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the widow as ever son felt for a mother. His obedience to her every wish was proverbial all over the country; and, for the first time in his life, he meditated the taking of a step which she had often disapproved. In yielding to her wishes heretofore, Cormac did so more to please her, than from any reasonable objections which could be urged against the course he felt inclined to follow.

In the middle of a dead silence which prevailed, and during which the brothers watched, with a deep interest, the unspoken dialogue between mother and son, Father John entered, and, after his usual salutation of peace to all present, shook Cormac warmly by the hand.

The priest knew that Kate's surmises were true in some way, and one glance at the family, and then at Mike, confirmed his worst suspicions.

"It is pleasant to get near the sweet-smelling turf-fire, on a day like this, Cormac," said Father John.

"Yes, your reverence," said the young man; "the comfort of one's home is the happiest comfort in life."

"True, my boy, quite true; just the very thing I often say to Kate, and the poor girl smiles her answer to her uncle, Cormac."

"But as times go, Father John, the comfort of home is a thing that we enjoy on sufferance. Let some villain stick a pike-head in the chatch, or conceal a pistol about a poor woman's premises, or even harbor an ill feeling, without cause, and the bloody Yeos are ready, with sword and faggot—"

"Oh, never mind, Cormac. Of course, these are times of wearisome trouble for the whole of us; but there is no use tormenting ourselves with misgivings and fears, that, I trust in God, will never be realized."

"I'm not given to either, Father John," said Cormac—and the young man stretched himself to his full height, his hands clenched, and his breast heaving, as the words of the priest were causing thought after thought to rise in his mind—"but when there is just cause, not only for fears and misgivings, but for our lives, our altars, and our homes, I think it is high time to act a man's part."

Father John looked bewildered; things were evidently worse than he had supposed.

"Fif-for one, I'll be a man," said poor Mike.

"I'm just in receipt of bad news, shortly before you came in, Father John," said Cormac. "That poor fellow there," he said, pointing to Mike, "has brought us intelligence, that a meeting of Orange scoundrels was held last night at Duncan Cameron's, and the blood-hounds have selected my mother's humble roof for destruction, and the lives of us, one and all, to be sacrificed, if necessary, to the hellish designs of that man and his crew."

"What course do you intend to follow?" asked Father John, with a mildness that ill became the private feelings of the old man's heart.

"What course do I intend to pursue?" said Cormac, repeating the priest's words; "what course would you pursue, if you were in my place, and under such circumstances?" asked Cormac.

"Defend myself and my property to the last moment," said the old man, sternly; "if I thought I were fit to accomplish either one or the other."

Peter and John Mullan jumped to their feet, while Cormac caught the priest by the hand.

"Defend my mother's roof-tree! Yes; by—"

"Take care, Cormac," said Father John; "stain not your lips, my boy, by dishonouring the name of Him whose obedient child you have ever been."

The widow sighed, and silently clasped her hands together.

"Your blessing, mother!" said Cormac; and he knelt down beside her.

"God bless you, my child, and have you in His holy keeping. Do nothing rash, my son; nothing that will ever cause you a moment's pain in after life; nothing that will tarnish the memory of your father, nor defile the name you bear."

"Never fear," said the young man; "we are a pack of slaves on the land God gave us for an inheritance; we are shackled at the foot of the altar; widows and orphans cry to heaven for help, and vengeance is burning in the hearts of the people, if they would but acknowledge it. Come along, John, and you, Peter. Let mother and Father John have a chat by themselves; we can have the same outside; and, Mike, you sit and warm yourself, like a good fellow."

"Do-do-don't like to be a gig-gig-good fellow," said Mike; "warm enough, sis-sis-so I am—go out, too."

"Come along, then," said Cormac, and the young man, accompanied by Mike, left the house.

After some conversation with Widow Rogan, during which he used every effort to comfort and console her under this heavy affliction, and endeavored to make it appear that Mike may have been mistaken, or that something would interfere to prevent the expected catastrophe, the good pastor took his leave. Widow Rogan was a woman of few words; her strength of character had nobly carried her through many of the world's difficulties.

Cormac partook largely of her own nature, and it was not without some misgivings that she observed his appearance while listening to Mike Glinty, and conversing with Father John. Inwardly she admired her young son for his determination to preserve their hearth from the threatened desecration of Cameron; but she dreaded the results of this determination, lest they should lead to her further bereavement, if anything should happen to him.

CHAPTER V.—ORIGIN OF THE UNITED IRISHMEN—ORANGE CONSPIRACY TO BURN WIDOW ROGAN'S HOUSE.

"Bide your time, the morn is breaking, Bright with Freedom's blessed ray; Millions, from their trance awaking, Soon shall stand in firm array."

Man shall fetter man no longer; Liberty shall march sublime; Every moment makes you stronger— Firm, unshrinking, bide your time!"

The facts related in the foregoing chapter, are the barest epitome of the hardships and trials endured by the Catholics of the North of Ireland, in '97-'98. The same is true of their sufferings for five or six years previous, and for many years afterwards; but the horrors of those two years are unequalled and unparalleled, so far as Ulster is concerned. The quartering of soldiers and yeomanry on the poor inhabitants, the destruction of dwellings, the firing of chapels, the hangings and floggings, the emboweling of dead bodies, the religious and political disabilities of those who were graciously permitted to live, the danger of attending market or fair, the terror of those who had cattle or provisions to dispose of, lest they should offend their Orange neighbors—all these things combined, roused a portion of the people to madness, and made them only too glad to join any association that promised them relief.

When we bear in mind that the governmental pretext for all these cruelties was the subjugation of the Catholics, who merely sought their own emancipation, the heart of every honest man must writhe in agony at the memories of that period. England felt it necessary to crush the independence of Ireland, and for that purpose scrupled not to grant every license to her agents, in whose behalf it may be said, that so far as evil ingenuity could go, they unflinchingly and perseveringly carried out her behests to the very letter.

In the May of 1791, the first meeting of United Irishmen was held on McArts Fort, the summit of the Cave-Hill Mountain, near Belfast. That was the inauguration meeting, at which Wolfe Tone, Sam Nelson, and others, were present.

The object of the association was simply to obtain for the people of Ireland, the full and free exercise of their liberties. Although the first adherents of this body were Presbyterians—to their eternal honor be it recorded—Catholic Emancipation stood prominent on their programme. That programme was intended to regulate the acts of the Irish Parliament; and had the latter been really what its name implied, instead of the monopolizing oligarchy of England, it would have adopted it at once.

It ran as follows:—

"We have agreed to form an association to be called the Society of United Irishmen; and we do pledge ourselves to our country, and mutually to each other, that we will steadily support, and endeavor by all means to carry into effect, the following resolutions: "That the weight of English influence in the government of this country is so great as to require a cordial union among all the people of Ireland, to maintain that balance which is essential to the preservation of our liberties, and the extension of our commerce. That the sole constitutional mode by which this influence can be opposed, is by a complete and radical reform of the representation of our people in Parliament. That no reform is practicable, efficacious, or just, which shall not include Irishmen of every religious persuasion."

(To be Continued.)

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

The following is a full translation of the decree of the Oecumenical Council on the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope:—

"Fourth Session of the Sacrosanct, Oecumenical Council, July 18.

"FIRST DOGMATIC CONSTITUTION ON THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

"Pius Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God, with the approbation of the sacred Council, in perpetual remembrance.

"The Eternal Pastor and Bishop of our soul, that He might perpetuate the salutary work of our redemption, decreed the establishment of His church, in which, as in the house of the living God, all the faithful might be kept together in the bond of one faith and charity. Wherefore, before He was glorified, He prayed the Father, not for His Apostles only, but also for those who through their words should believe in Him, that all might be one as He (the Son) and the Father were one (John xvii. 1, 20 sq.) Just therefore, as He sent His Apostles, whom He had chosen out of the world, with the same authority with which He had been sent by the Father, so in His Church He wished that there should be pastors and doctors unto the consummation of ages. But in order that the Episcopacy might be one and indivisible, and that by the coherency of the priesthood the universal Mass of the faithful might be preserved in a unity of faith and communion, placing the blessed Peter over the other apostles, in his person He placed the perpetual and visible foundation of this twofold unity—a foundation upon whose strength the eternal temple would be erected, and the sublime loftiness of the Church, to reach even Heaven, might be constructed in the firmness of this faith (S. Leo, Sermon. iv.)

"And since the powers of Hell, at the present day, rise up on every side, with greater malignity against this foundation divinely placed, in order thereby to overturn the Church if possible, we deem it necessary, with the approbation of the Sacred Council, to the care, safety, and increase of the Catholic flock, to propose the doctrine on the institution, perpetuity, and nature of the Sacred Apostolic Primacy in which the strength and solidity of the whole Church consists, to be believed and held by all the faithful, and in accordance with the ancient and constant faith of the Universal Church, also to prescribe in due terms of condemnation the contrary errors so pernicious to the Lord's flock."

CHAPTER FIRST.—ON THE INSTITUTION OF THE APOSTOLIC PRIMACY IN ST. PETER.

"We teach, therefore, and declare, according to the testimonies of the Gospel, the Primacy of jurisdiction over the Universal Church of God to have been promised and conferred by Christ our Lord immediately and directly to the Blessed Apostle Peter. For to Simon alone, to whom He had said, 'Thou shalt be called Cephas' (John i. 42), after He had made his solemn confession, 'Thou art Christ the Son of the living God,' the Lord spoke, 'Blessed are thou Simon son of John; because flesh and blood has not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in Heaven; and I say to thee, thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it; and I will give thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven' (Matt. xvi. 18-19). And on Simon Peter alone, Jesus, after his resurrec-

tion, conferred the jurisdiction of supreme pastor and rector over his entire flock, saying, 'Feed my lambs; feed my sheep' (John xxi. 15-17). To this manifest doctrine of the Sacred Scriptures, as it was always understood by the Catholic Church, as opposed the wicked opinions of those who, perverting the form of government constituted by Christ our Lord in His Church, deny Peter alone, above the other Apostles, individually or collectively, to have been endowed by Christ with a true and real primacy of jurisdiction; or who affirm this primacy to have been conferred on St. Peter, not immediately and directly, but to the Church, and then through the Church, on him as the Church's minister.

"If anyone therefore shall say that the Blessed Apostle Peter was not constituted by Christ our Lord, Prince of all the Apostles, and visible head of the entire Church militant, or that he received directly and immediately from the same Jesus Christ our Lord a primacy of honor only, and not of true and proper jurisdiction, let him be anathema."

CHAPTER SECOND.—ON THE PERPETUITY OF PETER'S PRIMACY IN THE ROMAN PONTIFFS.

"What the Prince of Pastors and Great Pastor of the sheep, our Lord Jesus Christ, instituted in the blessed Apostle Peter, for the perpetual safety and perennial good of the Church, the same, from the same Author, must necessarily preserve in the Church, which founded on this rock, will stand firm to the end of ages. For there is no doubt, yea, it is known to all ages, that the holy and most blessed Peter, prince and head of the apostles, and pillar of the faith and Foundation of the Catholic Church, who received from our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and Redeemer of the human race the keys of the kingdom, lives and presides and exercises judgment ever and up to this hour in his successors, the bishops of the holy Roman See, founded by him and consecrated by his blood. (See Conc. of Ephesus, Act. iii., an Epistle of S. Peter Chrysologus to the priest Vitusches). Wherefore, whosoever succeeds in this chair of Peter, he, according to the institution of Christ himself, obtains the Primacy of Peter over the Universal Church. The disposition of truth remains, therefore, and Blessed Peter, persevering in the received fortitude of the rock, never relinquished the government of the Church. (S. Leo, Sermon. iii., cap. 3). For this reason it is always necessary for every church to have recourse to the Roman Church on account of its more potent principality; that is to say, who in every place are numbered amongst the faithful; that in this See, from which the rights of venerable communion flow to all, they might coalesce into one compact body, as members united with the head. (S. Irenæus, Adv. hæc, book iii. c. 3. and letter of the Council of Aquileia, a 381, to the Emperor Gratian, c. 4; see Pius VI., in brief 'Super Sollicitate'.

"If anyone, therefore, shall say that it is not according to the institution of Christ our Lord Himself—i.e., 'jure divino'—that the Blessed Peter should have perpetual successors in his Primacy over the Universal Church; or that the Roman Pontiff is not the successor of Blessed Peter in the same Primacy, let him be anathema."

CHAPTER THIRD.—ON THE POWER AND NATURE OF THE ROMAN PONTIFF'S PRIMACY.

"Wherefore, resting on the clear texts of Sacred Scripture, and adhering to the eloquent and lucid decrees as well of our predecessors the Roman Pontiffs, as of general Councils, let us renew the definition of the Oecumenical Council at Florence, in which it is to be believed by all the faithful of Christ that the Holy Apostolic See and the Roman Pontiff holds the Primacy over the entire world, and that the same Roman Pontiff is the successor of Blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and true Vicar of Christ, Head of the entire Church, and Father and Doctor of all Christians; and to him, in the person of Peter, has been delivered by our Lord Jesus Christ full power to feed, govern, and direct the Universal Church, as is contained in decrees of general Councils and in the sacred canons. We teach, therefore, and declare that the Roman Church, the Lord so disposing it, possesses the principality of ordinary power over all others; and this power of jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, which is truly episcopal, is immediate; towards which the pastors and faithful, of whatever rite or dignity, whether taken singly or all combined, are bound by the duty of hierarchical subordination and true obedience, not only in matters of faith or morals, but also in those which appertain to the discipline and government of the church spread throughout the world; so that, the unity of communion and profession of the same faith being kept with the Roman Pontiff, the Church of Christ may be one flock under one Shepherd. This is the doctrine of Catholic truth, from which no one can deviate, if he wish to preserve faith and salvation. So far, in it happening that the power of the supreme Pontiff should interfere with that ordinary and immediate power of episcopal jurisdiction by which bishops who, appointed by the Holy Ghost, succeeded into the places of the Apostles, as true pastors with flocks assigned to them, each bishop governing and feeding his flock, that this is affirmed, strengthened, and vindicated by the Supreme Universal Pastor, according to the saying of St. Gregory the Great—'My honor is the honor of the Universal Church; my honor is the solid strength of my brethren; then am I truly honored, when due honor is not denied to all and each of them.' (S. Greg. Mag. ad Enlog. Alexand. Ep. xxx.)

