, and less in France than in any other. France has just inaugurated what is considered the Third Republic, and it is true that the upshot both of the first and of the second French Republic was a Benaparte. But, in the second case at least, the thing happened "because it was impossible," and if the Imperialist Party look forward to a repetition of the same phenomenon, they may save themselves the trouble of speculating on the theories of probability, as the realization of their hopes is more likely to be the result of sheer chance than of rational foresight .- London Times, Sept. 11.

France and Italy have had a sharp misunderstanding on the question of a French convent at Rome, over which France has a sort of protectorate, and in the affairs of which the Italian Government proposed to enquire. The ambassador to the Papal Court, the Due d'Harcourt, who has no relations with the Italian Government, and no duties which can admit of his approaching them. The regular French Ambassador, the Due de Choiseul, was not at Rome, and in his absence remonstrance, which should have been made by his subordinate. Court. But the misunderstanding appears to have been removed. The French Government is said to have declared that it has no intention of interfering to restore the Pope, though it had felt great anxiety for the guarantee of his absolute spiritual independence; and on the other hand, the Italian Government seems to have conceded the French claim to protect the convent. Still Italy no doubt feels that she has more to fear for her new capital from France than from any other European power; and hence her eagerness to secure a complete understanding with Germany while Brance is still paralyzed.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 29. — M. Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce, has informed the Committee of the Assembly who have control of legislative affairs during the recess, that negotiations with Germany are making fair pro-

The rumor that evidence of a Bonapartist conspiracy had been discovered proves to be unfounded.

Several conflicts have taken place within the past few days between the French citizens and the German garrison of Dijon. The town is intensely excited over these unfortunate occur-

REPARATION IN PARIS.— We (Tablet) understand that a number of Catholics are uniting in the various parishes of Paris in order to obtain from the new Archbishop, Mgr Guibert, permission to make some solemn publie reparation for the outrages lately perpetrated in many of the churches, notably in that of Notre Dame des Victores, during the reign of the Commune.

There is little doubt that this natural and pious thought will meet with approval and encouragement from the venerable prelate who is called to occupy the perilous chair of S. Denis. That it did not occur sooner to the Catholic population of Paris has been a surprise to many. For nearly a century now. Paris has periodically broken out into open rage of rebellion against the Almighty, insulting Him with a sort of personal hatred that has no parallel in the history of any people, except the Jews during that one week that stands alone in the history of the world, maltreating Him in His sons and His servants. dragging His altars through the streets and the public places, profaning His temples, trampling under foot the symbols of His divine humanity, heaping every species of insult on the name and image of Christ Crucified: all this she has done, and God has borne it and not annihilated her; but never once have the remnant of just, whose prayers perhaps held back His hand, made any attempt at a counterdemonstration. Now it seems the idea has come to them, and they desire to walk in procession with the Cross of Jesus and the banner of His Immaculate Mother, and to chaunt the Miserere through the city that echoed yesterday to blasphemies and curses. It is well that even at the eleventh hour they should think of offering some act of reparation to the patient as themselves. The third fact which has been Majesty of God, and of taking His part publicly against His enemies.

society has been formed in France, led by archbishops, bishops, cabinet ministers, presidents of benevolent societies, and others, which is designed to counteract the work of the "International" and the Socialist associations. They propose to style themselves "The European Alliance of Civilisation," and to invite the cooperation of all societies, corporations, towns, communes, co-operative unions, mechanic and other institutes of a social, political, literary, scientific, commercial, and industrial character in all parts of Europe, who will be asked to send delegates to a central committee in Paris. It is further proposed to organise in Paris European congresses, to which Governments will be requested to send representatives, who will consider popular questions of the same kind as those discussed by the Socialist societies from a different point of view.

The corpses of the Jesuits Olivant, Decondray, Cambert, Clerc, and De Bengry, shot by the Communists, have lately been transferred from Pere-la-Chaise to the Jesuits' church in the Rue de Sevres, and were there placed in a special vault accessible to the public.

Le Monde notes the revival of religious feryour among the people of Paris. The churches are all well attended.

