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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 46.

KATE LANDOR'S WEDDING.

CHAPTER I.—KATE LANDOR'S HOME.

"Villain! I will never marry you! I will die first!"

"Now, Kate, what is the use of acting so.—I am not half so bad as you think me; but I love you, and I am determined you shall be my wife. I will be a good husband to you—only marry me quietly. I know I am acting wrongly, but it is the only way in which I can induce you to be mine; but mine you must be unless a miracle interposes, for all around us is the deep ocean, and in this vessel there is no one to aid you. I have arranged all in such a manner that there is no possible means of escape. This is my worst crime, abducting you. I love you as I never loved any being, human or divine, and I will strive to make you happy. You loved me once, Kate, and I believe you will again—when you are my wife."

"Leave me, Hugh! Leave me alone, awhile, I beg you! Let me think—my brain seems crazed—I must be dreaming! I cannot love what is bad—I never did. Do be merciful, Hugh, and send me home. I'll forgive and bless you all my life! I should always hate you—I should make you miserable."

Hugh Leonard stood, with folded arms, leaning carelessly against the wall of the room, watching her, and thinking what an admirable little actress she was. He was capable of experiencing no such emotions himself, and he could not believe them unfeigned in another. Her distress moved him somewhat, but he had no idea it would be lasting; although he loved her, he loved himself very much better. He waited quietly till the paroxysm subsided, and she sank, with a low moan, unconscious at his feet; gently raising her, he placed her in a chair, sprinkled water in her face, chafed her hands, and when she had revived sufficiently to swallow, gave her a stimulant. He then left her thinking that when she reflected how vain were all her attempts to thwart him in his schemes, she would act sensibly, as he termed it, and marry him without further opposition.

Let us go back five years and visit Kate Landor in her home, whose wildly grand scenery, clear, health-giving atmosphere, inspire the soul to noble purposes, and awaken in almost every heart a love of the grand and beautiful, a love of harmony, for right is the harmony, wrong the discord of life.

She was the only daughter of parents in comfortable circumstances, descendants of the Puritans, who firmly believed that the follies of life were crimes. Possessing stern, fixed principles themselves, they taught their child that in unerring rectitude alone could she ever obtain happiness; that faults could never be countenanced either in herself or others. As her associates must be of this class, she had few; thus with a few choice books, and Nature, for constant companions, she became an ardent lover of scientific grandeur and human excellence.

When she was about fifteen her vague dreamings and half formed desires began to take shape, and a thirst for knowledge was aroused which would not be allayed until a more liberal course of studies was provided.—She was accordingly permitted to attend school in an adjoining town, her parents hoping the severe discipline would soon cause her to return home, for they believed the district afforded all the instruction which could be of any advantage to a woman.

"What's the use, wife," her father argued, "to throw away money sending the child to school any more? She can read an' write, an' knows rithmic an' geography, and what's the use, I say, of filling her brains with grammar? If she was a boy now, it might be of some benefit; but as it is, I say, it's just like heaving money into the fire. Better save it for somethin' else."

"Oh, Well, Jacob, you know the child has set her heart on going, an' may be, when we're dead and gone, it'll help her to get along in the world. I'd as soon work for that as anything. You know learning is thought more on, now-a-days, than when you and I were young."

So it was finally arranged that Kate should have the desired instruction, though her father persisted in considering it of no use.

In personal appearance Kate was rather below the medium height, erect, and supple, with tiny hands and feet. Her head was firmly poised, and carried with a somewhat independent air. She had large, hazel eyes, deeply set, and thoughtful in expression. They were her chief claim to beauty.

She soon became a favorite with all, and as she gradually developed in intellectual ability, many predictions were passed, she found her desire to learn intensified rather than diminished. She began to realize how little she knew, and to have some slight idea of the vast literary treasures in store for the student.

Her father, aided and abetted by a couple of maiden aunts, constantly opposed her course; her mother alone was her champion. But, amid all the prophecies of evil by the aunts, who, like birds of ill-omen, were constantly

foretelling misfortune, Kate improved her time.

CHAPTER II.—THE MISSING TEACHER.

Hugh Leonard was an orphan. His parents died in his infancy, and he had been reared in the family of an uncle, upon whose bounty he had solely depended for support and education. Young, passionate, and not over-scrupulous in his conduct, when he was about sixteen years of age he quarrelled with his best friend—his uncle—which resulted in his leaving his only home in unreasoning anger, and with base ingratitude.

Food of books, he had made unusual advancement at school, and when left to himself, his taste for knowledge probably prevented his yielding to the vicious propensities of his nature and becoming a vagabond. He was aware how to display to the best advantage, which he was not lacking, a kind of assurance that often supplied with him the place of real knowledge. In appearance bright and active, keen and observant, a stranger would unconsciously be prepossessed in his favor; and this he readily learned, and turned to account.

For some years he shirked along, doing whatever came in his way, teaching, book-keeping, sometimes in one place, and again in another. At last he determined to practice the medical profession for a livelihood; and he had been devoting himself to its pursuit with considerable ardor for more than three years, teaching a portion of the time, when he obtained a situation as tutor at a school in a town near the village in which Kate Landor lived.

At this time he was twenty-three years of age, and strikingly handsome in person. His character had developed into a singular combination of the noble and base, refined and vulgar—a gentleman and vagabond in one; all that was noble and aspiring at one time, low, grovelling at another. He could readily adapt himself to circumstances, and the company he chanced to be in, and such was his power and tact for pleasing, that his associates were invariably blinded as to his real character. Life, to him, was a vast fraud, and he considered those who gleaned the most pleasure therefrom the smartest men. Ever following the promptings of inclination he made self the god to which all must pay tribute.