"Moreover, from that supreme power of the Roman Pontiff, of governing the Universal Church, it follows that he has the right, in the exercise of this duty, of freely communicating with the pastors and flocks of the entire Church, that they may be taught and ruled by him in the way of salvation. Wherefore we condemn and reprobate the opinions of those who say that this communication of the Supreme Head with the pastors may be lawfully hindered, or who render it so obnoxious to the secular power, as to contend that whatever may be directed by the Apostolic See or its authority, tending to the government of the Church, has no force nor value, unless confirmed by the 'places' of the secular power. And whereas, by the Divine right of the Apostolic Primacy, the Roman Pontiff presides over the Universal Church, we teach also and declare that he is the supreme judge of the faithful (Pii. PP. VI. Breve Super Sollicitate d. 28 Nov., 1786.) and that in all cases appertaining to an ecclesiastical tribunal they may have recourse to his judgment (Conc. Oecum. Lugdun. II.); and that the judgment of the Apostolic See, than whose authority there is no greater, cannot be questioned by any one, nor shall it be lawful for any one to call its sentence into doubt (Ep. Nicolai ad Michælem Imperatorem). Wherefore they wander from the right path of truth who affirm that it is lawful to appeal from decisions of the Roman Pontiff to an Oecumenical Council as if to an authority superior to the Roman Pontiff.

"If any one, therefore, shall say that the Roman Pontiff has only a duty of inspection or direction, and not a full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the Universal Church not only in matters of faith and morals, but also relating to the discipline and government of the Church spread throughout the world; or that he has only the larger share, and not the entire plenitude of this supreme power, or that his power is not ordinary and immediate over all and each of the Churches and over all and each of the pastors and faithful, let him be anathema."

CHAPTER FOURTH.—ON THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE ROMAN PONTIFF.

"This Holy See always held the perpetual practice of the Church proves, and the Oecumenical Councils, those especially in which the East united with the West in communion of faith and charity,

declared—that in the very Apostolic Primacy which the Roman Pontiff, as the successor of Peter, Prince of the Apostles, obtains over the Universal Church, is included also the supreme teaching power. For the fathers of the fourth Council of Constantinople, troading in the footsteps of their predecessors, made this solemn profession: 'The first salvation is to preserve the rule of right faith; and since we cannot pass over the sentence of our Lord Jesus Christ, saying, 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church,' what has been said is proved in effect, since in the Apostolic See the Catholic religion has always been preserved immaculate and holy doctrine celebrated. As, therefore, we by no means desire to be separated from this faith and doctrine, we hope that we may deserve to remain in one communion, which the Apostolic See preaches, in which is to be found the entire and true solidity of the Christian religion. (From the formula of St. Hormisdas Pope, proposed by Hadrian the Second to the Fathers of the fourth Council of Constantinople, and signed by them.) With the approbation of the second Council of Lyons, the Greeks professed that the Holy Roman Church holds the full and supreme Primacy and Principality over the Universal Church, which she truly and humbly acknowledges her to have received, with the plenitude of power, from Christ our Lord, in Blessed Peter, Prince and Head of the Apostles of whom the Roman Pontiff is successor; and, as before all others he is bound to defend the truth of faith, so, if any questions arise about faith, they should be defined by his judgment. Finally the Council of Florence defined that the Roman Pontiff is true Vicar of Christ, Head of the entire Church and Father and Doctor of all Christians; and to him, in Blessed Peter, was committed by our Lord Jesus Christ the power of feeding, ruling and governing the Universal Church.

"Our predecessors, that they might discharge this pastoral duty, always sedulously laboured to the end that the salutary doctrine of Christ might be propagated amongst all the people of the earth, and with equal care they watched that were it once revived it should be preserved pure and sincere. Wherefore, bishops of the whole world, sometimes individually, sometimes assembled in synods, following the custom of churches (S. Cyril, Alex. ab. S. Coelst. P.) and the form of ancient rite (S. Innocent I. ad Conc. Carthag. et Mflev.) referred to this Holy See especially those difficulties that arose in matters of faith, that there most certainly the wounds of faith might be healed where faith could not experience deficiency (S. Bernard, Ep. 100.) But the Roman Pontiffs, according as the condition of times and circumstances required, sometimes by convening Oecumenical Councils, or asking the opinion of the Church dispersed throughout the world, sometimes by particular synods, or through other means as Divine Providence supplied, having used the ordinary helps, defined to be held what they had known by God's assistance to be conformable to sacred Scripture and the Apostolical traditions. For the Holy Spirit was not promised to the successors of St. Peter in such a way as that, He revealing they should propound a new dogma, but that, with his assistance, they should piously guard, and faithfully expound, the Revelation delivered through the apostles, the deposit of faith. And indeed all venerable fathers and holy doctors embraced, venerated and followed their apostolic teaching: fully persuaded that this See of St. Peter would remain always free from every error, according to the Divine promise of our Lord and Saviour made to the prince of His disciples: 'I have prayed for thee, that thy faith may not fail; and, thou once converted, confirm thy brethren'; nor were they ignorant that it behoves every church to agree with the Roman Church—that is, all the faithful everywhere—and that the Roman Pontiff cannot respond to those seeking the truth of faith unless what the Apostolic See and Roman Church constantly holds with the others (S. Chrysologus.) The prerogative, therefore, of truth and unfailling faith has been divinely conferred on Peter and his successors in this chair, that they might discharge their high duty for the salvation of all, that the universal flock of Christ turned aside by them from the poisonous food of error, they might be nourished with the substance of heavenly doctrine, that, the occasion of schism being removed, the whole church might be preserved as one, and secure on its foundation, might stand up firm against the gates of hell. But, whereas, in the present age, when the wholesome efficiency of the Apostolic office is more than ever required, not a few have been found who contest this authority, we deem it absolutely necessary solemnly to assert this prerogative, which the only begotten Son of God condescended to unite with the Supreme Pastoral office.

"Wherefore we, adhering faithfully to tradition, which dates from the commencement of Christianity, for the glory of God our Saviour, for the exaltation of the Catholic religion and the salvation of Christian peoples, we teach and define, with the approbation of the Sacred Council, as a dogma divinely revealed—that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks ex cathedra, that is to say, when discharging the functions of pastor and doctor of all the faithful, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority, he defines a doctrine of faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church, he fully enjoys, by the Divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, the same infallibility which our Divine Redeemer intended His Church to be endowed with when defining anything concerning faith or morals; and consequently such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of themselves irrefragable, independent of any consent of the Church.

"If anyone shall presume—which may God forbid—to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS TO CARDINAL CULLEN.—On the evening of the day the Dogma of Papal Infallibility was voted a remarkable demonstration took place in the Irish College in Rome. Thirty Prelates assembled to present an address to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen for the lustre he had shed on his native country by his arguments in the Council in favour of the Dogma. Among the memorable speeches delivered in one of the most, if not the most important Councils of the Church none surpassed in research, power, and polished Latinity the speech of the Irish Cardinal. Though the Irish Prelates knew the extent and depth of his learning, they were not prepared for the display which filled Rome with the name of the Cardinal. Even the hostile correspondents of the English journals admitted that the speech had produced a deep impression in the Council. Not only the Irish Episcopate, but many prelates from other countries joined, in offering their tribute of admiration and respect to the Cardinal for his "most able and successful vindication of the Holy See and tradition of the Irish Church concerning them," from which we infer that his Eminence imported into the general argument the traditions before the Council. The reply of his Eminence will be read with intense satisfaction by all Catholics. It is a brief and pregnant commentary on the points which will follow the definition, the condemnation of error, the maintenance of authority and justice, the confirmation of the rights of religion, and the eradication of Gallicanism from the Church of France. His Eminence contrasted Ireland of the present day with it at the time of the Council of Trent. Then Catholics were struggling for life, and their church was in mourning. To-day Ireland is represented in Rome by her whole Episcopate—a body unsurpassed in piety, erudition, and intellect. Ireland has reason to be proud of her Prelates.

The following are the prelates whose names are to the address:—D. M'Gettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; P. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel; Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Anasarba, &c.; W. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne; M. O'Hea, Bishop of Ross; F. Kelly, Bishop of Derry; P. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor; John M'Evilly, Bishop of Galway; L. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; George Butler, Bishop of Limerick; N. Power, Bishop Administrator of Killaloe; James Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher; N. M'Case, Bishop of Ardagh; Thomas Nulty, Bishop of Meath; D. Murphy, Bishop of Hohenart Town; J. A. Gould, Bishop of Melbourne; James Quinn, Bishop of Brisbane; S. Fennelly, Vicar Apostolic of Madras; E. O'Connell, Bishop of Grassvalley; John Strin, Vicar Apostolic, E.D. Scotland; John M'Donald, Vicar Apostolic, W. D. Scotland; J. Chadwick, Bishop of Hexham; E. Horan, Bishop of Kingston; T. O'Mahony, Bishop of Armidale; P. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin; Thomas Grimley, Vicar Archbishop of Capetown, South Africa; John Cameron, Coadjutor Bishop of Arichat; Thomas Power, Bishop of St. John's; T. W. Croke, Bishop of Auckland; John Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton.

The address having been read by the Primate, his Eminence Cardinal Cullen delivered the following reply:—My Lords, Archbishops and Bishops—I thank you warmly for your kind address, though it has not been in my power to perform anything in connection with the Vatican Council deserving of such a manifestation of your approval. At the same time I must say that it was a great honor to have been allowed to take any part, however humble, in one of the greatest ecclesiastical assemblies that the world has ever witnessed, an event which will form so remarkable a feature in the history of our holy and beloved Father, Pius the Ninth, and will add so much lustre to the last years of a long reign, rivaling in its splendor and its wonderful events the Pontificates of his greatest and most illustrious predecessors. All those who have been present at the Vatican Council must have been struck with the proofs which it afforded of the unity and catholicity of our Church, and have admired the liberty with which every question was so eloquently and learnedly discussed, whilst, though differing in opinion on other matters, were united in the profession of the one true faith. In progress of time the decisions of such a body will be the source of great blessings to the Church, condemning, as they do, so many forms of modern error, upholding the cause of justice and authority, defining the rights of religion, and, above all, banishing Gallicanism from the pale of the Church. This form of teaching, notwithstanding the name it bears, was never adopted by the great Church of France, but was violently forced into a sort of official existence by an ambitious king. Its tendencies always were to undermine the foundations of the Church, to divide the faithful of different countries into hostile camps, and to promote schisms and dissensions among those who should live together like brethren. Having been now solemnly condemned by a general Council, it is to be hoped that itself and its offshoots will soon be forgotten.—The definition of the Pope's Infallibility, for which we all voted to-day, was hailed with enthusiasm by the multitudes assembled around the shrine of St. Peter, and tens of thousands of the faithful from every clime joined in sending forth hymns of thanksgiving to the Almighty for having visited and conferred a signal blessing on them. Every Catholic nation will repeat the same canticles of joy, and our own devoted flocks will be among the first and the most fervent in manifesting their feelings of delight. To you, my lords, I am confident that the Irish people, over whom you preside, whether at home in the United Kingdom or in the distant colonies of the British empire, where so many new churches are springing up, will be most grateful for the zeal, devotedness and learning with which you defended the ancient traditions of the Church of our Fathers, and for the unanimity with which you did honor to St. Peter, voting for the most glorious prerogative of his successors, the gift of Infallibility, which they enjoy when teaching the Church, as Vicars of Jesus Christ. This doctrine was always held in Ireland from the days of our Apostle down to the Synod of Thurles, and every good Irish Catholic would be grievously scandalized were any one to assert that the Pope could teach heresy to the Church, or that the Supreme Pastor could give poison instead of wholesome food to the flock of Christ. I shall conclude by observing that when the last General Council was held, three hundred years ago, Ireland was in a sad state of depression. The country was laid waste, the population reduced to the lowest ebb, the clergy in exile or prison, and religion proscribed. Hence, during the greater part of five centuries which the Council of Trent lasted, no Irish bishops could be present at its deliberations.—Thanks be to God, things are greatly changed. Ireland is now recovering from her past afflictions, and her people are founding churches and spreading religion over the world. The children of St. Patrick have been amply represented in the Vatican Council by a large array of Prelates; and your flocks may well be proud of the high position which you held among the assembled bishops of all the nations of the earth! May God in His mercy continue to watch over our poor country, now so intimately connected with the most distant regions of the earth! May He strengthen the faith of our people wherever they are dispersed, and may He give them, and their zealous and faithful pastors, the grace always to adhere to the Rock of Peter, and to the devoted children of his infallible successor!"

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ARDAGH.—The very melancholy news of the sudden death at Marseilles of the Right Rev. Dr. M'Case, Lord Bishop of Ardagh, has reached Ireland. His Lordship was returning to his diocese from Rome, and was seized with fever, caught, it is supposed, during the intense heat at Rome. The remains of the deceased prelate are being conveyed to Longford. The Freeman's Journal remarks of the deceased Bishop:—"The Church of Ireland has to-day to mourn the loss of one of her most illustrious Prelates, whose learning and virtues made him eminently distinguished even amongst the exalted in the order on which he shed lustre.— Though but a few years in the episcopacy, as the successor of the ever to be lamented Right Rev. Dr. Kilduff, he has left after him enduring testimony of the wisdom of his government, of the generous kindness of his nature, of his piety, and his zeal for the promotion of religion and education founded on it, and of his unbounded charity to the weak, the erring, the needy, and the destitute. He has been called away early from the field of his holy labors in the prime of life, and in the fullness of the mental power and administrative capacity for which he was highly distinguished; but he has gone to his rest, and to his very great reward from him in whose service he lived and died, leaving a name after him which shall be held by his people in affectionate veneration and pious remembrance from generation to generation."

ORDINATION AT CORK.—At the Trinitarian Convent, Blackrock, on Sunday last, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, conferred the sacred order of priesthood on the Rev. Timothy O'Donnell.

RECEPTION INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Mrs. Margaret Kirwan, late of Ebury street, London, whose relatives are connected with the city of Cork, has been received into the holy Catholic Church.

THE DIOCESE OF ACHONRY.—His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Duncan, Lord Bishop of Achonry, in accordance with authority from the Holy See, convened his clergy in order to recommend the names of three ecclesiastics, any of whom may be selected by the Holy Father as Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese. The clergy assembled on the 21st ult. in the Cathedral Church, Ballinahaderon, when the three under-named gentlemen were recommended in the following order:—Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Rourke,

D.D., P.P., &c.; Very Rev. M. Canon Finn, P.P.; Very Rev. J. Canon Mc'Dermot, P.P.

The following letter from the Comtesse de Prez clearly shows that the sympathy of Ireland for France is fully understood and appreciated in the latter country—

(To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman.)

SIR.—Knowing that Ireland has always showed great sympathy for France, and remembering that their blood has been mingled on many battle fields, may I request that through the medium of your journal, you will make known that I reside at a small committee of ladies, who seek assistance for our brave soldiers now fighting for the honor of France. May I request that the Catholic ladies of Ireland will come to our aid by gifts of linen bandages, lint, socks or stockings, flannel, in fact, anything that may be useful to the wounded soldier.—We are in communication with the general committee here. Ladies are requested to give their names that they may be mentioned. Each packet to be addressed to me.

I remain yours very truly,

COMTESSE DE PREZ.