MARSHAL McMahon's Story.—The hero of Worth appears before the world as the defender of Napoleon III., and takes upon himself the shame of the inglorious march from Chalons to Sedan. He has made a statement before the Assembly, exonerating Napoleon from all the blame which has been heaped upon him. The French delighted to make Mc-Mahon a hero, and to fancy that had he been allowed to have his own way he would have whipped the Prussians himself. But now their illusion is dispelled. It is evident that McMahon has not lost any of his sympathy for the Imperial family, and that he will lose no return there is no longer any doubt, -Boston

EMIGRATION.—M. Gustave Bossange, the agent at Paris of the Messrs. Allan, has just published there a pamphlet calling the attention of Frenchmen to the advantages of Canada as a protection France interposed was resented by field for their labours. M. Bossange has renewed good understanding with Austria are Italy, the more because it came through the frequently visited Canada; his mother being a the most valuable guarantees for all Europe, Canadian.

#### SPAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MADRID ON CIVIL the Archbishop of Madrid has sent a circular a good result. letter to all his parish priests forbiding them to was made by the Ambassador to the Papal give sacraments to persons married by the civil officer unless they give some public manifestlook upon eivil marriages as nothing better than concubinage.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian Government have sanctioned an exploration of the bed of the Tiber. It is believed that many objects of great antiquarian interest will be discovered.

The unfortunate man who was killed in the emente last week was named Ferrero. He was cook at a restaurant much frequented by the Secturies. He had been a soldier in the Piedmontese army, and was one of the mixed multitude that entered Rome on the memorable 2nd of September, 1870. He was a desperate fee of the clergy, but he has found mercy. He was not killed on the spot. When he had received his wound he was taken to the Hospital of S. James, where some good priest gained access to him. He made his confession, and received the last sacraments with good dispositions. After four hours of intense suffering, and having asked the pardon of the Pope, he died with the hely names of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph on his lips. There was to have been a grand revolutionary demonstration at his burial, but when his late comrades heard of his repentance, they were disgusted, and mostly refused to attend. A few sentences of blasphemous rhodomontade were, however, uttered over the grave by one of the Sect.

Petroleum in Italy.—The conflagrations continue throughout Italy, and their ravages daily extend their area; they have now reached even to Sardinia, where an immense fire took place the other day. Amongst recent conflagrations may be reckoned a barrack of troops in the Romagna, at Ravenna, the Official Journal's publishing office; at Florence the office of the Ministry of the Interior, and near Modena an extensive villa, with large farmbuildings attached containing 60 oxen and a large quantity of hay; some of the cattle were destroyed, the remainder were saved with great difficulty. These, and an immense number of other fires that have recently taken place, are known not to be accidental, but to be the work of incendiaries. Everybody is in terror, no one knows who may be the next victim. The quantity of petroleum stored up in Rome is said to be enormous.

ROME.—The truth is that, as the Voce della Verita says, the so-called Liberal party in Rome is a small fraction of the population, and not the most select one. It is, therefore, obliged to make a great deal of noise, and to exercise as much terrorism as it can; and it would not make the show it does if it were not substantially backed up by the resources of the invading Government. Another point pretty well established by the events of the last year is that the Catholics of Rome are unable to frequent the churches for any extraordinary religious solemnity without having to run the gauntlet of every kind of foul insult to which their wives and daughters are exposed as well

churches are crowded, the members of the deputations to the Vatican are counted by hundreds and by thousands, and represent all classes, from the greatest nobles to the humblest inhabitants of the Trastevere. The invaders, says the Italian paper, must make up their minds to there being two Romes, as, according to Jacini, there are two Italies; only the official, legal, liberal, anti-Catholic, and Atheistic Rome is a small minority, and it will be impossible to prevent the remaining ninetenths of the inhabitants, the true Rome, from asserting itself from time to time. If such manifestations are to be regarded as a political offence, the only result will be that it will be demonstrated that the Italian Government cannot exist in Rome on normal terms with the population. —Correspondent of Tablet.

RECEPTIONS .- The Tublet correspondent writes: The presentations continue at the Vatican in continuation of the festivities of the 23rd August. The Pope has received successively the whole of the diplomatic corps; also a semi-oficial personage from Spain. The diplomatists came in state, and expressed to the Holy Father the felicitations of their respective Sovereigns or Governments on the completion of the years of S. Peter's Roman Pontificate. The Holy Father replied to the Ambassador from the Hague to the following effect: "Yes, the duration of my Pontificate, amidst the trials of the present time, is indeed extraordinary. It leads me to believe that the Lord still has something in store for me. Perhaps he is keeping me alive that I may see His cause triumph at

#### SWITZERLAND.

Our foreign intelligence has kept our readers alive to the fact that throughout the whole of the attempted agitations against the Papal Infallibility dogma, the Catholics of Switzerland remained staunch and true. The Correspondchance to replace them in such of the palaces as are left. The army is discontented, and been issued by the Catholic Bishops in Switcace de Geneve informs us that a pamphlet has manifests its uneasiness every day. The public | zerland upon the dogma of Papal infallibility. begins to speak of Napoleon with some leniency, and all quarters save Belleville and LaVillette cisions adopted by the Œcumenical Council, would be satisfied to see him rather than Thiers and upon the infallibility of the Pope as at the head of affairs. That he is plotting a Supreme Head of the Church.

#### GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 13 .- The semi-official Provinzial Correspondenz, in an article entitled "Peace Guarantees for Germany and Europe," states that the increased strength of Germany and the renewed good understanding with Austria are Soreness of the Throat. and have been joyfully assented to everywhere. In reference to the Franco-German negotiations France, the same paper states that the latest MARRIAGES.—The Correspondencia says that negotiations afford some hope of bringing about

The good understanding effected between Germany and Austria affords great satisfaction, and the German press dwell upon it as a guaation of their sorrow. He says they are to rantee for the maintenance of peace. The emigration from Alsace continues, but the Government has imposed some prohibitory regulations.

MUNICH, Sept. 28.—The Kingdom of Bavaria is about to recall its Ambassadors to foreign states, and will in future be represented only as a portion of the German Empire

Berlin, Sept. 28.—A Protestant League is Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by Jesuits.

The *Univers* calls special attention to a letter from its correspondent at Vienna, in which another conversation with Prince v. Bismark is chornicled. The correspondent positively guarantees the perfect accuracy of his report. The chancellor is stated to have declared at Gastein that he was quite decided to give the attend to some domestic daties, and left the father finishing blow to the Catholic Church, that with the child. During her absence he administered others had failed in the attempt, but that, as for himself, he did not know what a check meant. Thereupon it was represented to him happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden that the imprisonment of the Archbishop of Cologne caused very serious embarrassments to the Prussian Government of that time; to which he is said to have replied:-" That was because they imprisoned only one Bishop. If "they go on resisting me, I will seize them all at once." As for France, continues the same letter, Prince v. Bismarck declared that he scarcely reckoned on more than three years of peace; that France would probably attack him even before she had paid the whole indemnity, but that it was possible that he himself should not wait till then, as he meant to choose his own time. "It is probable, he is stated to have added, that Italy will serve as the pretext. France may think good, and it may in fact be to her advantage to a certain extent, to interfere in that quarter. But Italy is in every ease sure of my protection. She is my favourite child, it is she who will help me to make an end of the whole affair." The look-out would be a black one if such plans as these were the only element in the calculation. We suppose that all very successful conquerors have been equally confident that it was in their power to do what all their predecessors had failed in doing. Napoleon I probably thought so when he carried off Pius VII a prisoner, and Napoleon III, who habitually admitted that his uncle fell because he had touched the Pope, used to "but there is a way of setting about add, i**t.**'' His way setting about it did not exactly answer, and perhaps Prince v. Bismarek's may not answer better. Seventeen potentates who thought they had finally dispos-

#### ROUMANIA.

not likely to be more triumphant.

ed of the Pope and the Temporal Power have

successively come to signal grief. Prince Bis-

Bugharest, Sept. 11.—A rumour having become current that the Jews had stolen a Christian child, with the intention of offering up its blood as a sacrifice, the Government unincontestably proved is that the large majority dertook immediate steps to prove that the

theft and robbery, attacked the Jews in the Market-place. The Government immediately despatched a strong detachment of gendarmes to the spot, who arrested the ringleaders of the disturbance. Great excitement still prevails, but, owing to the energetic action of the Government, order has been completely reestablished.

#### RUSSIA.

Sept. 28.—It is announced from St. Petersburgh that Russia is about calling in all officers aud men of her army who are on furlough, in order to test the efficiency of mobilization.

The Brooklyn Union says: The agitation of the woman question has had its legitimate results in the eagerness with which idle and worthless men have compelled their wives and daughtens to go out and earn their support, not alone for themselves, but for the entire family-husband included."

Thousands of Promising Youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

Coughs, Colds, Soreness of Chest and Lungs, reieved at once by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Mr James I. Fellows, Sr. John, N. B.—Sir: Having, while at your establishment, carefully examined your prescription, and the method of preparing your Compound Syrup, I felt anxious to give it a fair trial in my practice. For the last twelve months I have done so, and I find that in Incipient Consumption, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, it has done wonders. In restoring persons suffering from the effects of Diptheria, and the cough following Typhoid Fever, prevalent in this region, it is the best remedial agent 1 have ever used. But for persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, know of no better medicine for restoration to health han your Compound Syrup.