Kate Landor came to him as a private pupil, and he loved her. To the task of winning the pure unsuspecting girl, he directed all his energies, and it was not difficult to lure her with his sophistries, and awaken love for one whose intellectual endowments she so ardently admired.

The purest are most easily deceived, for self is too often the criterion by which others are judged. An idolator of unattained excellence, Kate knew nothing of the cunning devices employed by the artful, and for a time love yielded her its full share of bliss. The awakening came, however, and she wondered she could have been so deluded. It was no sudden revelation that startled her, but a gradual undermining of her confidence by trifling acts of deceit, complicated falsehood, and sacrilegious scoffing at the truths and principles held dear in every honest heart.

To assume a false character requires a wonderfully correct memory; and his failed too often for the ever-ready excuse "mistake" to conceal the defect.

"Why, my little girl," he said to her one day, "you certainly are not so simple as to believe that people in this world do rightly for the sake of right? No one speaks the truth because it is truth. It is advocated by all, I admit, because, you must understand, if everybody should speak falsely, it would set the world in a greater snarl than it is enjoying at present; but a little fib now and then is quite convenient. Though I want you to remain just as exact as you are now, you must learn to expect less of others."

"Hugh, I love truth because it is God's law, because—well, because there is a something right here in my heart that tells me He wishes us to be brave and truthful for His sake; because there is also that in my nature which makes me feel more proudly noble in its presence. I do not think I have any affinity for evil, since I am unhappy whenever I discover it. I always feel like flying away, out into the bright sunlight beneath the blue sky, which bears no impress of sin. Moreover, the man who seeks personal gratification only, who appropriates, so far as lies within his power, the sources of the universe to the indulgence of self, scorning justice as obsolete, and virtue as the phantasy of the transcendentalist, I will never marry. I do not love you—no, I do not love you—you are not what I thought; the man I loved was an ideal. I shall grieve for my mistake, never for Hugh Leonard."

"Kate, wait! Let me talk to you—let me explain!"

"No," she replied, "I am convinced at last, thoroughly." And she walked deliberately from the room.

Though Hugh afterwards made many attempts to gain an interview with her she would not listen to him again, and finally, concluding all his efforts vain, at the expiration of a few weeks he quietly took his departure from the

town, saying naught of his designs to anyone and none knew whither he had gone.

Kate received a note, soon after he left, bearing no signature, and containing only the words, "You shall yet be mine." She knew very well from whom it came, yet thought little of the threat, as she considered herself secure.—She made no confidants, and endeavored to bear a sorrow silently, proudly shrinking from the sympathy her sensitive spirit taught her would be only pity for her ignorance of the world. Though young, she had learned the very important fact that however people may pity, true sympathy is rare.

She felt she did not understand the greatest of problems, the deepest of mysteries, broadly and commonly termed human nature. She had failed to deduce any theory by which she could unerringly judge a person's character, except as circumstances might develop it; yet she did not know that the most profound thinker had been forced to acknowledge his efforts likewise vain, that those who boast, "I can read a person the moment I see him"—"A man's face tells just what he is"—are wise only in their own opinion.

She applied herself assiduously to books, resolutely shutting out the past by allowing her mind no time to dwell upon its darkness. Yet all her heroic exertions failed to make her happy or contented. Every moment when the will relaxed its hold of the mind, memory would assert its prerogative, banishing refreshing sleep from her pillow, and though she would read and study till she could scarcely see the blurred pages, her thoughts would be busy still, and she would raise from her couch, and walk till mentally and physically exhausted, when she would sink into the repose that follows utter prostration.

Her health was at length seriously affected, and would soon have altogether yielded to the excessive nervous tension, when she was suddenly summoned to the death-bed of her father. Her new grief nearly overwhelmed her, but her anxiety for her sorrowing mother drew her mind from nursing personal troubles, and gave her strength to bear what otherwise would have crushed her.

Her misfortunes, it seemed, had just begun, for her mother, whom she almost worshipped, in a few short months went to join her father, and Kate was alone in the world. But again necessity for action saved her, and this time personal necessity, for every one must have a home, a shelter from storm, a refuge at night, and creditors claimed the one which had been hers. She was enabled to save a few hundred pounds only—all she possessed—hence work was before her.

Her nearest relatives were the two maiden aunts already mentioned. From them she received, in her unhappy dilemma, little consolation. She was almost despondent when she dared to think what might befall her should she fail in what she felt was the only course open to her. The idea of becoming a mere household drudge was repulsive in the extreme for if she once entered upon such a life, she saw no probability of escape from it. She knew how to do nothing else well enough to gain a livelihood, and she therefore resolved to invest what she possessed in education, and fit herself for a teacher.

In due time she bade a silent farewell to her home, hers no longer—to the hills where the birds carolled in summer and bleak wind whistled in winter—to the valleys where mute voices had taught her what time itself might not efface—and, lastly, when twilight gloom rested upon the grassy slope where were two new-made graves, she knelt above all that remained of her dearest friends, whose places would evermore on earth be vacant.

She bore away a sad heart to the home she had selected—a boarding-school situated in the West of England—and where she hoped to remain till she could go forth to earn her own living in the way she felt would be congenial.

For two years she had been an inmate of the seminary alluded to, and, having studied with almost superhuman energy was fast nearing the goal, when she suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.

Search was immediately made, and continued till, no traces being discovered, it was decided that she must have fallen into the river, whose current flowed within half a mile of the seminary, and along the banks of which she had been in the habit of strolling. The stream was dragged, but without result, and the search was finally given up as hopeless, as the body was supposed to have been carried into the ocean.

She was mourned as dead, and the sorrowful circumstance having been duly discussed and lamented, it was buried with the past and the name of Kate Landor in time became dim in memory's tablet.