My address:—Madame la Comtesse de Prez, 67 Rue de Clichy, Paris.

A correspondent of the *Irish Times* proposes that Mr. King Harman be nominated as a national candidate to represent the city of Dublin in parliament.

ALLEGED COMTEMPLATED RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH-FRANCE BRIGADE.—There is a rumour that James Stephens has left Paris for America, with a view to raise an Irish-American Brigade for France. There is considerable talk in Paris about the advisability of forming a foreign legion. That France has no aversion to the services of foreigners is proved by the fact that she is organizing a Hanoverian Legion. —*Cork Herald.*

The *Waterford* correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—The men on strike at Mr. Rowe's mill have arranged with their employer, who has consented to give them 12s. a week for the future. Mr. Rowe was always considered the best employer in Waterford, as he paid his workmen their wages when struck down with sickness. In Kinnisworthy the men employed under Mr. Feeny, erecting the new waterworks for the town have struck, demanding 15s. per week. Some gangs on the railway extension also struck at the same time, but all will resume work to-day.

The *Irish Times* says:—Few are perhaps aware of the extent to which the trade of the Port of Dublin has increased during the past ten years. It has in fact, since 1853, almost doubled, and its progress is steadily continuing. It is very satisfactory, therefore, to find that the Dublin Port and Docks Board have shown a thorough appreciation of the importance of providing additional accommodation for both steam and sailing vessels. Contracts have just been completed, one for £47,000, and the other for £40,000 for deepening respectively the north and south sides of the river.

The *Waterford News* says:—At the assizes in Clonmel a man was sentenced to penal servitude for life, for manslaughter. At the Kilkenny assizes, now sitting, a man was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for manslaughter. The former case was about land, the latter a street affair.

The *New Ross* correspondent of the *Waterford Chronicle* says that a truck was left on the quay of New Ross on the 25th ult., with other articles, and no one was aware how it came to be deposited there. As no person came to claim it, the harbour-master opened it in the evening and to his consternation discovered that it contained 11 casks of gunpowder—three large and eight small ones. The large casks contained each 1 cwt. 19lb., and the small ones 25lb., each. They were conveyed to the police barrack by the constabulary.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF DUBLIN.—A sum of £300,000 has been granted by Government as a loan to the corporation of Dublin for the purification of the Liffey by a system of intercepting sewers. The money has been given upon the same terms as those accepted by the Corporation of London.

THE REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN.—There is as yet no candidate in the field but Sir Dominick Corrigan, but he is hourly becoming more unpopular. The National party and Conservatives are likely to unite for some gentleman not positively named.—The Lord Mayor, Mr. Purdon, is spoken of, and unless Catholics adopt a better candidate than Sir Dominick, Mr. Purdon if he stands will probably win. Sir Dominick's chances have received the "coup de grace" in the following letter from the Vicar-General to Dr. Spratt:—My dear Dr. Spratt.—Your letters reached me safely at Maynooth. I understand that Sir Dominick Corrigan's letter to you has appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*. I have only one observation to make in reference to it, and that is, "in my humble judgment the letter is very unsatisfactory." As Sir Dominick states that his opinions are unchanged, I must suppose that he still holds to the pamphlet which he issued for private circulation some months ago, and as you may remember, that document gave very great pain and dissatisfaction at the time. Were my mere personal feelings towards Sir Dominick to govern me, I would be the last to throw a difficulty in his way, but as you are aware we must now fight this battle of millions yet unborn, and a battle which must influence their destinies, not for a period of time but for eternity.—Believe me to be yours sincerely, E. Canon McCann, V.G.

At the late Cork assizes, an action was tried in which Mr. Edward O'Riordan, hotel keeper, Malabar, was plaintiff, and the Master of the Rolls, Hon. Edward O'Sullivan, was defendant. Plaintiff claimed that upwards of £200 were due to him by defendant for the use of committee rooms during three several parliamentary elections, previous to defendant's promotion to the bench. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

At the same assizes a respectable farmer, named William McCarthy, was indicted for the manslaughter of his son-in-law, Cornelius Buckley. The prisoner and the deceased had quarrel on March 27, about some groceries. They went into a small cabin, the ownership of which was in dispute between them. There they were found struggling, the deceased lying on the prisoner. The former had been stabbed, but no knife was found. He died the following day. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM.—The day before yesterday, an Austrian vessel put into the harbor for orders, and then for the first time the crew learned that hostilities had broken out between France and Prussia. Eleven men—the majority of the crew were French sailors—and immediately on learning the stirring news, these gallant fellows, though there were five weeks' wages coming to them, threw up their engagement and declared their intention to leave immediately for France, to fight for their native country. The captain endeavored to dissuade them, but they declared themselves perfectly willing to sacrifice the arrears, and immediately left the vessel and came on shore, and applied to the French Consul for their passage to France. The passages were furnished and the patriotic crew left for their native land by the earliest ship.—*Cork Examiner.*

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—Every move made by the "blunderer," the London *Times*, in favour of Prussia, seems to have precisely a contrary effect to that intended; and the publication of the *projet de traite* has had the effect here of increasing the popular sentiment in favour of France. The *Times* may affect to make light of it, and say France and the Emperor care nothing about it—but it does not require much sagacity to see that the warmth of Irish sympathy with France renders an Anglo-Prussian alliance exceedingly unlikely. A meeting intended as a demonstration in favour of France, estimated by the pro-Prussian press as consisting of upwards of 20,000 people, took place on Sunday at Sandymount, near Dublin, and would have been much larger but that Harold's Cross, another suburb of the city, had been mentioned and great numbers betook themselves to that locality. Enthusiastic meetings with the same object were held also in Cork, Galway, Limerick, Nenagh, Kanturk, Castlebar, and other places. At Galway the following resolutions were adopted:—"Whereas, we have seen with indignation the disgraceful calumnies of the British press, against the illustrious French nation and Govern-

ment in the just and necessary war which the manifold aggressions and underhand intrigues of Prussia have forced upon France; and whereas it were intolerable could it be supposed that the Irish nation, or any part thereof, would for a moment even tacitly endorse those unscrupulous invectives—Resolved—that we, the people of Galway, in public meeting assembled, do most absolutely and entirely repudiate all such expressions of British prejudice as the very reverse of Irish national feeling and opinion. We are not forgetful of the traditions of our race and country—we are not dead to the ties of kindred nationality and a connected history. To the France that was our refuge during the long years of British penal laws, to the France of the Irish College and the Irish Brigade, to the France of Landen and Cremona, of Almanza and Fontenoy; to the France of Sarsfield and Lord Clan Neill, and MacMahon—we offer the warmth of our sympathies, as we would willingly the pledges of our active devotion. May the God of battles guard her righteous cause! Resolved, that this meeting enters its solemn protest against the unwarrantable interference on the part of the police in their attempt to suppress the legitimate expression of the people's sympathy with the French nation at the meeting recently held before the French Consulate in Dublin, which it stigmatises as a gross invasion of their constitutional right, and an unworthy insult to the flag of an old and faithful ally of this kingdom. Resolved—That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, together with an address to his Imperial Majesty the Sovereign of the French nation, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be forwarded to the French Consul at Dublin."—*Cork of London Tablet.*

THE MEETING IN CORK.—A special report by telegraph in the *Freeman* says:—"The demonstration at Cork on Sunday was composed of about 8,000 persons, attended with four bands, the latter carrying numerous banners. A large tricolor was hoisted, amid great cheering and cries of 'God save France,' and 'God save Ireland.' The chair was taken by Mr. Ronayne, the prominent Nationalist, who spoke at considerable length on the old alliance between Ireland and France, stating that the best blood of Ireland had been shed in the French service, and that Irishmen had always found in France an asylum from the persecution of England. France had not done all she might for Ireland, having at critical periods withdrawn her feet from Bantry Bay, but she admitted her error now. Discussing the chance of war with France, he predicted, if it occurred, England would soon be a mere tradition (loud cheers). He protested against the *Times* being taken as the exponent of Irish feeling in this war—which was a war of self-defence on the part of France. The ex-Mayor (O'Sullivan) and others spoke, and a resolution of sympathy was carried with great enthusiasm. After the meeting a procession was formed and paraded the streets with a tricolor in front. The proceedings were conducted very peaceably; not a single policeman was visible throughout the proceedings."

THE IRISH PEOPLE AND THE WAR.—A meeting was held in Kanturk on Monday night to express sympathy with France. It was largely attended by the labouring classes. A strong anti-English as well as an anti-German feeling was manifested. The speakers contrasted the sympathy Ireland had always received from France with the language and policy of her English rulers, and said that France had for centuries been the home of those driven from Ireland by English oppression. The Germans were denounced as instruments of English tyranny in the Williamsite war and in '98. A resolution passed offering the French not alone Irish sympathy but Irish arms. The chairman said MacMahon had only to speak and the Irish brigade would rally round him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NORWOOD ORPHANAGE.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—On Wednesday afternoon the foundation-stone of the new Church, dedicated to the Ever-faithful Virgin, was laid by Lord Howard of Glossop, assisted by the Duke of Norfolk. The religious ceremonies were celebrated by the Bishop of Troy, assisted by the Very Rev. Canon Danell, Vicar-Capitular, the Very Rev. Canon Kingrose and the Revs. J. G. Welman and D. Toomy. There were also present the Very Rev. Canon Oakley, the Revs. Messrs. O'Halloran, Cleary, Sullivan, Chaurain, Wadman, Linnett, O'Connell, Daly, and many members of the religious orders in their respective habits. The orphans were ranged near the foundation stone, and sang several hymns. They all presented the appearance of being well taken care of by the good sisters. The Superioress and the sisters were also present, and the attendance of laity was numerous for the season, amongst whom were many ladies, including representatives of several leading Catholic families. We believe some also attended who, though not Catholics, take an interest in an institution which renders such very valuable services to the cause of religious education. At the usual stage of the ceremonies the stone was laid by Lord Howard, assisted by the Duke of Norfolk. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Bishop addressed those assembled, afterwards giving the episcopal blessing. The Duke of Norfolk announced with deep regret, that Lord Petre had been unable to attend in consequence of ill-health, and stated that in consequence of the death of the much beloved Bishop of the Diocese, the laying of the foundation stone had been delayed until nearly everybody had left town. The Superioress had received a large number of letters from various influential Catholics, regretting their inability to attend. Amongst them were mentioned the Earl of Granard, Lord Trimleston, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess Dowager of Argyll, the Countess of Buchan, Lord and Lady Carnegy, Lord and Lady Stourton, Lord and Lady Arundell of Wardour, the Countess Tasker, Lord and Lady Charles Thynne, Sir Charles Clifford, the Countess of Newburgh, Lady Gerard, Lady Grey, Sir Edward Blount, Sir Paul Molesworth, Lady Simon, Lady Barnewall, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the Baroness Rothschild, Sir Arnold Knight, Sir J. Briggs, and many others. Several of the letters contained offerings amounting to upwards of £200 to be placed on the stone, besides £5 15s. 6d. sent by the orphans in situations as a tribute of affection. His Grace added that the community wished to express in the most public manner their grateful acknowledgment of the kind expressions of sympathy at their late severe loss and of encouragement in their arduous labor, with which the letters were filled. Lord Howard of Glossop said that he had been requested to address a few words to those assembled and that he was glad to avail himself of the privilege allowed him of doing so. It might be stated that to a certain extent they were there that day in connection with two memorials, one to the late beloved Bishop and one to Mr. Langdale, who was honorably known amongst the Catholic body for so many years and whose delight it was to endeavor to get all the grievances removed which pressed upon Catholics in prisons, workhouses, and other public institutions. He had almost lived to see his wishes fulfilled. A portion of the Orphanage at North Hyde, and it was to be hoped that all who could would visit and assist both. As for the late Bishop, whose untimely death (if the word might be used) was so deeply regretted, every one knew how he loved all in the diocese. In obedience to the voice of authority, he had gone to Rome and had died in a foreign land, having left the memory of a most striking example of a truly holy life. He was not only devotedly attached to the clergy of his diocese, both secular and regular, but took the greatest possible interest in the works of the pious and excellent ladies in convents who labor so constantly to assist the aged and the sick, and to teach the young.

In imitation of his Divine Master, the Bishop loved to be among little children, and he would no doubt have been happy to be there that day. It had been resolved that the church should be as a memorial of the good Bishop, who always took so deep an interest in the Orphanage even from its commencement. His honored remains lay near, and it was not believing too much to consider that his spirit watched the work of that day. There was no doubt that the name of the departed Bishop would be always a household word. His lordship added that he would take that opportunity of referring to a subject closely connected with the work of the day; viz, religious education; to which important topic so much public attention had been this year given.—The bill which was now passing through the legislature would ferret out the children, and would cause them to be educated. It was to be hoped that by unanimity, and by active co-operation, Catholics would be able to promote the great work of the religious education of their poor children. His lordship having expressed his pleasure at seeing the venerable and zealous Bishop of Troy, who was incessant in good works, in such excellent health, and having congratulated the Superioress on the happy event of the day, sat down amidst loud applause.—All who were present then proceeded to the chapel of the Orphanage where the Bishop of Troy, assisted by several of the clergy, gave Benediction. The company were afterwards entertained most hospitably by the sisters, at a repast in the refectory, and this brought to a close the very interesting proceedings of a day which will be long remembered in connection with the Norwood Orphanage. The total length of the new church will be 116 feet, and the style will be Early Pointed. The architects are Messrs. Goldie and Child. Many a visit was paid on Wednesday to the cemetery, where repose in the same grave the Bishop of Southwark and Bishop Vesques. The large stone over the grave had been removed. The coffins were thus visible, and there were not a few who were deeply affected as they looked down on that which contained the honored remains of the beloved and lamented Bishop who had so lately been taken from his people.—*Tablet, July 30.*

SERMON IN AID OF HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE BOYS.—On Sunday, 24th ult., a sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Nugent at the church of Our Lady of Reconciliation, Eldon-street, Liverpool, on behalf of homeless and destitute boys—the contributions received to go to a fund for the purpose of providing additional accommodation at the Boys' Refuge, Ann-street, whereby those destitute boys might be taken in; cared for, and instructed. Applications for admission are each day being made, but owing to the limited accommodation have invariably to be refused. There was a large congregation, and over 100 of the boys from the Refuge, in charge of the Brothers, were also present on the occasion. The Rev. preacher, at the conclusion of an eloquent sermon, appealed most forcibly to the charitable sympathies of his listeners on behalf of the poor boy. He contrasted the appearance of those then before him with the condition of those running about the streets, and said that for this happy state of things he was principally indebted to the working man, as it was his penny that mainly helped to found the Boys' Institution, which has since been so successful, and of which they all had just reason to feel proud. The Rev. preacher's appeal, we are happy to state, was handsomely responded to.—*Catholic Times.*