If you think this letter of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you see fit.

I remain, yours, we. EDWIN CLAY, M. D. Pugwash, N. S., January 14, 1868.

#### FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

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

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteem-

ed recipe for alleviating Broxeman Approximes, Astu-MA, HOARSENESS; COUGHS, Colds, and Irritation or

#### PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

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

"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like Brown's Brownat Troches, which are sold only in boxes with facsimile of the proprietors.

#### JOHN I. BROWN & SON, on outside wrapper of box, and private government

stamp attached to each box. This care in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown's Broncman

#### A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

in course of formation throughout Germany, the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becomthe object of which is the expulsion of ing convinced that Mrs. Wixslow's Soothing Syrup other school requisites, at current prices. was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife class. with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homocopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Be sure and call for

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

Lawlor's Sewing Machines.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Hospice St. Joseph, Montreal, ?

August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,-On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufac-

tured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours

poses.

is superior for both family and manufacturing pur-SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

ful and a...

Most respectfully,

J. R. MEAD & Co.,

Shirt Manufacturers,

381 Notre Dan 381 Notre Dame St

ALABAMA CLAIMS .- We are informed that the most marck's campaign against the Spirtual Power is persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass, the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dol-lars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the Eng-lish in China and elsewhere (for where are not that against His enemies.

Anti-International Association.—A incontestably proved is that the large majority dertook immediate steps to prove that the people, how-the courage fo assert their fidelity. The ever, excited by some persons for purposes of that they shall be. They however propose this

compromise .- Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty.—Washington News.

OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omais. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge. cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has constantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It stantly on hand bones for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the Depot, which can be reached in ten minutes; and it presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-secker can desire.

#### WANTED.

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

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

PROGRAMME OF TUITION

IN THE

### LYCEUM OF VARENNES,

PREPARATORY COURSE.

French and English Reading. Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

FIRST YEAR. The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History. Reading in French and in English. Arithmetic. Epistolary Art. Writing, Vocal Music. Geography.

SECOND YEAR. Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of Eng-Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Domination). Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules). Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Writing. French and English Reading. Translation of English into French. Vocal Music. Geography.

#### THIRD YEAR.

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geo-

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French.

Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transac-

The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and realth of Pupils.

Should a number of Pupils desire to Larn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them ; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an extension of the course, will have to stand an extension between made entiring.

amination and prove that they have made satisface tory progress. Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the

atter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates:

Boarders......\$80.00

in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College. Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the

Religious teaching forms part of fuition

F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,

VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEKS, SUPERICR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1476.

DAME LOUISE VERDON, of the City and the District of Montreal, wife of NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff;

NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place,

AN action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case, on the fourteenth day of August, instant, returnable on the fifth day of September next. Montreal, 17th August, 1871.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. NOTICE is hereby given, that Emelie Mercier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Laurent Cadot, Miller, of the same place, has insitituted, before this Court, en Separation de biens, an action against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the fourth day of September

Montreal, 22nd August, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE Att'ys for the Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEEEC,
SUPERIOR COURT FOR
District of Montreal.
In the matter of JOSEPH POULIN, the younger, An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of the said court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors in his favour and on the eighteenth day of the month of September next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, he will apply to the said court, in the said District, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 7th August, 1871.

JOSEPH POULIN, Jr. By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His attornies ad litem

### APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

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 and Froduce 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 of FLOUR, OATHEAL, CORNmarket comprising in part of Flour, Catheal, Corn-Mal, Butter, Guesse, Pork, Hars, Lard, Herrings, Dried 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. Tiflin Brethers. D. SHANNON,

Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street. Opposite St. Ann's N rket.

June 14th, 1870.

TO THE CLERGY,

DIRECTORS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ORGANISTS.

#### PETER'S CATHOLIC CHOIR,

A New Monthly Magazine, published on a 20th of each Month, and devoted exclutively to Catholic Church Music, comprising Masses and Vespers, Motels, Litanies, Offertory pieces, Hymns, etc., etc., with Latin words, arranged mostly for mixed voices, the company views for fixed process, and process. with occasional pieces for female voices, and consisting of Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses,—the whole with Organ or Harmonium accompaniment.

Each number contains about 36 pages of Music, printed on fine white paper, and from full-sized Music plates, and will contain from \$3 to \$4 worth of choice new Music, by the very best authors.