Conjecture was right in regard to her walking along the river's bank at the time of her disappearance, which was a bright September afternoon; but, instead of falling into the deep water, she was borne by strong arms into a boat, which the same arms sent skimming over the river like a bird. Kate knew nothing, however, of what transpired after she felt something heavy and dark thrown over her

head and face, as she was walking along the border of the river.

She was speedily conveyed on board the vessel where we first met her, and the crew of which consisted of a band of smugglers, bound to a foreign port, and over whom Hugh Leonard had acquired an influence by having rendered their leader and captain some important service at a former period.

The uncle of whom mention was previously made, and whom Hugh had not seen for many years, died intestate, and as he was the nearest heir he came to the possession of quite a fortune, much to his surprise and gratification; for, by this freak of fate, he would be enabled to suspend the practice of his profession.

He had obtained the title of M. D., one year previously. He determined to compel the only girl he ever loved to be his wife.

He knew well the unbounded pride of Kate, and he felt sure that, if once in his power, she would ever remain silent as to the manner in which she was won. She had no parents to seek her, and he could easily evade others, less interested, by remaining abroad a few years, and, when he did return, would settle on the estate left by his uncle. Thus far removed from all her former connections, he would be enabled, he thought, to lead a very happy life.

He had studied the heart of woman, and knew that love is the desired boon of her life; and he flattered himself that when, as his wife, Kate learned that the wrong he had committed was for love only, she would readily forgive and adore him for the boldness of his scheme.

CHAPTER III.—HAPPY AT LAST.

Fearful was the thought to Kate that she must marry, must live with one she hated a lifetime; and yet she saw no alternative except death, and she dared not end life. No, there was no escape, and she promised to be Hugh's wife when they arrived at their destination. She never dreamed of breaking her word—such were the principles engendered in her heart that she would as soon have leaped into the dark waves at her feet.

Her promise ensured to her due courtship while a prisoner, and left to herself nothing remained to hope for on earth. A sort of numb, stupid despair settled upon her soul. The power of thought seemed to have deserted her, and she moved like one in a dream, manifesting no interest in anything.

But time passed, and again her feet pressed the solid earth; yet she was in a strange land. She stood before the man of God and heard the words that united her to the man beside her; but they were sounded far away, and the response died in her throat unuttered. She did not swoon—she did not weep—but Hugh Leonard possessed a very pensive bride.

After a time he became somewhat alarmed at her apathetic state, from which he tried every means in his power to rouse her. She obeyed his wishes mechanically, and witnessed the gaiety of various cities; but "no lightsome land of social mirth" had any charm for such as she, and until she visited those lands whose histories are written in blood, she was indifferent alike to all.

When contemplating a nation's woe, she could not but feel the insignificance of individual grief. Yet, when removed from the temporary influence of such scenes, she relapsed into the stupid calm which had become habitual, and her husband bitterly repented the wrong he had committed. He felt himself balked in his purpose, and found that happiness, had, after all, eluded his grasp. The fear constantly tortured him lest reason should entirely desert her, and he would be obliged to return to his native land with a maniac for his bride.

But at length a new love awoke with his magic power. The soft touch of helpless fingers first drew sweet music from the one hidden chord of affection. Infantile eyes melted, at last, the icy heart, and velvet lips sent thrills of happiness once more through her soul.

A new life was infused into every nerve and fibre. The world again looked bright, and she felt there was nothing she could not brave for the tiny form she clasped so tenderly in her arms. She could scarcely bare to have the little one taken from her a moment, lest the former darkness should envelop her in its folds. When she had him with her she forgot her trials; even her unhappy wifehood ceased to trouble her.

For the first time since her marriage she expressed a desire to return home, and her husband rejoicing immeasurably at her restoration, readily acquiesced in whatever she might suggest. They accordingly, as soon as practicable, took passage on board a steamer homeward bound after an absence of nearly four years.

Silently we will allow another year to pass, and then, in the twilight of a summer evening, look in upon Kate Leonard. She is rocking her little one to sleep, for although no longer a babe, she cannot forego the pleasure of soothing him with soft lullabies. 'Tis early summer, and the warm, soft breezes stealing through the open casement, are redolent with odors of rarest flowers.

For many months she had not allowed her

thoughts to dwell upon the past, but strove to banish recollection by burying herself with her child. Yet somehow, the stars twinkling in the distance, the deep blue sky, and profound stillness reigning over all, awoke old memories, and again she reviewed the years, one by one, of her wedded life. Scenes rose before with vivid reality, and she saw herself, as never before, culpable, she feared, in many respects. For the first time she realized that duty had been neglected; that she had not sought to influence for good, as she might, by trying to love him; for love, she well knew, was the key to a man's heart. Her retrospection was severe and searching, and much she discovered to condemn.

What mysterious, magnetic chain of sympathy that sometimes influences its object from afar, draw, as if in obedience to her wishes, her husband to her side. He sat down and bowed his head upon her shoulder. No word was spoken, but in that silence they understood each other better than years could have taught them.

It is said that better moments come to all; that none are so bad that they are not sometimes good; and surely that was the hour when Hugh Leonard's good angel was triumphant. The bold man's heart was touched, and he wept as only the strong can weep—convulsively, like the mighty tree shaken by the tempest.

"Kate," he said at last, "can you forgive the great wrong I have done you? Will you help me to become a better man? I will try as never before, to lead a better life. Be my Beatrice, my guide, and I will follow you where you lead. You alone have taught me to believe that human beings are not only assigned for a noble end, but can attain it if they will not misuse and subvert that God-given power, mind. At this late hour I see the truth, I repent—Heaven alone can know how deeply."

Kate moved with sincere sympathy, replied—"Hugh, I have sometimes thought I have been hard and unforgiving towards you. I placed my standard of human excellence too high—scorning those who failed to reach it. Had you been reared as I have been, you might have been immeasurably my superior. I—what should I have been, my poor husband, in your place? Yes, I freely forgive you, and hope that now, when we see the truth, we may grow better and wiser for our sad experience, and that our child may reap the benefit of the bitter lesson that has cost us both so much."