SEPARATE ESTATE.—If the new edition of the Married Women's Property Bill, prepared by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, passes into law, the result as to what property of the wife will be in the disposition of the husband, and what will be held to the separate use of the wife, will be very curious. We will endeavor to classify the various kinds of property which may come to a married woman according to the new law under these two heads. The following species of property will be held to the separate use of the wife, and be free from the control of the husband and of his creditors:—1. Wages and earnings of the woman acquired in any employment, occupation, or trade carried on separately from the husband. 2. Money or property acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill. 3. All investments of such wages, earnings, money, or property. 4. Deposits in savings banks in the name of the woman. 5. Public stocks and funds standing in the books of the Bank of England in the name of the woman. 6. Paid-up shares in a joint-stock company registered in the name of the woman. 7. Shares in any friendly society registered in the name of the woman. 8. Personal property devolving on her as next of kin to an intestate. 9. Rents and profits of real property descending to her as heiress upon an intestacy. 10. Policy of insurance effected by her in her own name or by her husband in her name for her use. The following species of property coming to the wife will be in the disposition of the husband in the manner and to the extent existing under the present law:—1. Wearing apparel, jewels, ornaments, furniture, plate, instruments of trade, and other goods and chattels not acquired by her own labor or devolving on her upon an intestacy, and including money, shares, stocks, &c., acquired by her donation *inter vivos* or under any testamentary disposition. 2. Real estate devised to her by a simple devise.—Among other anomalies presented by this legislation this may be noted, that a husband will be unable to plunder his wife of the fruits of her industry, but he will be able to prevent her starting in any business or trade by seizing on or disposing of any instrument or stock necessary for use in such handicraft or trade, even if these be given to her by a person other than himself. In *re-venge* she may, under section 10, *indict* him for *stealing* from her any property secured to her by the bill.—*Law Journal.*

HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT.—We are glad to report that the health of Mr. Bright continues steadily to improve, and that there is every reason to think that he will be able to resume his place in the House of Commons next session. Whether it will be prudent that he should add official to Parliamentary labours must remain for some time undecided. The cause of Mr. Bright's illness—a tendency to capillary congestion of the brain—suggests caution. Mr. Bright has refrained from giving effect hitherto to his wish to resign the Presidency of the Board of Trade, in deference to the strongly-expressed wishes of his colleagues.—*Daily News.*

BABY-FARMING has received a blow in the commitment of the two women, Margaret Waters and Sarah Ellis, who were finally examined at the Lambeth Police-court on the various charges connected with the Brixton case. The only additional witness called was Mr. Henry Harris, surgeon, Denmark-hill, who deposed that he was called on different occasions to see two or three of the children in the prisoner's house. He prescribed medicine for them, but never any narcotic. On one occasion he was told that a child he had seen had been sent away. Mr. Poland requested that in addition to the charge of manslaughter, on which the prisoners stood committed on the coroner's warrant, they might be committed for the wilful murder of Cowen's child, and the five others which have died since the enquiry was opened. He argued that the neglect to which these children had been exposed could not be otherwise described than as murder. And to these should be added the charges of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences. There was no doubt that four or five of the dead bodies found in May and June had been traced to the prisoners, brought about in these cases. Mr. Poland complimented the police for the admirable way in which they had followed up the case. Mr. Elliott committed the prisoners to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charges of wilful murder, manslaughter, conspiracy, and obtaining money by false pretences.

THE CENSUS.—The last census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1861, and it included an enumeration of the religious denominations. The House of Commons has decided that there shall be one in 1871, and that it shall not include any such enumeration. Dissenters, it seems, object to the Established Church getting the credit of all those who are of no particular creed; considering that, taking the communicants as a base of calculation, the Establishment has by no means the largest number of adherents. As regards Catholics the mode of estimating numbers by those who attend at one particular Sunday is manifestly unfair. At all our towns churches there are different congregations, with different clergy officiating, to be found worshipping at different times on the Sunday morning; between 6 and 11 in England, and in Ireland between 6 and 12. The only fair estimate of the numbers of Catholics would be to take the aggregate of those attending Mass on some great holiday. We should, for example, be satisfied (making fair allowance for unavoidable absences) to be credited with the numbers, if they could be accurately ascertained, attending Mass on Easter Sunday.

SEVERE STORM IN LONDON.—The storm which had been threatening for some days broke over London with terrific severity about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. The morning was very sultry—the thermometer stood at 65 degrees—and about six o'clock distant thunder was heard. Rain followed between seven and eight, but it was not till eight o'clock that the storm reached its height. At that hour and for some time afterwards the crashes of thunder were frightful, and the rain fell in torrents. At half-past eight the south-eastern pinnacle of the tower of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, was struck by the lightning, and fell with a fearful crash through the roof of the transept. The "Ladies Chapel" escaped. Portions of the pinnacle were scattered to a considerable distance. Great damage has been done by the rain in many parts of London, especially in the Fleet Valley, where several houses had from 3 to 6 ft. of water in their basements.

THE BATTLE OF WIMBLEDON, 1870.—The battle of Wimbledon came to a close on Saturday last, and our defenders have returned to their homes after a campaign of a fortnight. The weather was excellent, the muster large, and the assault on the refreshment tent very continuous and generally successful. Our contemporaries laud the meeting as a great success. We regret that we cannot altogether agree with them. It has been a success in this, that it has established the necessity of re-arming our volunteers and giving them some more effective weapons in the presence of the needle-gun or chassepot rifle. During the sham-fight, which lasted nearly three quarters of an hour, the volley firing was admittedly bad. A professional gentleman, who had attended the meetings for eleven years consecutively, describes it as the worst he ever witnessed.

UNITED STATES.

TRUTH'S VICTORY.—A GLORIOUS CONVERSION.—It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to us that we are enabled to announce to our readers and the Catholic community of Portland, the recent reception into our holy Church of Colonel Elmer Otis, the commanding officer of the District of the Lakes, in this Military Department. This happy result, we understand, may be largely attributed to the reading of Father Weinger's works, whose mission last year in this city, and since then in most of the parishes of this Archdiocese, was productive of so much good. It will be recollected that the Rev. Father at the time urged the purchase and dissemination of these works, as calculated to bring many of our enquiring fellow citizens into the Church—men of good disposition, who only need to be shown the right path to embrace the truth. This conversion is a practical commentary upon the above words. Col. Otis found two volumes—"Catholicity, Protestantism and Infidelity," and "Manual of Instruction"—at a neighbouring military station last winter, borrowed them and the result of their perusal by a candid and educated American has been his conversion to the faith. This glorious fact is worth many sermons.—*N. J. Tablet.*

Rev. Bishop Williams sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst., for Boston. He may be expected the latter part of this week. There will be no public reception, as the Bishop is averse to all such displays. But a substantial token of the regard of his faithful people in this city will be presented to him.

Most Rev. Dr. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, O., arrived at New York on the 11th. This distinguished Prelate is to have a grand reception on his return to Cincinnati.

Among the passengers in the steamer St. Laurant, at New York on the 10th, was Bishop De Goezbrand, of Burlington, Vermont.

Archbishop McCloskey was to leave the Eternal City on the 13th of the present month and travel directly home.

THE FATE OF THE SACRILEGIOUS.—A correspondent of the *New Orleans Messenger*, speaking of certain despoilers of the Church in Texas, says:—I cannot avoid noting the fact that all these despoilers of the Church, as well as the ruffians who so cruelly treated some young priests—all have withered and disappeared, some by violence, but none of them by a Christian death.

There are, at least, twelve thousand people camping out on the seashore within thirty miles of Boston, north and south.

The number of emigrants the week before last at New York was only 2,631, showing marked falling off in consequence of the war.

Miss Kate V. Jennings, a quadroon, is the first colored woman that has received a clerkship in the Treasury Department in Washington.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—Washington, Aug. 10.—Advices received at the Indian Office to-day from the Flat Head agency, through General Sully, the Superintendent of the Indians in Montana Territory, communicate the death of Victor, the head Chief of the confederated nations of the Flat Head tribe, which occurred at Buffalo, Crow County. Victor was 85 years of age. Superintendent Sully says the death of Victor is a great loss to the Flat Heads. In former years he was one of the greatest warriors among the Indians, but many years ago he joined the Catholic Church, and ever since has been a devout Christian. He turned his attention to farming, and thus set an example to the rest of his nation, among whom now are many successful farmers.—There is no one among the Flat Head Indians who can replace him and have the same influence over the nation.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Hartford, Conn., at six o'clock on the evening of the 9th. Paul Fix, a German, 68 years of age, while intoxicated, shot his wife through the breast, inflicting a dangerous though probably not a fatal wound. He then fired three shots at Mrs. Raible, his wife's cousin, one of which entered her arm, and soon after put four bullets into his own head and neck, and he will probably die. Constant dissipation led to domestic quarrels, which have been growing worse for some time past. Fix was for many years a saloon-keeper in Worcester, Mass.

A visitor at a Connecticut watering place writes: "Here we are with fine sand and the heat averaging between 90 and 100 °, and no air to disturb us, and with only the smell of seaweed and fish. We can tell who eat lobster by the size of their eyes. Some of them can look around a corner. The only employment we have is to send the children to bed to keep them out of the sun."

The True Witness

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1870.

Friday, 26.—St. Jane Frances of Chantal, W.
Saturday, 27.—St. Joseph Calasanz, C.
Sunday, 28.—Twelfth after Pentecost.
Monday, 29.—Beheading of St. John the Baptist.
Tuesday, 30.—St. Rose of Lima, V.
Wednesday, 31.—St. Raymond Nonnatus, C.

SEPTEMBER—1870.

Thursday, 1.—St. Augustine, B. D.

We return thanks to those of our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions in advance, and request those in arrears, of whom there are many, to forward theirs, in order that we may be enabled to meet the considerable expenses which we have incurred by the purchase of new material for the paper. The type came from the well known Establishment of C. T. Palgrave, Esq., of this City.

Friends who take an interest in the success of the True Witness will show their kindly feeling by not only becoming subscribers themselves, but also by inducing other friends to do the same.

Terms per annum, by mail, \$2 in advance.

Forward name and address, with cash, to J. GILLIES, True Witness Office, Montreal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the confusion of telegrams from the seat of war, it would be a really difficult task to discover a particle of truth as to the actual losses of either of the combatants—their reverses—or the true position of the leaders of the French or Prussian armies. The greater part of news received, hailing from Berlin of course informs us of the rapid advance of the Prussians to the French Capital—Now and then we have a word from Paris but always with a contradiction of the report of French success from Prussian sources. The latest news whether true or not, informs us of the Prussian encounter at the French fortification of Metz, which according to accounts seems to have been captured—still this however may or may not be true but one thing is yet, probable that some very hard fighting must ensue before the Prussians reach Paris and it is very probable also that they will not reach the French Capital as soon as telegrams would have us believe.

LONDON, August 20.—The following is an official despatch of King William, dated Bozoville, Thursday evening. We have defeated the French under Bazaine after a battle which lasted ten hours; there were forty thousand killed and wounded. The garrison were taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French was complete.

(Signed,) WILLIAM.

All private despatches to bankers agree precisely in the terms regarding the victory of the Prussians.

The Bombardment of Strasbourg, from a point near Kehl, began on Friday morning, and continued till noon, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire of the garrison was almost harmless.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—A Paris letter to the Independence Belge says Marshal MacMahon is retreating on Paris, and will avoid an engagement unless he can form a junction with Marshal Bazaine. A Council of War at Paris, as a defensive measure, have ordered the partial destruction of the Bois de Boulogne.

LONDON, August 20.—There is great joy at Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfurt, over the recent Prussian victories.

PARIS, August 20.—The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within 24 hours.

Part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nancy, and named a Mayor for the city.

The Prussian invasion of Luxemburg is considered imminent, from orders lately given for the subsistence of their troops.

The Presse says: "Trustworthy advices state the Prussian losses have not been less than 90,000 in the battles of the last three days.

Nothing has yet been received from the front. Public very anxious."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Advices from a private source state that M. Olivier is still in Paris; he is keeping out of sight. Our informant dined with him on Thursday.

It is stated there are now more than 400,000 Germans between the Rhine and Paris.

The French have succeeded in victualing Strasbourg.

It is admitted that the corps of Prince Frederick Charles has suffered severely.

It is stated that Marshal Bazaine had to weaken his forces while under fire, in order to send regiments to defend the Emperor's person.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A Prussian officer with a flag of truce in hand, demanded the surrender of Strasbourg. He was received with the shouts of the populace, "We shall never surrender." The commander of Strasbourg then dismissed the Prussian with the words, "the people have given you my reply."

LONDON, August 20.—A Paris correspondent writes:—Silence has settled on the name of Napoleon, more astounding than even the Prussian victories. He is dead, civilly and Imperially. Where will he drag his despised worn-out carcass? For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chambers, and he is as much disregarded as the Pope.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—In the Corps Legislatif Palikao made a statement. He said: The Prussians assert that they were victorious on the 18th; I affirm the contrary. I have communicated a despatch to several Deputies showing that three Prussian army corps united and attacked Marshal Bazaine. They were repulsed and driven into the Quarries of Taugumont. My reserve about this despatch will be understood. I need not mention the small advantage near Bar Leduc. We are now actively completing the fortifications of Paris. In a few days all will be assured.

PARIS, August 20.—The report of the contemplated destruction of the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes is confirmed. The people protested, but it was declared a military necessity for the defence of the city, and to afford a clear sweep and view.

Advices from Chalons are encouraging. They show the presence there of a large and well appointed force, which, combining with that of Marshal Bazaine, must effect much. Marshal Bazaine, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, on the contrary is in a position enabling him to support the French either at Metz or Verdun, according to circumstances. He still keeps his plans and movements a profound secret.

The Gaulois publishes a letter from Luneville to-day, relating to executive requisitions on the French by the army of the Prince Royal, who demands beyond the share of the inhabitants fairly to meet, are harshly insisted upon, and many needless acts are committed, such as the people will take deadly revenge for should the Prussians be forced to retreat.

The Presse to-day has the following relative to the movements of the Emperor: Since the Emperor left Metz on the 14th, he and his suite have traversed all villages where combats have taken place since battles around Metz began. He was at Longeville on the 14th, and Gravelotte on the 15th. In the latter neighborhood the Prussians were hidden at several points, and the Emperor had barely passed through when sharp fighting commenced. Several French regiments had to be detailed to protect him on his way. Next day he passed through Conflans, breakfasted at Erston, and slept at Verdun. Only a few minutes after he left Erston the Prussian Etat-Major breakfasted at the same place on his way from Verdun to Chalons. The Emperor passed in plain view of the enemy's pickets. To-day he is at Rheims.

PARIS, Aug. 20, evening.—The grave rumours circulated here yesterday relative to the health of the Emperor were unfounded. I have the best assurance of this. Signed.—The Press Agent of the New York Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Clergymen are attached to all the Prussian army.