The first number — just published — contains a

The first number — just published — contains a complete Mass for 4 voices, by Spoth, an Ave Maria, by Panseron, a Veni Creator, by Lortzing, a Salee Regina, by Abbe Janssen, an Ave Maris Stella, by Meyer beer, and a Tantum ergo, by Mine.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION-PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A single number..... 1 00 Country Subscribers must add  $30\,\mathrm{cts}$ , to the  $6\,\mathrm{months^2}$ 

or 60 ets to the yearly Subscription to cover postage, Now to be had of A. J. BOUCHER, Music Dealer and Agent,

260 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, (NEAR MONTREAL) P.Q., CANADA. THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES will take

place on the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER. J. GRATON, Sup.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. "NO'S, 6 AND 8, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at Nine o'clock A.M.

For terms, and other particulars, apply at the School, or at 185 St. Denis Street.

WM. DORAN, Principal.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

THIS Institution is directed by the Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who have charge of the most celebrated establishments for young ladies, in

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, drawing, painting and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work.

Scholastic year, 10½ months.

Terms:

Per Month. Board and Tuition. (English and French.) ... \$6.00 Music. 2.00
Drawing and Painting. 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing ...... 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

Payments must be made invariably in advance,

The Convent having been considerably enlarged there is ample accommodation for at least fifty

Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS.

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS, Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers,

699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of its patronage.

KEARNEY & BRO.



OWEN M'CARVEY MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, st. joseph street,

(2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

Orders from all parts of the Province carefull executed, and delivered according to instructions tree of charge.

#### JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH.

LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER,

No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN BURNS,

(Successor to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,

675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

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GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-at-Law, EOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

OFFICE: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. GREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest im-or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally ttended to.

## $J \cdot C \circ X$

MANUFACTURER OF

PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES, 637 Craig Street 637

SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,



## F. CALLAHAN,

JOB-PRINTER,

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND St. St. JOHN STR.,

MONTREAL

#### Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative

Perhans no one medi-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. Pitt. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any

tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, 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 falls through any fault or neglectof 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 ever 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 Byspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor 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, Jundice for Green Sickness, Bilious 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 Bysnetery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pairitation of the Reart, 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 those complaints

the system. With such change those 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 Suppression 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 inds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleausing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists

LUWELL. MASS., U. S. A.

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management.



JOHN ROONEY,

### CLOTHIER, 35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

MONTREAL.

BOYS' TWEED SUITS...... 3.50 " .....\$ 8.00 MENS' BLACK CLOTH SUITS.....\$10.00 MENS' TWEED COATS.....\$ 4.50 MENS' TWEED VESTS.....\$ 1.50 MENS' TWEED PANTS..... 2.50



The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

with a large and unequalled Stock of

#### TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

In endless variety, which he now has the pleasure to offer at Wholesale Prices.

He has unusual facilities for purchasing his Stock, having had a long experience in the Wholesale Trade, and will import direct from the manufactures in England, giving his Customers the manifest advantages derived from this course.

In the CLOTH HALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up MENS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING for the Spring Trade. Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and

L. KENNY (Late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Engineers) is Superintendent of the Order

Inspection is respectfully invited.

#### JOHN ROONEY,

35 St. Lawrence Main Stueet, Montreal

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MANUFACTURER

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

### SEWING MACHINES,

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IMPORTER

ofWAX-THREAD MACHINES.

AND

## SHOE

MACHINERY, FINDINGS,

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### 365 NOTRE DAME STREET,

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BRANCH OFFICES:

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### 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 I'ublic to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd, Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-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 Partner-

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

HE BOUTH, gent, Montrea. February I, 1870. JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (of Blemy,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

### WRIGHT & BROGAN

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> G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 Notre Dame Street,

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Cash Paid for Raw Furs

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

JONES & TOOMEY,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

MONTREAL.

No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET,

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to



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. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the 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.

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHRISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

CHURCH VESTMENTS SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. LAFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which

gold and silk lace, \$15. Copes in gold cloth, richly trimmed with go

Copes in gold croin, riciny trimined with lace and fringe, \$30.

Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard.
Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques.

Muslin and Lace Albs, rich.
Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums. Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes.

### HEARSES! HEARSES!!

No. 23 St. Antoine Street.,

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to Montreal, March, 1871.



#### OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups. Many of our most eminont physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following

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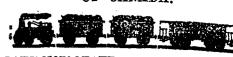
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