"Heaven help me to be ever worthy of such a wife!" was his fervent response.

Time lingers not, but scatters, in its onward march, trials and temptations, joys and sorrows in the pathway of even its most favored subjects. It failed not to test the strength of Hugh Leonard's resolutions, and the result proved that his "better moments" quickened into life the germ of reformation which eventually subdued the evil tendencies of his nature by convincing him that the truth is all that is really worth pursuing in life. If that is not, then all is vain, and nothing is that is.

MABEL DELAFIELD;

OR,

THE WIFE'S SACRIFICE.

"Why are you so sad, dear Mabel?"

"I feel as if this were the last evening we should ever spend together, Harry; a long, long time must elapse before we meet again."

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Delafield. "You are so desponding, it is enough to discourage me, Mabel. A wife should always encourage her husband by a cheerful spirit."

"I should like to do so, dear Harry," and she laid one arm around his neck and looked earnestly in his face; "but indeed I cannot be cheerful to-night—my heart will have its way I cannot control it. A sad and fearful presentiment tells me we shall part to-morrow for ever."

"Presentiment! What folly!"

"It may be folly; but if I loved you less, the presentiment would not have fixed itself in my heart."

"Have done with this nonsense, Mabel—I cannot endure it; you have given me the vapors already," and Mr. Delafield left his seat and walked with impatient steps backward and forward, muttering to himself about the folly and superstition of women.

Mrs. Delafield remained silent. She knew her husband's temper too well to attempt to disturb him, but her thoughts were sad and bitter. She thought of her apparently happy marriage season five years before—of how ardently her husband seemed to love her then, how careful he was to note her every want and regard her slightest wish. But he was changed; his manner was cold and reserved; he had closed the sanctuary of his heart against her. When she spoke of it he listened unwillingly, and gave as excuses his many cares and anxieties. She knew that much of this was true, for the riches that were theirs at their union had taken to themselves wings and flown away; but she also knew, as only a woman can know, that she was not loved as she had been, as she desired to be loved. Then hope whispered gently that the future was not all dark, and

that when this burden of care, of which he complained so much, should have been lifted from his heart, all would again be well.

Delafield was leaning listlessly against the mantel-piece, his eyes fixed on the decaying fire, when his wife rose softly and laid her hand on his arm.

"Forgive me, Harry, if I have been dull and uninteresting. You know I would do anything to make you happy."

An unusual softness stole over the features of Mr. Delafield as he returned his wife's caress, and he said, kindly, "Brighter days may come to us yet, Mabel. Cheer up, and let us hope for the best."

The morrow came, and with it the dreaded parting—the sad and silent farewell. With high and ardent hopes, Delafield started for the West; there he expected to regain the fortune he had lost—to fulfil his dreams of worldly ambition, and be satisfied.

Weeks passed away, and then came a cold and careless letter to Mabel Delafield, telling of anticipated success, but not one allusion to the past. Faithful to her own love, she wrote a long and tender letter in return; she encouraged him to persevere in his business, assured him of her own unwavering affection, and looked joyfully forward to the time when they should be united and forget all past reverses in their flowing happiness.

A year passed heavily on; no tidings came to Mrs. Delafield of her husband, and she gave him up as dead. But there were those even among her dearest friends who thought very differently—who, while they did everything that kindness could dictate for Mabel, hoped that Delafield would never return. Seven years passed away, and with them the dearest and kindest of Mrs. Delafield's friends; and now that she began to look around her for support, she found that that support must be made by her own efforts.

The West offered a broader field for exertions than any other part of the country, and thither she determined to go. After a comfortable journey, Mabel found herself in the hospitable city of L—, and there first felt how easily wounded is the stranger's heart. But Mabel had a way of stealing quietly into people's hearts before they knew it, and a warm circle of friends was soon formed around her, so that through their influence and by their aid she opened a school, and soon had the pleasure of seeing it well filled with happy faces. A year passed by, and Mrs. Delafield was comparatively happy in doing her duty, and thereby preserving a good conscience.

One bright and sunny morning one of her favorite pupils brought a visitor, a little girl of seven summers. The child was more than usually beautiful, and Mrs. Delafield, attracted by her appearance, called her to her side. As she took the child's hand, and parted the luxuriant curls from the open brow, her eyes involuntarily wandered to a locket of gold which confined a necklace around the child's neck. A paleness like that of death came over her features, and she trembled in every limb; but by a strong effort of will she suppressed the shriek of surprise which arose to her lips, and she said as calmly as she could to her favorite, "A glass of water, dear Mary; I am quite faint." The water was brought quickly, and putting aside the anxious children who crowded around her, she drew the strange child toward her, and said kindly, "Allow me to look at your pretty locket."

The child was pleased with the attention, and, unclasping it, hastily hid it in her hands. "Can it be possible?" thought Mabel, as she examined it; "this certainly was once my own. Who gave you this locket, my child?" asked Mrs. Delafield, soothingly.

"My father—dear, good father," replied the child, in delight.

"What is your name?"

"Mabel Delafield."

"Mabel Delafield!—why that is my name!" and she paused for breath, but she was determined to solve the mystery if possible.

"How old are you?"

"Seven years old in June—and this is June, I declare."

"Have you always lived here?"

"Yes, I was born here."

"And your name is Mabel Delafield?"

"Yes; is it a pretty name?"—why, do you ask?"

"Why, it is strange," and Mabel tried to speak carelessly, "that you should have my name."

"You will love me now because I am your namesake," said the child, as she put her face close to Mrs. Delafield's, and looked into her eyes earnestly.