As an instance of the perfect organization and preparation of the Prussian army, it is said that a Prussian regiment recently captured some Turks, when almost instantly a perfect sketch of the group was executed by photograph, and a copy handed to the soldiers to identify in case of escape of prisoners.

The Prussian reserves in readiness at the various posts amounted to 200,000 men.

The story started by the Paris Patrie that Prince Frederick Charles is wounded, is untrue.

PARIS, August 21.—Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, who took part in the battle of Dancourt as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he placed himself in the forward part of the lines, and personally headed the charges of his troops. His aide-de-camp, Commandant Bossenard, had an arm shot off while by the Marshal's side.

Advices from Littleton and Pont a Mousson, represent that the Prussians continue to make exorbitant demands. They endeavour there to make 5,000 inhabitants feed 150,000 troops. Journals demand that energetic reprisals be made by the Baltic fleet for those exactions.

A despatch, from Prussian sources, which has been reproduced here, announces the commencement of the bombardment of Strasbourg.

General Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand siege. The following is the text:—To the National Guard, to Guard Mobile, to the troops and seamen in the army of Paris, to all defenders of the capital:—In the midst of events of the highest importance, I have been appointed Governor. The honour is great, peril also. I depend on your patriotism should Paris be subjected to a siege; never was there a more magnificent opportunity to prove to the world that long prosperity has not effminated the country. You have before you the example of an army which has fought one against three. Their heroic struggle compels the admiration of all. Show by your conduct that you have the feeling of profound responsibility resting upon you.

The statement of Count Palikao that the French won a victory on the 18th, and drove the Prussians into the quarries of Tourmont, is repeated from other sources. Tourmont is between Metz and Thionville.

PARIS, August 21, noon.—Prince Frederick William is reported at Tourmont.

The Bourse fell to-day in anticipation of the proposed issue of a loan of 750,000,000 francs. Count Von Bismarck is at Port-a-Mousson with the King of Prussia.

The despatches claiming a victory in the battle of the 16th are false. Gen. L'admirault came up at five o'clock in the afternoon with fresh troops and crushed the Prussians, and a corps of 30,000 of the enemy was withdrawn from the road from Epnel to Metz.

Strong bodies of troops belonging to McMahon's army are being pushed into Vosges.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—At Berlin the publication of the King's despatch, announcing the defeat of Bazaine, created tremendous enthusiasm. The whole population were in the streets, flags everywhere displayed, and churches thrown open and thanksgiving services had. Thousands of citizens assembled outside the royal palace, congratulating the Queen with deafening cheers.

Large supplies of hospital stores were being forwarded to the front.

Mr. Gladstone returned to England at the request of the Queen, to hold a Cabinet Council to consider the feasibility of interceding for peace. The Queen addressed an autograph letter to King William. It is understood England favors the cession of Alsace and the deposition of Napoleon, and the liberty of France to choose her own government.

PARIS, August 22.—Late advices from Ernestin say that the Prussian army is besieging Strasbourg, and had caused the people of Ernestin to change the course of the River Ille, in order to stop the supply of water from the city. The Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Ernestin. The General of Strasbourg had driven out of the defences all who consume army stores.

LONDON, August 22.—It is said that Marshal Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. General McMahon is also believed to be surrounded.

Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply both armies. One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning.

It is generally thought here that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris. It is said that there are now nearly 300,000 good troops at and near Paris.

It is believed that one more decisive battle gives Paris to the Prussians.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Le Journal Official says the Minister of the Interior made public a note from the Minister of War, that the government have received no despatches from the army of the Rhine for two days on account of the interruption of communication. It thinks the plans of Bazaine have not succeeded. The brave conduct of our soldiers in facing an enemy of superior numbers, permits us to hope for the success of the other operations. The enemy's picket appeared at St. Dezier.

Two sons of Count Bismarck have both been wounded in the recent battle.

A large number of heavy siege guns have arrived at the Prussian fort.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Prince Napoleon is here. His mission is to demand the mediation of Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Marquis de la Valette, French Minister to England, has been instructed to make demands here similar to those of the Prince at Florence.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne commenced to-day. A part however is not to be touched. Only those por-

tions near the wall of the city are to be cleared away. The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannon. The forts are fully prepared, and the entrance to the city may be closed at any moment by draw bridges. It is reported that in case of siege all strangers are to be compelled to leave.

LONDON, August 22.—The French Government has forbidden the exportation of food.

The Prussians are surrounding Verdun, which is imperfectly defended. It is said that Marshal McMahon is performing some strategic movements, preliminary to an action, while Marshal Bazaine is prepared to support. Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

A despatch from Meiers to-day, says the loss of the Prussians in the last battle was fearful; more than 40,000 wounded remained on the field of battle without assistance. The Prussians have asked permission to send their wounded home through Belgium.

New York, Aug. 22.—A cable special to the Herald from London, says: A despatch from Paris states that an alarming demonstration among the people took place on Saturday, occasioned by the report of the defeat of Bazaine. The disturbance was only quelled by the bold declaration of Palikao that Bazaine had not been defeated, which statement was posted on the walls throughout the city, and had the effect of quieting the people.

BLESSING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW R. C. CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

On Sunday next (28th inst) at half-past three, His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the parish priests present at the pastoral retreat and other members of the clergy, will solemnly bless the corner stone of his Cathedral. This Ceremony will be preceded by two discourses—the one in French and the other in the English language. The Cathedral being the Church of the whole diocese in the same way as the Parochial Church is the Church of the whole Parish, we hope to see present as large a body of the Catholics of this City as possible in order to give ample proof of the lively interest they take in this enterprise, the success of which will redound to the glory of Religion and to the honour of our City and of the whole Diocese.

We would wish our readers to observe that the Bishop of Montreal, in deferring until this period the reconstruction of his Cathedral, which was destroyed by the Conflagration of the 8th of July, 1852, desired to leave full scope to the development of the different charitable establishments which seek to alleviate the numberless human miseries which prey upon Society.

Relying now upon the zeal and good will of the faithful committed to his care—his Lordship courageously undertakes this work with the hope of being enabled, before the close of his days, of raising a Cathedral, which all admit to be a necessity, and which is certainly a void in the list of monuments which already adorn our fair city. His Lordship then appeals to all generous hearts to attain so worthy an object. To us, then, Catholics of the City and Diocese of Montreal, it belongs to realize the hopes of our venerable Bishop by our prayers and generous contributions in aiding him to build this Temple, which will be a new sanctuary for religion within our own City of Montreal.

The Cathedral will be constructed in the form of a Greek Cross and the montant will be 158 feet long, so that it will admit of being ornamented with a Portico. The exterior will be simply built with stone similar to that which was used in the construction of the various churches which surround it; for, it is proposed above all, when feasible, to have all the beauty in the interior—*omnis decor ab intus*.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that, from the proverbial generosity of the Catholic citizens of Montreal in religious patronage, we feel that this appeal will meet their hearty approval. And as has been said above, "every one admits the necessity of a new Cathedral," indeed, a Cathedral in keeping with the spread and demands of the Church in this ancient city—the Rome of the New World,—a specimen of architecture worthy of the good taste and tact of our truly Catholic people, and a religious monument of edification to the whole community.

With such a hierarchy as that of Montreal and a venerable Bishop so devoted to everything conducive to the welfare of the Church, and so thoroughly master of the minutest details of the Roman Rites—one would expect to visit the Cathedral on solemn occasions and receive therefrom the lasting impressions of the touching ceremonies of the Sixtine Chapel at Rome—so familiar to all tourists in the Eternal City. The new Cathedral will pave the way for the promotion of this and numerous other advantages to the Catholic community, and to the cause of Religion—it will be a model of architecture—a monument, we repeat, of our religious zeal and devotedness, and

a token of the ecclesiastical spirit which marks the declining years of the pious Bishop of Montreal.

We are requested to say that, according to custom in raising buildings of importance, persons desirous of depositing their names among the contents of the corner stone of the new R. C. Cathedral can do so on next Sunday by enclosing them in a small scrap of paper with a piece of silver or other weighty material to hinder the wind from carrying them off.

AN INFALLIBLE POPE, AND AN INFALLIBLE BOOK.—Amidst all the trash, or chaff, that has been emitted by our Protestant brethren on the subject of the recent definition by the Oecumenical Council of the Vatican, it is refreshing to find a grain of sound common sense. This we discover in the columns of the London Spectator, one of the ablest of the Protestant periodicals of the British Empire:—

"Nor can we affect to wonder, as most of our contemporaries do, at the triumph of the Papacy. They call the dogma new, but though not formulated as dogma, it has been accepted as fact by the Church for generations. The assent of the Bishops was held to be needful to any decision of the Papacy, but the assent was never withheld. They declared that it was an insult to reason; but an Infallible Person is no more contrary to reason than an Infallible Book, and has the advantage of being able always to explain himself, and fix the application of truth to the necessities of the time."—Spectator.

This is plain speaking, and sensible speaking; and but that the Spectator fails to notice that the privilege of declaring to the Church with infallible certainty the truth upon all questions of faith, and of morals thereon depending, is a privilege attached not to the man, but to the office of the Pope, as successor of St. Peter, and therefore inheritor of all St. Peter's peculiar prerogatives—there is little, if anything, therein to which the Catholic can take exception.

The dogma is no more a new dogma, or fresh article of faith than was the dogma of the substantiality of the Son to the Father "a new dogma" or belief in the fourth century.—Though then for the first time defined or "formalized"—to use the Spectator's expression—"as dogma," it had in substance been accepted and taught by the Church from the beginning; the novelty was on the side of Arius, and of those who with him protested against or impugned the dogma.

It is a dogma that has always been held as beyond dispute by all the great Doctors of the Church. "Rome has spoken, the controversy is at an end" has always been the language of the faithful in all countries, and in all ages. Some of the present day, may from motives of human respect and of worldly prudene, and that timidity from which even good and saintly men are not always altogether exempt, have questioned the expediency or opportuneness of defining, or formalising the dogma; but that any one calling himself a Catholic should ever have doubted of its truth, seems to the simple minded son of the Church a thing impossible, incredible.

But where the Spectator is strongest is where he replies to the Protestant objection that the dogma of Papal Infallibility as defined and formulated by the Fathers of the Council of the Vatican—(not as defined by the writers in the Protestant press)—is contrary to reason, and therefore false; for everything that is contrary to reason is manifestly false. "AN INFALLIBLE PERSON IS NO MORE CONTRARY TO REASON THAN AN INFALLIBLE BOOK." Of course it is not; and they who in this controversy sin against reason, are they who maintain that a certain Book called *par excellence* THE bible is infallible; whilst with the same breath they urge against Catholics that it is contrary to reason to believe that the Pope in virtue of Christ's special promise—is so guided by the Holy Ghost when declaring to the Church what is the truth by Christ revealed, and what the duties which that revealed truth imposes on all men—is infallible, or supernaturally, and by the grace of God, preserved from error, to which as man he is naturally liable.

Every argument based upon natural reason that can be urged against an infallible Pope, tells with equally fatal effect against an infallible book or bible, and in a word against revelation or the possibility even of a revelation *ab extra* of God to man. That supernatural revelation if made at all, must either be made immediately to every man, or through some medium or other; and that medium must needs be infallible—or it is worthless: for God might just as well never have made a revelation to man at all, if the medium through which the contents, or subject matter of that revelation are transmitted to us, be itself fallible, imperfect, and therefore as likely to lead men into error as to the truth. It is therefore to sin against reason, to tax God Himself with actual stupidity, if not with something worse than stupidity, to argue that He has made a revelation of His will to man, imposing on the latter the awful responsibility of accepting that revelation in its integrity but has given him no means of knowing with certainty, wherein that revelation consists. A malignant fiend might

so act had he the power; but reason teaches us that a God, all wise, all merciful, all powerful, full of love to all His creatures, and desiring their salvation would not act so; but that if He have indeed made a revelation of certain truths, the acceptance of which is essential to salvation, He must at the same time have appointed some medium or means by which every man, learned and unlearned, may know with absolute certainty, what are those truths which he must hold, what those duties which he must practice at the peril of his immortal soul.

Very candid too is the admission of the Spectator that, if there be a medium now in existence through which living men and women of the nineteenth century may learn with certainty all that Christ taught in Judea eight thousand years, such a medium as Catholics believe on the strength of Christ's promises—that they possess in the Pope as mouthpiece of an infallible Church, is infinitely superior to that which Protestants fancy they have, or pretend to fancy that they have, in the Bible.

It must not be supposed however, that the Spectator has any the most remote intention of defending the dogma of Papal Infallibility.—No! It belongs to that school of Protestantism, a school rapidly extending amongst the learned and educated classes, amongst the most profound thinkers, and the most consistent of the Protestant world, which altogether ignores or repudiates the supernatural element in Christianity; which sees in the Christian system merely a republication of the natural law, by a very good man and one endowed with—for his era, and station in life with quite a wonderful spiritual insight, who, being as a social reformer in advance of his age was unpopular, persecuted and put to death, as a revolutionist.

The college will be open for pupils on the second Tuesday of Sept. proximo. For further particulars, I beg to refer you to the prospectus sent to all the reverend clergy of the diocese, by the president of the college, Rev. Denis O'Connor, to whom all future application is to be made.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, Your devoted servant, J. M. BRUYERE, V.G. London, Aug. 15, 1870.

Among Catholics one syllogism, at all events, is universally admitted. The Church is Christianity. If the Church is capable of error, Christianity is a delusion. It is not therefore only the Catholic Church, but Christianity which in Catholic countries is threatened by the dogma.—Spectator.

No! Not by the dogma, but by the denial of the dogma; for as the Spectator himself recognises in the earlier part of his article, the same dogma, though not formulated, "has been accepted as fact by the Church for generations." Here we see how the genuine Protestant spirit of inconsistency breaks out, even in the Spectator. The dogma as he admits, is in fact old; and in that peril to Christianity has been accepted by Catholics for generations. Why then should the merely formulising a dogma which for generations has been universally accepted as fact, be fraught with such grave consequences? The formulising of the term "consubstantial" did not imperil the belief in the great Christian doctrine that God was made man. No; it is not the dogma, but the impugning of the dogma, but the appeal to human reason against the dogma which puts Christianity in danger. The Catholic, who is guided by what is called reason rejects the infallibility of the Pope, will also, and on the same ground, reject the infallibility of the Bible, a faith in which is just as "contrary to reason" as faith in an infallible Pope.

Very candid too is the admission of the Spectator that, if there be a medium now in existence through which living men and women of the nineteenth century may learn with certainty all that Christ taught in Judea eight thousand years, such a medium as Catholics believe on the strength of Christ's promises—that they possess in the Pope as mouthpiece of an infallible Church, is infinitely superior to that which Protestants fancy they have, or pretend to fancy that they have, in the Bible.