There was something in that look that went to Mabel's soul, and reminded her of Delafield as he was wont to look on her in moments of tenderness. She pressed her lips on the forehead of the innocent child, and strove to speak in a steady voice. "Can you tell me where your father lived before he came to this city?"

"In New York."

Mabel groaned aloud, taking up the necklace, she clasped it on the child's neck, and said carelessly, thinking of what she spoke, "And thy hair, whose soft, glossy hair is this? Is it your mother's?"

"Oh, no, it is a lady's who lives away in New York—she gave it to papa with this locket."

"And her name—was what?" demanded Mabel, eagerly.

"Mabel Delafield, too. That makes three Mabel Delafields," and the child laughed heartily.

But poor Mabel did not hear the laugh—She had fainted, and a long time elapsed, notwithstanding the kind efforts of friends, before Mabel showed a sign of life. The school was dismissed; and the innocent little Mabel had no idea of the mischief she had unconsciously wrought.

And now, kind reader, let me transport you to a fine-looking house in the same good city of —. In the parlor sits Henry Delafield, in-

tent on reading the morning paper. Near him, very elegantly dressed, sits a lady, young and beautiful, regarding him with an interest which nothing but love could create.

"Do lay aside that paper, Harry, and go with me. I have been waiting this half hour," said the lady, somewhat impatiently.

"Where was it you wished to go, Emily?" asked Delafield in an abstracted manner.

"To see this Mrs. Delafield about sending Mabel to school."

"I thought you did send her this morning."

"Oh! I let her go with Mary Palmer just to see how she'd like it, and told her we'd follow directly. I hear so much of this Mrs. Delafield's school that I think it would be better for us to send Mabel there. By the way, I think, Delafield is getting to be quite a common name."

"So it is. Did you ever hear this lady's Christian name?"

"No, I did not. But why do you ask?"

"Mere curiosity—that's all!" and Delafield slithered inwardly.

"You surely don't think it can be your cousin Mabel, Henry. I do believe I shall be jealous of her!"

"What nonsense, Emily. Do you think my cousin would be here and I not to know it?"

"Such a thing might be, but I have half a mind to be jealous of her anyhow; you called her name so often in your dreams last night."

"Did I?" asked Delafield, much confused, but then recovering himself, he added, "but it was my own little Mabel I was calling Emily; and here she comes now," and Mabel came running in out of breath, and exclaiming, "Oh, papa, I have found another Mabel Delafield!"

Both father and mother looked surprised, but, summoning his courage, Delafield asked, "Where did you find her, my dear child?"

"She is the lady that teaches the school—I love her so much."

"I told you," said Mrs. Delafield, playfully, "that it might be your cousin Mabel, and I suspect it is; but what brought you home, Mabel the third?"

"Mrs. Delafield was so ill—she fainted—and, papa, she thought this locket and hair so beautiful—she took it off my neck, and looked at it for a long time."

Delafield stood rooted to the spot—the mystery was solved—he knew that his deserted wife was near him—he alone guessed the connection between the fainting fit and the locket. But Delafield had gone too far in crime to permit this to crush him without a struggle, and gathering up all his effrontery, he professed to believe the lady in question was his cousin, who, for some inexplicable cause, had not warned him of her arrival.

"Well," said Emily, "we must call on this cousin of yours, dear Harry, immediately, and why not now?"

"Is Mrs. Delafield papa's cousin?—say, mamma, may I not go too?"

"Be quiet, Mabel," said Delafield, and then turning to Emily, "I must first go myself—Mabel is very proud, and she must have some cause for acting in this way."

"Well, I don't like proud women, and I shall not like her, I am sure."

"Yes you will," joined in little Mabel, "you can't help but loving her—everybody loves her."

"Sometime to-day," said Delafield, as he took up his hat, "I shall call and see her."

With a trembling heart, and a conscience that goaded him almost to madness, he left his happy and confiding wife, and walked on, on he cared not whither; but at last, as if his steps were impelled by some secret force, he found himself in front of Mrs. Delafield's seminary. He ascended the steps, and rang the bell with a trembling hand—a servant obeyed the summons, and he asked, "Can I see Mrs. Delafield?"

"She is not well; but walk in and I shall see."

Mrs. Delafield had, in some measure regained her composure, and, though still pale and agitated, she was sitting up when the servant brought her the card; as her eyes fell upon the name she had dearly loved, she sprang convulsively to her feet, and exclaimed, "Harry Delafield!" and then, ashamed of exposing her feelings to the servant, she sunk into her chair, and said ask him to walk up."

"Here! to your own room, madam?" inquired the servant.

"Yes, here—he is a relation—a particular friend."

As the servant left the room she clasped her hands over her face, and said—"The bitterest enemy I ever had. Forsake me not now, my Heavenly Father, but sustain me in this trial." The door opened, but Mabel did not look up, she felt that Delafield stood before her as she said—"Be seated, sir, and tell me the cause of this visit."

"Mabel, I know not what to say."

"Then why come to disturb my peace? What do you desire?"

"Your forbearance—your forgiveness."

"My forgiveness you have—my forbearance you do not deserve."

"You have ceased to love me, Mabel."

"Dare you upbraid me with not loving you?" and her form towered; her eyes dilated, and she looked on him for the first time, but his eyes refused to meet hers. "Harry Delafield! love is extinguished in my heart forever; but I can have compassion on your innocent child—on the unfortunate woman you call your wife. I would not have her to suffer the misery—the wretchedness you have made me to feel; but you, you—what do you not deserve?"

"Have mercy, Mabel—do not destroy their happiness—do not expose me to ruin."

"I know what you would ask, Delafield—you would ask me to bear my wrongs in silence—to bury them in the ashes of my love for the sake of others—that their happiness be not destroyed—but how can this be?—for whom does your wife take me?"

"For my cousin," and his lips quivered in agony.