FLAP-DOODLE.—We breed fine fools in Canada. A ridiculous story to the effect that Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, voted against the definition of Papal Infallibility has been circulated by the Pays an anti-Catholic paper of this City, and has actually been accepted as true by some of those thick headed idiots that swarm in our community; and this in spite of a Pastoral Letter from Monseigneur—that has been published in all the Catholic churches and chapels of the diocese wherein His Lordship explicitly states that he voted Placet and that he did so with the greatest pleasure, as the expression of his intimate faith.

The paper to which it seems the credit must be given of originating this stupid lie, is the Augsburg Gazette one of those mendacious journals from whose columns our intelligent and easily gulled Protestant contemporaries derive the knowledge of the proceedings of the Council of the Vatican which they dole out to their equally intelligent and easily gulled readers. Catholics may be pardoned if they cannot but feel a good natured sort of contempt for the intelligence of the Protestant public who thus suffer themselves to be hoaxed and made fools of by unprincipled scribblers for the European press; and they have the right to point to this monstrous canard about Mgr. Bourget as a proof that these European Protestant papers are utterly unreliable upon all matters connected with the Catholic Church.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

This educational institution is pleasantly situated at Sandwich, Ont., on the Detroit River, opposite Detroit, and is patronized to a liberal extent. It is under the special patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, and the direction of the Basilian fathers. The following circular has been addressed to the Roman Catholic clergy of this diocese by Father Bruyere, pointing out the many advantages offered to pupils:—

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In the absence of his lordship, it devolves upon me to convey to you the pleasing intelligence that the Assumption College of Sandwich has at length been placed under the charge of a religious body, well qualified to render it useful and permanent. A branch of the Basilian Fathers, whose mother house, for this country, is in Toronto, will, in future, conduct the establishment.

Of the efficiency and superior ability of this community it is unnecessary to inform you. Their success, wherever they have been introduced, is their sufficient encomium. The many young men of Ontario who have been educated by them in St. Michael's College, Toronto, and who now distinguish themselves in the learned professions, testify to the competency of the Basilian Fathers as instructors of youth.

At the earnest and repeated invitation of our chief pastor, these reverend gentlemen come to impart to our youth a sound and liberal education, based upon principles of religion, which will qualify them to fill with ability whatever position in life a benign Providence may assign them.

The reverend clergy and faithful people of the diocese will consider it their duty to extend to the fathers the hearty welcome they deserve, and that generous patronage which will enable them to prosecute the noble and much needed work they have undertaken.

I, therefore, earnestly request you, reverend sir, to urge upon your flock the necessity of encouraging this most important diocesan institution. By so doing, you will second the zealous efforts of our worthy bishop, who has its success so much to heart.

The college will be open for pupils on the second Tuesday of Sept. proximo. For further particulars, I beg to refer you to the prospectus sent to all the reverend clergy of the diocese, by the president of the college, Rev. Denis O'Connor, to whom all future application is to be made.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, Your devoted servant, J. M. BRUYERE, V.G. London, Aug. 15, 1870.

NEW BOOKS FROM MESSRS. D. & J. SADLIER, New York and Montreal. Hidden Saints, Life of Marie, the Workwoman of Liege. By the author of Wild Times, Nellie Netterville, &c. Price, One Dollar, and sent free by mail on receipt of the money.

This is a very pleasing and profitable story which is well suited for young people, and will teach them how to serve and love God. The reputation of the author of Nellie Netterville is well sustained.

LIFE OF GENERAL MEAGHER. By Capt. W. F. Lyons. Price, \$1.75, sent free by mail on receipt of the money.

This is a sketch by a friendly hand of one who played an important part in the troubles of Ireland, and the late war betwixt the Northern and Southern States. In Ireland he was a repealer, and his cry was down with the Union. In America he was a Unionist and drew his sword to impose by brute force on a brave people, as the once free States of the South, a loathsome Union with the Northern States. It was a bad service for a friend of liberty for Ireland, to be engaged in.

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—This is the title of a neat little volume for sale at the Messrs. Sadlier of this city. Its object is to make known in what the worship of the Sacred Heart consists, the excellence of it and the many reasons which invite good Catholics thereto. The Church has expressly approved of this worship to the Sacred Heart, and we can then rest well assured there can be nothing objectionable in it. This neat little work will be found, on that account, a very useful book in every Catholic family. Price, 60 cents, sent free by mail on receipt of the money.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—August, 1870.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

The following is a list of the contents:—1. Mr. Froude's History of England; 2. In the Greenwood; 3. The "Adam" of Andreini; 4. Fenelon; 5. Dion and the Sibyls; 6. Matter and Spirit in the Light of Modern Science; 7. Nazareth; 8. The Young Vermonters; 9. Reading Homer; 10. The Works of Gerald Griffin; 11. The Pope and the Council, by Janus; 12. The Superstition of Unbelief; 13. Reformatories for Boys.—Mettray; 14. The First Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, VII.; 15.; Foreign Literary Notes; 16. New Publications.

Terms—\$4.50 per annum; single copies, 45 cents.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Shamrock received as we were going to press.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COTE ST. ANTOINE.

FIFTY HOUSES DESTROYED.

The alarm which sounded from box 45, at about one o'clock this morning, was caused by a bright reflection over the west end of the city. The brigade turned out and found the fire at the Cote St. Antoine, this side of the Tannery-des-Rolands, on St. Joseph Street. There was no water procurable in the place, but the brigade remained to lend all the assistance in their power. During the progress of the fire, which in its course swept away over fifty houses, the sky was brilliantly illuminated, and the flames were of such intensity that the entire city was lit up.—One engine was got to work by the brigade, but its single stream could do but little to stop the flames, fiercely fanned by a stiff westerly gale which sprang up shortly after the breaking out of the fire. At least 150 families were rendered houseless and homeless, and with what of their effects they saved from the flames, they huddled together a disconsolate group, in a field to the north of the road, and with thousands of spectators, watched the flames as they swept away the homes they had barely had time to escape from. The fire originated in a butcher's shop in Bourgette street, where parties had been engaged in singing hogs. Thence it spread rapidly, and in its course burned houses on Rose Delima, St. Andrew, Bourgette and St. David streets, on which last it died out gradually, having nothing further to destroy, the last house burned being McKinnon's biscuit bakery. The road out to the fire was crowded with vehicles going and coming, the toll-gate being often jammed with eight or nine carriages full of people anxiously waiting to pass on to the scene of the conflagration. Unfortunately the people who suffered by this fire were chiefly of the poorer class, and the proportion of insured property is supposed to be very small.—Daily News of 18th.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Ottawa Valley is being visited with the most terrible conflagration that has occurred since its settlement. The fires that have been destroying the country for miles around this city for the last three weeks, fanned and spread by the terrific gale of wind last night, has ruined hundreds of wealthy and poor families. Whole villages, farm houses, barns stored with crops, cattle, fences and woods have been totally destroyed, and no estimate can be formed of the losses. This morning news of the disasters came into the city, and all day people have filled the streets seeking information. Business is at a stand-still. Chelsea village was almost destroyed, and the fire then spread to the rifting grounds of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., consuming five million feet of sawed lumber. Fifty houses were destroyed at Iron Mines, the inhabitants barely escaped with their lives by forming a raft and floating down Gatineau River. The smelting house was destroyed and involves a loss of fifty thousand dollars. The fire then extended to East Templeton and rendered over one hundred families homeless and destitute. At the village of Bell's Corners, out of forty houses only two remain. The Canada Central Railway have lost four cars and a quantity of rails from the track. Many children and old men are missing, and it is feared have been burned to death. Eight lives are known to have been lost. Much concern is felt for the safety of the city, and fire engines and water carts have been despatched to battle with the flames. The mills at Chaudiere are stopped, and fifteen hundred men, with one thousand from the Canada Central Railway, and about a thousand others are employed in keeping the fire back. Hull village is in a dangerous situation. The City Council met this morning to take steps to relieve with food many of the sufferers by fire. There is little or no wind to-day, but the fires still rage. Rain is anxiously looked for. The gale last night blew down many houses, roofs and trees.

RICHMOND, Ont., Aug. 17.—A terrible conflagration is raging round here. Many farmers have suffered severely. Barns, houses, fences, and live stock are a prey to the flames. Nearly the whole population are engaged day and night, battling with the devouring element. The atmosphere is suffocating. The country for miles round is illuminated. There has been immense destruction of property.

FIRE AT CHATEAUGUAY.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, the axe-factory of Couchon Bros, at Chateauguay, was burned down. The proprietors lived in a dwelling forming one end of the premises, and succeeded in saving only a portion of their furniture. The factory itself, with its contents, was utterly destroyed, and the cause of the fire is not known. The total amount of loss is \$15,000. The building was of stone, and there was an insurance of \$6,000 upon it, but nothing whatever upon the stock. The factory was not working.—Witness of 22nd.

DEPARTURE.—About 40 Zouaves left the Bonaventure Depot by the Vermont Central Railroad at 3.30 yesterday afternoon, for New York and Rome. They were dressed in plain clothes, and accompanied to the station by a number of the Roman Catholic clergy, Christian Brothers and sympathizing citizens. Another campaign is before them.—Daily News of 19th.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A very painful accident occurred on Saturday afternoon. It appears that a young girl named Ellen Murphy, in the employ of Mrs. Prowse, of St. Urban Street, had been sent over to Longueuil by her mistress, to get some articles, that were at a house where the family had been staying. She was accompanied by her brother a lad of about 13. In looking for what they required in a drawer, the lad picked up a pistol that was rolled in a napkin in the drawer, and in handling it, the pistol went off shooting his sister through the heart, and killing her almost instantly. An inquest was held yesterday before Coroner Jones, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

An esteemed correspondent now at Rome, informs us that His Holiness Pius IX has been pleased to confer on our worthy M. P., P. Power, Esq., the dignity of "Knight of St. Gregory." "The Brefs," says our correspondent, "are forthcoming."

We are quite sure that, no man in Nova Scotia can more easily bear the high honour conferred upon him than Mr. Power. Yet, it must be pleasing to Mr. Power and all his friends to know that Pius IX has recognized in our worthy M. P. one of his benefactors and has honoured him accordingly.

The Knighthood of the order of St. Gregory is seldom conferred; and, only on those who prove their generosity to the church by acts of devotedness and sacrifice. Since the Papal difficulties, following the loss of the Provinces, Mr. Power has proved his devotedness, on many occasions, to the head of the religion of which he is so worthy a member. We wish many years of health and usefulness to wear this or any other honor of which he may be the recipient.—Hilifer Auditor Recorder.

CITY MORTUARY.—The number of interments in the Protestant burial ground for the week ending 20th August, 23, of which 13 were children under 12 years of age. The number in each ward was as follows:—St. Antoine 6; St. Ann's 5; St. Lawrence 4; St. James 1; General Hospital 1; Outside limits 5. In the Roman Catholic Cemetery there were 97 interments, of which 88 were children under twelve years of age. In the different wards the numbers were as follows:—St. Mary 21; St. Louis 12; St. Lawrence 10; St. James 20; St. Ann 14; St. Antoine 18; East 2. Total number of interments 120. During the corresponding week of last year the number was 104.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a carter named Villeneuve, who was considerably the worse of liquor, attempted to drive his truck over the Grand Trunk track near the Tanneries when a pilot engine was coming rapidly towards him. The consequence was that his truck was smashed to pieces and himself thrown from it and so close to the track that the wheels of the engine passed over his left arm crushing it dreadfully. The unfortunate man was at once taken to the General Hospital where the mangled limb was amputated.

THE STRAKER "QUAKE."—This fine steamer which grounded a few days ago a little below Sorel has, we understand, sustained no serious damage, the bank on which she grounded being soft mud and sand. She is being lightened and will no doubt be afloat again in a few days. In the meantime the "Three Rivers" and the "Canada" have been placed on the route between here and Quebec until she is again fit for service.

The London Advertiser is informed by an eye-witness of the ravages committed, that the cattle in the northern part of the county of Oxford are dying in scores from a poisonous infection supposed to be communicated by the bite of a fly. The animals are first taken with swelling of the limbs, and death speedily follows.

St. Jous, N. B., Aug. 20.—This morning, about half-past eight, the boilers of Kirk's steam saw-mill exploded, killing two persons and severely injuring others. Fortunately most of the hands were at breakfast or the loss of life would have been much greater. The roof of the building was blown off, and the remains of the boilers were deposited in a mill-pond a hundred and sixty feet distant.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Hyacinthe, B. Flynn, \$2; Lewis, M. Power, \$2; Newbury, H. McLean, \$2; Charlottetown, P.E.I., R. McPhillips, \$4; Vernon, E. Morris, \$2; Kingsbridge, C. McCarthy, \$2; Kingston, E. Byrne, \$2; North Gower, Lewis Cays, \$2; Riviere au Bourgeois, N.S., Rev. W. M. Leblanc, \$1; Huntingdon, J. Cain, \$2; Dewittville, O. Cain, \$4; St. Bridget's, O. Donnelly, \$2; St. Anne de Beaupre, Rev. L. A. Bourret, \$4; Sarnia, T. Hewitt, \$4; Eganville, Rev. Mr. Byrne, \$2; Wynford, T. Farrell, \$2; Delta, P. Kelly, \$4; Bedford, E. McNamara, \$2; Charlottetown, P.E.I., O. Connolly, \$3.55; St. Hyacinthe, Mgr. Laroque, \$4; St. Basile, Rev. P. G. Clarke, \$4; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Maingui, \$2; Dewittville, J. Finn, \$1.50; Marumora, H. Auger, \$1; St. Columban, Rev. Mr. Falvey, \$2; J. Phegan, \$2; St. Benoit, Rev. Mr. Aubey, \$2. Per G. T. Leonard, Pet-Brorough—Self, \$2; J. Pope, Bridgenorth, \$10. Per P. Nash, Thurso—W. Kiernan, \$1.50; M. Gleeson, Buckingham, \$1.50. Per Rev. H. Bettagaz, Trenton—P. L. McAuley, Oudry, \$2. Per G. Murphy, Ottawa—J. Murray, \$2; W. Davis, \$2; T. Kehoe, \$4; T. Dooly, Richmond, \$2; Rev. Mr. O'Connell, \$2; R. Hawley, Nepan, \$7; C. McKenna, Bell's Corners, \$2; Munster, E. Shanahan, \$2; D. Shea, Dearbrook, \$1; J. Doyle, Kars, \$1. Per P. Lynch, Allumette Island—F. Laverie, \$1. Per L. Whelan, B. Gardner, Chelsea, \$2; G. Edmunds, Gutierrez Mills, \$2; T. Carroll, \$2.

Birth.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Mrs. P. Jordan, of a son.

Died.

At Mount Victoria, Hudson, on Tuesday evening, 16th inst., Geo. Matthews, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with columns for Flour, Middlings, Fine, Superior, etc., and prices per barrel or bushel.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, etc., and prices per bushel or barrel.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN.