"Let it be so then—but remember it is for

the sake of them—not for your sake that I withhold you from justice, and we must never meet again!"

"How can I explain that?"

"In any way you like, I will not contradict you. To your wife and child I will be a friend, to you as one dead; and now leave me, I would be alone, and may God forgive, you as I do now!"

"Mabel! farewell!"

She did not speak, and he passed to the door; as he opened it, he said, "May Heaven bless you, Mabel! Will you not say 'farewell'?" One word. But Mabel moved not; and he went out thinking how strange it was that she who had once loved him so fondly should have changed so much.

When, after some time the servant entered the apartment, Mabel was still sitting as Delafield had left her, but the spirit had fled forever. She had laid her life as a sacrifice to another's shrine.

It was said that Mrs. Delafield died of disease of the heart, and no one thought of inquiring what produced the disease. Little did the unconscious Emily think as she gazed on that face for the first time, now cold and still in death, of the secret buried in that bosom forever. She dreamed not of the sacrifice made for her and her child. And what were the feelings of Delafield as he gazed on the inanimate form which had so often rested on his own bosom? He thought of her never-fading kindness—of her patient and gentle forbearance—and, above all, of the sacrifice she made of her own life. But a secret joy stole over his heart as he reflected "the dead tell no tales"—that his danger was past. A few days more and Mabel Delafield was laid in the cold grave. The secret of her sudden death was enveloped in darkness until all secrets are brought to light, for "then is nothing hid that shall not be revealed."

ENCYCICAL EPISTOLE OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD PIUS IX, BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE.

To all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ordinaries in the Grace and Communion of the Apostolic See.

PIUS PP IX.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLICAL BLESSING.

When, reduced by the secret counsel of God under the power of the enemy, We beheld the hard lot of this Our City and Our Civil Principedom crushed under an armed invasion then by Letters addressed to you on the first day of November in last year, We declared to you, and through you to the whole Catholic world, what was the state of Our affairs and of this City, and to what excesses of impious unbridled license We were exposed; and in accordance with Our supreme office We testified before God and men that We were resolved that the rights of the Holy See should be kept safe and entire, and We stirred you and all Our beloved children, the faithful committed to your care, to appease the DIVINE MAJESTY with fervent prayers. Since that time the evils and calamities which those first bitter experiences foreboded for Us and for this City have truly increased beyond measure against the Apostolic dignity and authority, against the purity of religion and morals, and against Our well-beloved subjects. Moreover, Venerable Brethren, the condition of affairs daily growing more serious, We are compelled to say with SAINT BERNARD: "These are the beginnings of ills; we fear worse things behind" (Epist. 243). For iniquity keeps on advancing and carries forward its designs, nor now does it greatly trouble itself to veil its wicked proceedings, for they cannot be concealed, and it is now endeavouring to possess itself of the last spoils stripped from justice on which it has trampled, from decency, and from religion. Under these distresses, which fill Our days with bitterness, especially when We consider to what perils and snares the faith and virtue of Our people is exposed, We cannot, Venerable Brethren, recollect or mention without the deepest gratitude the high desert of yourselves and of Our beloved faithful under your care. For in every part of the world the faithful of CHRIST, responding with admirable zeal to Our exhortations, and following you as their guides and examples, have persevered in continual and fervent prayer; and either by repeated public devotions, or by holy pilgrimages, or by uninterrupted attendance in the churches, by approach to the participation of the Sacraments, or by other special acts of Christian virtue, have deemed it their duty to have recourse with perseverance to the throne of Divine mercy. All the burning zeal of these deprecatory prayers cannot fail to obtain from God abundant fruit. The numerous blessings that have already proceeded from them are the earnest of other good things to come, which We await in faith and hope. For We behold firmness of faith and warmth of charity expanding daily; We see stirred up in the minds of faithful Christians that concern and sympathy which God alone can inspire for this Holy See and for the labours and conflicts of the SUPREME PASTOR, and We behold such unity of minds and wills that from the first ages of the Church even to the present, it could never be said with more splendour and truth, that "the multitude of those who believed were of one heart and one soul." (Acts iv. 32). In mentioning such a spectacle of virtue We cannot pass over in silence Our well-beloved children the citizens of this City, whose love towards Us, whose piety, and whose firmness equal to the trial, has shone and still shines brilliantly with a greatness of soul not only worthy of, but even rivaling, the heroism of their ancestors. Therefore do We ascribe immortal glory and thanks for you all, Venerable Brethren, and for Our well-beloved children the faithful, to the merciful GOD who hath wrought such great things in you and in His Church and still worketh; and where malice aboundeth, hath made the grace of faith, of charity, and of confession of the truth still more to abound. "What is then Our

hope and Our joy and crown of glory? Is it not you before God? A wise son is the glory of his father. May God therefore bless you and may HE be mindful of your faithful service and pious compassion, and the consolation and honour which you showed and still show to the Spouse of His SON in the evil time and in the days of her affliction." (S. Bernard, Ep. 238 & 130.)

But in the meantime the Subalpine Government, while on the one hand it exerts itself to make of Rome a fable for the whole world, (S. Bern. Ep. 243), on the other has elaborately endeavoured to impose upon Catholics, and to quiet their anxieties, by drawing up and contriving certain futile immunities and privileges called in the vulgar tongue (*guarentigie*) Guarantees, with the intention of Our accepting them in lieu of that Civil Principedom of which by a long series of plots and by parading arms it has robbed Us. On these immunities and safeguards, Venerable Brethren, We have already passed Our judgment, noting their absurdity, their disingenuousness, and their mockery in Our Letter of the 2nd of last March, addressed to Our Venerable Brother CONSTANTINE PATRIZI, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Dean of the Sacred College, and exercising the functions of Our Vicar in Rome, which Letter was forthwith printed and published.