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

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

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

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

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

MONTREAL.

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

NOS. 6, 8, AND 10, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

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

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical course of instruction is imparted on moderate terms. For particulars, apply at the School.

WM. DORAN, Principal. August 25, 1870.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

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

The Doctor is an adept in the more serious diseases of women and children, his experience being very extensive. Office Hours—From 7 to 10 a.m.; and from 4 to 10 p.m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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

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

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

CANADA. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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

Montreal, 14th August, 1870. PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET,

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

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

American price in Greenbacks.....\$1.25 Montreal " " Gold.....1.00

THE INVITATION HEHEED.—Reason for a Return to Catholic Unity. By James Kent Stone, D.D., late President of Kenyon and Hobart Colleges. Cloth bevelled.

American price in Greenbacks.....\$1.50 Montreal " " Gold.....1.25

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. From the Italian of SEBASTIO FRANCO, S. J.

From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find another work which unites in the same degree the two qualities of solidity and devotion. It is full ofunction, as it is of instruction; and its perusal cannot fail to detach the heart of the reader from material allurement, by enkindling in it the love of our divine Redeemer. It shows the infinite excellence of that Divine Heart, which has put no limits in its love for men; and the unspeakable benefits attending the devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cloth 18 vo.

American price in Greenbacks.....75 cts. Montreal " " Gold.....60 "

Cheap Edition, paper bound.....25 "

Nearly ready in a very neat volume of nearly 600 pages, 12vo., cloth bevelled. A COMPENDIUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, in which are narrated her Combats and her Victories in times of Persecution, Heresy and Scandal, and wherein is shown that her Preservation is a Divine Work.

Compiled and translated from the best authors. By Rev. THEODORE NOTRUS.

American price in Greenbacks.....\$2.00. Montreal.....1.60.

A discount off the above prices to the Rev. Clergy and Trade. Any of the above Books sent free by Mail on Receipt of price. Address, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Official despatches from the Prefect of Metz to the Minister of the Interior is published. He says:

A body of German Uhlans has been seen near Coudrey, marching towards Bas Le Duc. He has therefore cut the railways in that section to impede the advance of the enemy.

French journals complain of the brevity of despatches from the seat of war, even the *Constitutionnel*, a semi-official organ, says despatches do not give a very precise idea of the position of either army.

SAVERNE, Aug. 16.—The fortress of Marsail, a small town a little to the northeast of Nancy, has been captured by a body of Bavarian troops after a short bombardment. Sixty cannon were also taken.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Paris on Sunday night, the 14th. It is still considered unsettled whether the Emperor or Bazaine commands. No decree has yet made Bazaine generalissimo. Palikao's statement is equivocal. Nothing proves that the Emperor may not at any moment re-appear at the head of the army. Changarnier is in general favor, but no command has yet been assigned to him.

MACMAHON'S POSITION.

Nothing is yet known of MacMahon's position. It is probable that he will be unable to regain the army nearer than Chalons.

A special despatch from the *London Times* says the defeat of the French in the late battles is certified. The Prussians numbered 60,000 and their loss was heavy; and the French loss was fearful.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Despatches from the Prussian Government to the Prussian Ambassador here are full of triumphs, and express the greatest confidence as to the early result of the war.

Experiments recently made with the Mitrailleuse at Shoeburyness indicate that instrument as destructive in close quarters, but troops dependent on it may be annihilated by artillery before the mitrailleuse could be brought in range.

VERDUN, Aug. 16.—The Sub-Prefect of Verdun telegraphs the following to the Minister of the Interior: No news from Metz, and nothing is known to have occurred to-day. All day yesterday the roar of cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun.

Persons who reached here from that direction say a great battle has been fought, opening at daybreak, and that the Prussians lost more than forty thousand men in the combat, and were completely defeated.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An official confirmation of the news of the victory over the Prussians is impatiently awaited. Great crowds are collected at the Bourse, at the Ministry of the Interior and in the streets.

During yesterday morning at the extremity of the arondissement, and 28 kilometres from the fortifications of Verdun, the enemy had been seen directing his retreat to the south.

Though this intelligence has been transmitted by authority, the Government has not yet been able to verify it, and it is given to the public under reserve by the Minister of the Interior.

The *Moniteur* says during the battle on Sunday Marshal Bazaine had in position a masked battery of mitrailleuses. Four regiments of the Prussian Royal Guard approaching the batteries were unmasked and two of the regiments completely annihilated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes details of the appearance of the field of Woerthe after the battle, and states the French loss as 10,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners; the German loss at 7,000. He continues: As we neared Woerthe there was a constant stream of wagons bringing down wounded men—Prussians, Bavarians, Turcos, and Frenchmen of the line. They bore the agony of the road in equal silence. It was rare to hear a cry, though the poor fellows faces showed much pain. They were a sadder sight in their blood-stained bandages than the men who lay grimly quarrelling on the hill side.

Woerthe itself is a mere hospital, and all the inhabitants were either nursing wounded or burying the dead. It was an evil fate for the picturesque little place that 100,000 men on one side and the other should have settled there so near at hand.

The event of yesterday was the capture of Leuchtenburg, where a large amount of military stores are reported to have been captured.

The assailants fired heavily into the place and we heard their guns booming yesterday forenoon.

The *Tribune's* London special says Earl Granville addressed a long circular to the English representatives in Germany insisting that neutrality will be faithfully observed and equal facilities given to both belligerents.

The tone of the despatch is moderate and conciliatory, and clearly expresses that the Government do not intend to put any additional restrictions on supplies to the French Baltic fleet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent from Wissemburg says fresh regiments are constantly pouring through, and the Germans boast that they have one million men on French soil.

Berlin newspapers loudly assert their belief that if the Prussians defeat the French and reach Paris no serious defence of the city can be made.

M. J. Gaillardet, the Paris editor telegraphs to the *Courier des Etats Unis* this morning that the battles of Sunday and Monday were both fought between Metz and Verdun; that these attacks, however, did not check the retreating forces; on the contrary, the Prussians sustained so severe a reverse, that they were compelled to halt on their victorious march from Moselle. He adds that this check will enable Gen. Trochu to reorganize the new army at Chalons, already numbering 200,000 men. He complains, however, that the Paris authorities do not confirm his news.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The following official despatch has been made public:

Metz, Aug. 17.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage but lost heavily.

Gravelotte is a small village six miles southwest of Metz and two miles west of the Moselle.

Gossip has it that LeBeuf's wife is a Prussian and that the General is confined in the prison of Vincennes.

The French Government have issued a notification that all peacefully disposed natives of Germany desiring to remain in France may do so on condition of taking out permits residence.

The "Journal Officiel" publishes the following notification of the blockade of the coast of German and Prussian States:—"We, the undersigned, Vice-Admiral, commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the Emperor of the French in the North Sea considering the state of war between France and Prussia as well as the States of the North German Confederation; in virtue of the power in us vested declare that, from and after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coast of Prussia and the North German Confederation, extending from Island of Boerker to the North of the Eider, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads, &c., in a state of effectual blockade by the naval forces placed in our command, and that friendly and neutral vessels shall be allowed 10 days, in which to finish loading and quit the blockaded ports.

"Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through the blockade, according to International laws and treaties now in force with neutral powers.

"Given on board the French Emperor's ironclad Maquaine, stationed between the English Island of Heligot and the Prussian coast, the 12th of August, 1870.

(Signed) "JEAN RICHON, Vice-Admiral Commander-in-chief."

SAARBRUCK, via Berlin, Aug. 17.—King William has appointed Gen. Bonin Governor-General of Lorraine, and Gen. Bohden Governor-General of Alsace.

ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE STRASBOURG.—London, Aug. 17.—A despatch from Karlsruhe, the headquarters of the Baden army, dated August 14th, says:—"The people and garrison of Strasbourg have labored with zeal to arm the ramparts and clear barricade trenches, but the besiegers have destroyed most of their work. On the 13th, three slight conflicts took place. A detachment of troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in the station, and one of their batteries approached within 300 paces of the fortress and fired on the ramparts. Baden troops lost three killed and several wounded.

The French blockading squadron consists of large iron-clads, nine of which are anchored in a row southwest of Heligot, and one of them a paddle wheel steamer, is cruising in the roadstead.

The news of their approach was taken to Hamburg on Friday afternoon by a Norwegian vessel.

The Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter, loaded with torpedoes, which had been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxhaven and await orders. They also despatched two fast steamers, the Cuxhaven and Heligoland, to the mouth of the Elbe to reconnoitre.

The steamer Sentinel met those vessels Saturday morning steaming as fast as possible for Hamburg, with news that the French ships were close to the Islands, and that a real blockade was expected. As the Sentinel passed the fleet a French cruiser was overhauling a screw collier, bound inward.

Great activity was apparent on the decks of the iron-clads, but it could not be ascertained whether the moving figures were soldiers or sailors.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The *Abend Post* denies the correctness of the statement in the *London Times* in regard to the friendly attitude of Baron Beust towards the French pretensions, and it positively contradicts the *Times* report that the Austrian Premier had offered to form a treaty of alliance with France.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Last evening the garrison at Strasbourg made a sortie, but were driven back with a very heavy loss. They also lost 3 guns.

It is believed on the best authority that the French will concentrate at Chalons with 300,000 men and 1,000 guns, and that the Prussians will attack with 500,000 men and 1,400 guns.

The actions of yesterday, Monday and Wednesday must be considered mostly preliminary to one of the greatest conflicts the world has ever seen.

It is thought here to be imperative upon both armies to bring on a decisive battle as soon as possible for political, rather than military reasons.

It is understood that if Prussia wins she will demand the expenses of the war, with the cession of Lorraine and Alsace, and upon this understanding rest fears of European complications.

There are rumors of agitation among the Germans of Baltic Russia, and of mobilization of a Russian army for Prussian frontiers.

Everything for the moment depends upon the result of Bazaine's battle before Chalons.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Telegrams from Paris give the following resume of events since Sunday:—"On that day the French army engaged the Prussians near Metz. The latter suffered heavy losses. The French retired on Verdun. On Monday the Emperor was at Gravelotte with 60,000 men. Subsequently there occurred engagements at Longueville and other places, the French constantly fighting and retreating, contesting every step.

Having attacked Pilsenbourg unsuccessfully, the Prussians retired six kilometres to the Valley of Dorsenheim to assure their communications.

It is pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded in one of the battles round Metz.

An official despatch from Marshal Bazaine, just received, claims a great victory over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, between Doncourt and Bionville.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Details of the conflict at Point a Mousson, just received, say that Marshal Bazaine, in endeavouring to fall back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning by the 5th Division, and forced to face about. The Prussians were admirably firm, though they sustained the attack of four French corps, among them the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for six hours, the Prussian fifth division was reinforced from the 10th Corps. These reinforcements arrived opportunely. The French found that a prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz, with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon.

Advices have just been received of a naval engagement off the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic. One division of the Prussian fleet, consisting of an aviso and the gunboats "Drach," "Blitz," and "Salamander," yesterday, at 4 p.m., encountered the French fleet, consisting of four armour frigates, a corvette, and an aviso. The Prussians soon withdrew, but without loss.

The following news is official: General Frossard is reported to have been grievously wounded in one of the battles round Metz.

PARIS, 18.—Two days ago some French vessels of war captured an English vessel on the English Channel laden with articles contraband of war destined for Prussia. When the Captain was questioned how he dare do this, he replied he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would probably be recalled, he thought he would run the risk.

Le *Pays* comments upon this reply, and says that some impression regarding revolutionary outbreak in Paris, exists in Germany and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

The French Government represents the previous reverses of the army fully checked, and the attempts of the enemy to interfere with the concentration of the corps at Chalons completely repulsed.

The *La Patrie* gives the following resume of information received from its private sources: The army under Marshal Bazaine, resting on one of the strongest places in the world, occupied near Metz a

position which enabled it to check the enemy and gain precious time. The Prussians decided to burn Metz, but Bazaine knew their intention, and crossed Moselle in several places at the same time. He was not surprised, as has been said. He well knew he must soon meet the enemy and was prepared by crossing the Moselle, as the French intended to fall back on Chalons, but the Prussians endeavored to cut the French line. Four times they attacked and were repulsed with great loss. The army of Bazaine continued its march and may be considered as certain to make a junction with the corps of McMahon and Trochu. This result the Prussians had not been able to prevent and it changes the situation vastly. Bazaine will then be at the head of a larger force than those opposed to him, and when he wishes may assume the offensive. This view of affairs is based on information from the scene of hostilities, dated Tuesday the 16th.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says: In resuming possession of the former German Provinces of the Rhine, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects expelled from France.

A private despatch dated Thionville, Monday, 4 p.m., says: The cannonading of the Prussians commenced at 3 o'clock and is lasting yet. Many of the enemy have been placed hors du combat.

LONDON, August 19.—The following is the latest from the seat of war: 2.30 p.m.—There was fighting all day on Thursday, near Marselotour.

The latest French despatches are full of expressions of a confidence of victory.

PARIS, August 19.—There is intense excitement and enthusiasm, because of the news of a reported French victory.

The streets are full of processions, and crowds of people are roaring the "Marseillaise." Notwithstanding the great excitement, there has been no disorder.

LONDON, August 19.—The collective note of Austria and England, dissuading France from expelling German residents has been ineffectual.

PARIS, August 19.—*Figaro*, to-day, has the following details of the battle of Longueville:

The battle occurred at Berny, four kilometres from Metz, and not at Longueville as has been stated. The battle occurred on Sunday. Half of our army, which was about two hundred thousand strong, were passing the Moselle at that place, on one bridge. The Prussians made a mistake, and attacked about one hour too soon. The corps of General Lamiral and Dreaux were able to face the enemy in an hour after the time the first attack was made. The Prussians had evidently the plan of the fortifications of Metz, but which apparently did not contain any indication of Fort Oventon, for in trying to avoid Fort Julien, they marched directly toward Fort Oventon, which, when they came within easy range, opened a very destructive fire on them. In their confusion, the Prussians retreated, and came within range of the guns of Fort St. Julien, which also opened fire, increasing the loss of the enemy. The Prussians then attacked another point of our position, which was defended by one regiment of infantry and a masked battery of Mitrailleuse. The latter immediately uncovered, and made great havoc in the ranks of the Prussians.

Firing ceased at half-past seven in the evening, having lasted from four o'clock. We had about one thousand killed and perhaps as many wounded. The Prussians sent a flag of truce, demanding an armistice for the purpose of burying their dead. They admitted a loss of 8000 killed. The armistice was refused. In this battle the first corps of Prussians was commanded by General Mactenfel, and the seventh corps by Count Sessrow. They had 50,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry, and 96 guns.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Gazette* reports that the British Ambassador has received a despatch from King William confessing that but little remains of the splendid army of Prince Frederick Charles.