But forasmuch as it is a characteristic of the said Subalpine Government to add an unfeeling and base insincerity to its unblushing contempt of Our Pontifical dignity and authority, and as it has shown by its acts that it regards as nought Our protests, expostulations and censures; hence, notwithstanding the judgment expressed by Us respecting the aforesaid Guarantees, it has not desisted from urging forward and promoting their discussion and examination in the supreme estates of the realm, as though a serious affair were being transacted. In which discussion has clearly appeared both the truth of Our judgment upon the nature and character of those Guarantees, and the fruitlessness of the enemy's attempt to disguise their malicious and fraudulent intent. Truly, Venerable Brethren, it is incredible that so many errors in open opposition to the Catholic faith and even to the principles of natural justice, and that so many blasphemies as were uttered on that occasion could be uttered in the midst of this Italy, which has ever boasted, and still boasts, above all things, of possessing the worship of the Catholic religion and the See of the Apostolic Roman Pontiff; and in truth, by the protection of GOD over His Church, widely different are the feelings which by far the greater part of Italy cherishes groaning over and deploring together with Us this new and unprecedented form of sacrilege, and by the continually increasing proofs of its affection and duty proving to Us that it is united in one spirit and sentiment with the rest of the faithful throughout the world.

Wherefore We this day again direct Our voice to you, Venerable Brethren, and although the faithful of your Dioceses have, either by their letters or by other important protests, publicly expressed how bitterly they feel Our distressed situation, and shown how far they are from being deceived by the trickeries disguised under the name of Guarantees; yet have We judged it to be a duty of Our Apostolic office to declare solemnly through you to the whole world that not only those so-called Guarantees which have been perversely fabricated by the Italian Government, but any titles, honours, immunities, privileges, and whatsoever else may come under the name of Guarantees, can be of no value whatsoever towards the assertion of that unfettered and free use of the power Divinely committed to Us, or towards the preservation of the necessary liberty of the Church.

These things being so, as We have already many times declared and professed that We cannot, without incurring the guilt of perjury, adhere to any scheme of conciliation which in any manner infringes Our rights, or diminishes those rights which belong to God and to the Apostolic See, so now as bound by Our office We declare that We shall never admit nor accept, nor can under any circumstances admit or accept, those Guarantees framed by the Subalpine Government, whatever may be their purport; or any other enactments of whatever kind and in whatever manner passed, which under colour of securing Our sacred power and liberty, may be offered to Us in lieu and in derogation of that Civil Principedom by which Divine Providence has willed that the Holy Apostolic See should be secured and dignified, and possession of which is confirmed to Us by the most legitimate and indisputable titles, and by a prescription of more than eleven centuries of possession. It cannot but be evident to every one that, were the Roman Pontiff to become subject to the dominion of any other Prince, he would neither be himself any longer invested with supreme power in the political order, nor would he, either as to his person or as to his acts in the Apostolic Ministry, be exempted from the control of the ruler to whom he was subject, who might even become a heretic or a persecutor of the Church, or be engaged in actual war or in virtual hostility against other Princes. And, in fact, this very granting of Guarantees of which We are speaking, is it not of itself a very plain proof that on Us to whom is given by GOD the authority to pass laws concerning the moral and religious order—on Us, who have been appointed the interpreters of natural and Divine law for the whole world—laws are imposed; laws which concern the government of the Universal Church, and for the maintenance and execution of which there is no other right than that which lay power in its discretion may prescribe and ordain? And as to what pertains to the relation between the Church and civil society, you well know, Venerable Brethren, that all prerogatives and all rights of authority needful for the government of the Universal Church, We, in the person of Blessed PETER, have received directly from GOD: Moreover, that

those prerogatives and rights, as also the liberty of the Church, have been obtained and bought with the blood of JESUS CHRIST, and are to be valued according to that infinite price of His Divine blood. We, therefore, should commit an outrage (which GOD forbid) against the blood of Our Divine Redeemer if We should consent to borrow from the princes of the earth these Our rights, especially tarnished and pared down, as they now desire to hand them back to Us. For Christian princes are the Church's sons and not her lords and masters, as that great light of sanctity and learning, S. ANSELMI, Archbishop of Canterbury aptly told them:—"Think not that the Church of GOD is given to you as a servant to a master, she is committed to you as to her advocate and defender; nothing doth GOD so much love in this world as the liberty of His Church." (Ep. 8, l. 4.) And he further exhorts them in another place, where he writes:—"Never deem that the dignity of your grandeur is impaired if you love and defend the liberty of the Spouse of GOD, your Mother the Church. Think not that you are lowered when you exalt her, that you are weakened when you strengthen her. See, look around; there are examples in plenty; consider the princes who attack and trample upon her; how it profits them, and what becomes of them is known to everybody, it needs not to be told. Certainly they who glorify her shall be glorified with her and in her." (Ep. 12, l. 4.)

Now, however, Venerable Brethren, it must be evident to all, from the declarations which We have made to you, both now and on former occasions; that the injury done to this Holy See in these troublesome times must redound to the injury of all Christendom. For every Christian man, as S. BERNARD said, is touched by wrong done to the Apostles, who are the glorious princes of the earth; and since the Roman Church, as the before-quoted S. ANSELMI says, labours for all the Churches, therefore whoever robs her is judged guilty of sacrilege, not against her alone but against all the Churches. (Ep. 42, l. 3.) Certainly no man can doubt but that the conservation of the rights of this Apostolic See is most closely bound up with the highest purposes and interests of the Universal Church and with the liberty of your own Episcopal function.