Manifestly Bazaine is attempting to stave off the battle until he reaches Chalons, where he can be joined by reinforcements. I infer from the despatches that our forces are retreating in three columns; that as often as one is attacked others go to its assistance, and, having repulsed the enemy, then move on again. Five battles have been fought since the 14th, and five times have we repulsed the enemy.

The armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz have been decimated, but reinforcements for them are constantly arriving.

Marshal MacMahon with part of his advance guard has arrived at Vetry from Le Francais, a village about twelve miles east of Chalons. Two divisions have been despatched to protect his retreat to Chalons. We securely hold Strasbourg, Pilsenbourg, and Thionville.

Gen. Trochu has been appointed commander of all the forces and fortifications in and about Paris. His arrival has increased confidence and restrained revolutionists. Our modern Carnot is now the most popular man in France without exception.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The following additional facts of Tuesday's conflict have been received. A battalion of the 73rd French Regiment of the line was destroyed. After a close conflict the French occupied the Prussians' position. It is said the French force engaged numbered 150,000.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Empress takes part in the movement in favour of the wounded. She has ordered her apartments at the camp at Magne to be prepared for that purpose, and has decided upon trying the system inaugurated in the United States during the recent civil war, of caring for the wounded in tents, where plenty of fresh air can be obtained.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The *Staats Anseger* has the following details of Gen. Steinmetz's movements. The General succeeded in engaging the enemy while the latter was retreating from Metz in a southerly direction, and obliged him to pause near Arreckerk, where he was approaching on the left bank of the river. Prince Frederick Charles overtook the French left on the 16th. The Prince had the third corps, although it had been engaged at Saarbrucken and Forbach, and instantly attacked the enemy in company with General Stypulnetz's sixth division, and maintained their ground against superior force for six hours, until the Hanover corps, with the 22nd and 25th divisions arrived on the scene. These six divisions, under Prince Frederick Charles, repulsed the third, fourth, second and sixth divisions of the French and Imperial Guard. The Prussians took 2000 prisoners, 2 eagles and 7 guns, and constrained the enemy to a rapid movement from the banks of the Meuse to the fortified city of Metz.

LONDON, August 19.—The following is a letter of the Pope to the King of Prussia:—"Your Majesty,—In the present grave circumstances it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me, but as the Vicar on earth of God and Peace, I can't do less than offer my mediation. My desire is for the cessation of war, and to stop the evils of its inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign, whose small domain excites no jealousy, but who inspires confidence by a firm resolve of religious influence in me personified. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity.

"Given at the Vatican, July 22nd, 1870. (Signed) P. S.—"I have written identically to the Emperor."

The King's reply is as follows:—"Most August Pontiff,—I am not surprised, but profoundly moved

at the touching words traced by your hand; it is the cause and voice of God that peace be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I, nor my people desired or provoked war; obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him who unexpectedly desired war, assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquillity of Europe, it certainly will not be I that refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in the bonds of Christian charity and sincere friendship." (Signed) WILLIAM.

PARIS, August 19.—The journals comment upon the fact announced by the Austrian press that the Pope has complimented the King of Prussia on the success of his arms.

PARIS, August 19th, afternoon.—It is noticeable that crowds of excited people no longer surround the hall of the Corps Legislatif, and the ordinary quiet of the city is fully restored.

While at Metz the Emperor issued the following order, which was printed and distributed among the officers:—"The Prussians commence an action by putting forward a small force, but placing the heavy batteries behind them in good positions. They then form line a of sharpshooters, who under cover of the woods keep up constant fire, and gradually gain the flank of the enemy. When the sharpshooters are well engaged, the Prussians put forward strong bodies of troops, who try to approach as near the hostile lines as possible unseen. Having given these details, the Emperor concludes by directing officers to imitate the tactics of the enemy.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The *World's* special from London states the losses on both sides in the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday at 50,000 killed and wounded. The Prussians it is estimated have lost 100,000 men they entered France. Bazaine and McMahon's force is now stated near 400,000 men. The people regard Trochu as actual dictator.

BERLIN, August 20.—The Queen has received the following despatch from King William:—"Near Rezonville, August 18, 9 P.M.—The French army was attacked to-day west of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command after a combat of nine hours duration totally routed the French forces, and intercepted their communication with Paris, and threw them back on Metz."

LONDON, August 20.—The rumor is current here of the sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon; it is asserted confidentially by some, but it is to be accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The *Tribune's* cable despatch says:—"Our special correspondent, writing from Metz on Monday, says: At 11 o'clock on Sunday Bazaine effected a grand reconnaissance with one of L'Admiral's corps. At 2 a battle commenced on the right at Bornes. Until 4 it was of no great importance; then the 4th army corps, forming the 1st line of battle accomplished a measure intended to deceive the Prussians into the belief it was retreating. The Prussians fell into the trap, rushed forward and attacked with surprising vigor. The 4th corps at once fell on the enemy's flank, while MacMahon on the right attacked simultaneously. The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision. The correspondent knows little more, but says in the evening a bulletin was placarded, 'firing nearly over.' The Prussian lines extended three leagues, and ground was gained in every direction. Officers who came back later from the field maintained that victory rested with the French, but a Prussian officer who had been taken prisoner told a different story; said he: 'You might better surrender at discretion; we are more than 100,000 strong; you had your own way at first, but you know what the end was.' It is difficult to question even officers closely, so strong are the suspicions about spies, and to ask whether the French army had suffered a defeat would be to expose myself to instant expulsion or worse; hence I can give you only such particulars as are collected in the ways I have mentioned. As a Frenchman, I believe in the success of French arms, but I know not why the advanced columns have withdrawn again under the walls of the fortress.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin writes on the 16th.—The encounter before Metz on Sunday was an attack upon the rear guard of the French and the repulse of a sortie from the fortresses by the troops of the first East Prussians and the seventh Westphalia corps. The commanders of these two army corps, Von Mantouffell and Von Zaegrow directed the movements. It is probable the siege of Metz will begin at once. The siege train at Magdeburg has left for France already on Saturday last, and other siege artillery is to follow it. Strasbourg is supposed will be besieged exclusively by South Germans, chiefly Baden troops. An early surrender is however anticipated after the earnestness of the siege shall have been sufficiently shown. Not so in the case of Metz.

NEW YORK, August 20th.—Edmund About continues his description of McMahon's retreat, and says invasion is expected from one moment to another, and no one dreams of defence against the one hundred and fifty thousand men of the Prince Royal.

The *Opinion National* in announcing the appointment by the Prussian King of Governors of the Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, says:—"We to the conquered should the Prussians succeed. France will be treated with unexampled rigor. She will be dismembered, robbed and crushed, so that she may not at some future day seek revenge, and that the source of democracy may be destroyed. The present war is one again of the Old against the New right, that is of the people against kings."

UNITED STATES.

THE ORANGE PROCESSION IN NEW YORK.—The Orangemen of this city, who masquerade under the style and title of the American Protestant Association, some time after their great anniversary, announced their determination to march through the streets of New York on the 5th of August, displaying the banners, mottoes, and regalia of the Order, and playing the airs sacred to strife and intolerance for two hundred years—"The Boyne Water," "The Protestant Boys," "Croppies Lie Down," &c. &c. No one knows anything of the trans-Atlantic character of the association, its stupid bigotry, its sanguinary spirit, its unnatural anti-nationalism, its truculent meanness, which made it a lucky to England for the privilege of holding the latch over its Catholic fellow countrymen, could for one moment doubt that the object and purpose of such an announcement was to provoke a breach of the peace. That it would have been successful we greatly fear, for insulting devices and galling party tunes are effective and powerful agents in arousing bitter feelings. Nor need we wonder. So long as men can die gladly for symbols—the Christian for the Cross of his faith, the patriot for the flag of his country—we may not underestimate and dare not ridicule the influence of such things.

A sound of a symbol that wakes up slumbering memories of intolerable wrongs, that brings before the mind's eye of the hearer rows of levelled cottages, and groups of murdered men and starving women, is more stinging than a taunt and more insulting than a blow. It is the breach of peace, direct, intentional and deliberate, and the authorities that would rather prevent than punish a riot

should begin at the beginning. And this is just what Mayor Hall has done. He instructed Superintendent Jourdan not to permit the procession, and there was no riot because there was no provocation. So much for timely action. And here we may say that if the police were, as they ought to be, under the direct and sole control of the Chief Magistrate of the city, it would be all the better for New York, and we hope the next Legislature that meets at Albany will so amend the Charter as to secure that desirable result. We should have no such anomaly in our City Government as a Municipal Executive that is not the head of the Municipal Police.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

On the forenoon of the 8th, a platform, in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., upon which 150 children had just taken their seats for a musical recital, gave way, and sliding gently forward, precipitated them to the floor. Fifteen or twenty of the children were more or less bruised, but fortunately no lives were lost. The accident was attributed to the carelessness of the carpenter, from Boston, who erected the platform.

Shun evil speakers. Deal tenderly with the absent; say nothing to inflict a wound on their reputation. They may be wrong and wicked, yet your knowledge if it does not oblige you to disclose their character, except to save others from injury. Then do it in a way that bespeaks a spirit of kindness to the offender. Be not hasty to credit evil reports. They are often the result of misunderstanding, or of evil design, or they proceed from an exaggerated or partial disclosure of facts. Wait and learn the whole history before you decide; then believe just what evidence compels you to, and no more. But even then, take heed not to indulge the unkindness, else you dissipate all the spirit of your prayer for them; and unnerve yourself for doing them good.

He who does good to another man does good also to himself, not only in consequence, but in the very act of doing it, for the consciousness of well doing is an ample reward.

"Come don't be timid," said a couple of foolish snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourself our equals." "We would have to blow out our brains to do that," was the reply.

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

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

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Ladies who wish to move in an atmosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article at their toilet. A dash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odoriferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing, and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to attract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness or sick headache in crowded rooms, will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive.

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

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

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by H. R. GRAY, Esq., Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street, Montreal: 118 DOMINIQUE STREET, MONTREAL, July 18, 1862.

Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BASTRO'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles more I experienced great relief; after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back. I am yours, respectfully, MRS. P. LAFRANCE.

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

THIRTEEN HUNDRED!

Editors of leading papers in the United States have received sample packages of BASTRO'S SARSAPARILLA, with the request that each should state the effect the medicine may have had in his family, or on his sick friends. We make the following brief extracts: R. D. Crosswell, Esq., of the *Daily Times*, says: "In the case of a lady, a near relative of the writer, the pills have effected the removal of dropsical swellings that had existed for more than three years." J. B. Goodwin, of the *Lora Gazette*, one of the ablest weeklies in the West, states that he was "promptly relieved from chronic torpidity of the bowels, accompanied with painful constipation, by the sample of pills received last October, and apprehends no return of the complaint." Joseph Edwards, Esq., of the *Tribune*, writes: "I was, so I thought a hopeless dyspeptic, but two vials of BASTRO'S SARSAPARILLA seem to have entirely banished the complaint, to which I had been a martyr, more or less, for twelve years." Such evidence is conclusive.

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

Poverty is Bad, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage, and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, Iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and "as good as anybody." Try it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WINDSOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA. To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A.D., 1870. ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. In several cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, and the blood contained noxious matter, it has been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until almost insupportable, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of one of the most fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcers on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla, viz: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Stis, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Uterous affections of the muscular and nervous systems. Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurotial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Erysipelas, Uterous affections, and Female Diseases, are more soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of scrofulous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Nephritis, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the marking poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Agitation, Headaches, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, FISH, HAMS, 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. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1869.

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

SEWING MACHINES THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are:— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Atina Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family "Reversible Feed." A new Family Shuttle Machine with stand, price \$30; also a new Elliptic Family Machine, (with stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame Street. Factory—48 Nazareth Street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street, Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S. All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth Street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR, 395 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

PERUVIAN SYRUP. MAKES THE WEAK STRONG. CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (not "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DUNN, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to. F. GREENE, 576, CRAIG STREET, Near C. P. P. R. R. Waiting Room, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c. PUBLIC and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger.

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

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JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

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DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. R. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Andre Lapierre, Esq.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders.....7.00

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BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING 20TH APRIL, 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 4:15 P.M., and 7:45 A.M., arriving at Sand Point at 10:00 P.M. and 1:50 P.M.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-ville and Peterboro.

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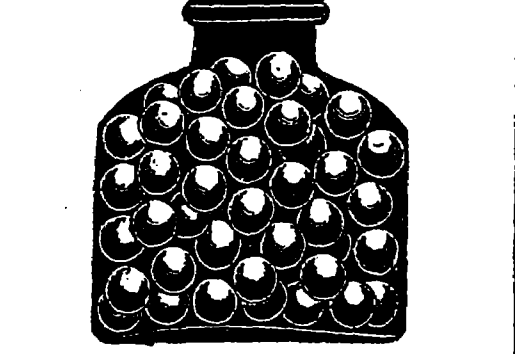
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BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most healthful and safest of all cosmetics, containing no deleterious ingredients, being prepared solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, unadulterated by any foreign substance whatever.

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, bad breath, and unhealthy, white looking gums.

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We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin.

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The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is accustomed to its use.

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

in this country is to be ascribed. It is prepared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and healing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic gums—the whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty.

It is to purge and purify them of every atom of disease, and to instil into the general system a degree of vigorous, natural life, that enables even the weakly and fragile to throw off and resist the attacks of disease.

It is in every case where there is reason to suspect the blood and humors of being impure or vitiated from whatever cause, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills should be used in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, as they carry off the depraved matter, and a complete cure more speedily ensues.

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A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

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A delicate and lasting perfume. Price 50 cents per bottle.

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This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.

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FOR SALE. LOT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house.

Montreal, May, 1870.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE. LOT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

NOTICE.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY AND THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

WE, the undersigned, take the liberty of informing the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that the balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles in use for the Catholic Worship, will be sold, without reserve, by Public Auction, at the store of Jos. Braudry, 263 Notre Dame Street, on the 7th September next.

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MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.)

THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on THURSDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes.

MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax.

2nd SECTION. 3rd year.—Business Class.

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

3rd SECTION. 4th year.—Class of Poetic Literature.

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

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year.—Class of Poetic Literature.

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

MATTERS. 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TERMS: Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum Half Boarders.....20.00 Day-Scholars.....10.00 Bed and Bedding.....6.00 Washing and Mending of Linen.....6.00 Use of Library.....1.00

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HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 o'cll A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

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Dwight's Diarrhoea Mixture. Brown's Chlorodyne. Dixon's Blackberry Carminative. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Butler's Blackberry Cordial.

Parties going to the Sea-side or Country should lay in a supply of one or the other of these excellent and well-tried Diarrhoea remedies.

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, imported direct from Alfred Bishop, London, England.

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N. B.—Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbonate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expecting the other Sulpho Carbonates daily.