We, therefore, considering and pondering upon all these things, as is Our duty, are compelled to confirm and constantly to re-assert that which We have many times declared to you, who unanimously agreed with Us, that the Civil Principedom of the Holy See has been by the singular design of Divine Providence given to the Roman Pontiff, in order that he, the said Roman Pontiff, being never subject to any Prince or Civil Power, may exercise in the fullest liberty, throughout the Universal Church, the supreme power and authority received from CHRIST our Lord of feeding and ruling the universal flock, and may consult for the Church's greater good and for her interests and needs. You, Venerable Brethren, and your faithful flocks, well knowing this, are all of you with reason troubled in behalf of religion, justice, and peace, which are the foundations of all good things, and illustrating the Church of GOD with a noble spectacle of faith, charity, constancy, and virtue, and being faithfully intent on her defence, are transmitting to her annals a new and admirable example for the remembrance of future generations. But forasmuch as the God of all Mercies is the author of those good things, therefore, lifting up Our eyes, Our heart, and Our hopes to HIM, We do, without ceasing, beseech HIM that He would confirm, strengthen, and increase the noble sentiments of yourselves and of your faithful flocks, and your collective piety, love, and zeal; yourselves also and the people committed to your watchful care We earnestly exhort that as the conflict grows more severe, so you would daily more resolutely and more abundantly cry with Us to the Lord, that He would vouchsafe to hasten the time of His mercy. May GOD grant that the princes of the earth—whom it very greatly concerns not to allow the example of the usurpation which We are suffering to be confirmed and successful, to the ruin of all order and established authority—may be all united together with consent of mind and will, and all disengagements being removed, rebellious disturbances being calmed down, and the fatal plots of the Sects being defeated, they may undertake in concert the labour of restoring to this Holy See its rights, and with them his full liberty to the Church's visible Head, and wished for tranquillity to civil society. Nevertheless, Venerable Brethren, do you implore with fervent prayer, you and your faithful flocks, the Divine mercy, that it may turn the hearts of the wicked to penance, and remove the blindness of their minds before the coming of the great and terrible day of the Lord; or, crushing their wicked plots, show them how mad and foolish they are who attempt to overthrow the Rock founded by CHRIST, and to violate its Divine privileges. (S. BERNARD, Ep. 6, l. 3.) In these prayers let Our hopes rest more firmly on GOD. "Think you that GOD can turn a deaf ear to His most dear Spouse, when she stands and cries against those who have straitened her? How shall He not acknowledge the bone of His bone and the flesh of His flesh; yet also, in some sort the spirit of His Spirit? It is indeed now the hour of evil and the power of darkness. But this is the last hour, and the power swiftly passeth away. CHRIST, the Power of GOD and the Wisdom of GOD, is on our side and the cause is His own. Be of good courage; He hath overcome the world." (S. BERNARD, Ep. 126 n. 6 & 14.) Meanwhile let us with a good courage and an assured faith follow the voice of the Eternal Truth, Who hath said, "Wrestle for thy life for justice, and contend for justice even unto death, and GOD will vanquish for thee thy enemies." (Eccles. iv. 33.)

Finally, Venerable Brethren, We do from Our soul pray for the richest blessings of heavenly graces on you, and on the faithful clergy and laity whom GOD has committed to your care, and as a token of Our special and heartfelt affection to you and to them, We very lovingly impart to you and to them Our Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome at S. Peter's, this 15th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, 1871, in the 25th Year of Our Pontificate.—London Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION AT ST. NICOLAUS'S DUBLIN.—The Mission of the Redemptionist Fathers in the above Church, continues to attract hundreds of penitents from early morning until night. Sermons are preached morning and evening to vast congregations, and the confessional is crowded throughout the entire day. In fact nothing could be more gratifying than the edifying spirit of devotion evinced by each succeeding congregation of the faithful since the opening of this holy mission by the Redemptionist Fathers.

ARCHBISHOP McHALE.—The Archbishop, who enjoys his usual good health and spirits, held his visitation of the clergy on Wednesday in Mayo, and proceeded to Westport, thence to Newport and Achill.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—During the first four months of this year 25,281 emigrants left Ireland, 15,500 being males and 9,781 females.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, COBI.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Patrick's Parish was held in the Parish Church on Sunday last immediately after the last Mass, at which a plan for the repairs and improvement of the church, prepared by Sir John

Benson, was adopted, and the sum of £415 was subscribed by those present.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WESTMEATH.—We regret to learn that a vacancy has been created in the representation of Westmeath, by the death of Mr. Wm. Parnell.

The people of Westmeath as well as the members of the House of Commons may enjoy a brief respite during the Whitsuntide recess, the one from labour and the other from a worse than profitless nature, the other from liability to arbitrary arrest and imprisonment. For the next three or four days an innocent and unoffending inhabitant of the districts embraced by the "Protection of Life and Property (Ireland) Bill" will be very nearly as safe from arrest as though he were a subject of the Emperor of Russia or the Khan of Tartary.

The universal grief which followed the announcement that Dr. Spratt was dead, was in some sort evidenced by the mournful multitude which followed his remains to the grave. Never since Ireland lost O'Connell has such a funeral been witnessed.

PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC WORTH.—Amidst the general gloom which has been cast over the whole city of Dublin by the death of the universally respected Dr. Spratt, Provincial of the Irish Carmelite order, a gleam of comfort is afforded by the following tribute paid to his memory by a Protestant parson, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, in the course of a sermon delivered on Sunday last, at St. Bride's, Dublin.

been associated often with Dr. Spratt in many works of charity, morality, and Christian sympathy. In trying famines and dreadful pestilence we worked together, and sat on the same committees; and if we met with an occasional rude joke, we met with many a "God bless you both" from the poor and destitute, who well divined our errand.

DUBLIN, June 2.—An extraordinary Land Court has been sitting this week at Oughterard, in the County of Galway. Its proceedings have attracted a great deal of local attention, and are reported to the extent of five or six columns of close type in the Freeman's Journal.

The Lord Lieutenant proceeded yesterday from Wexford, after receiving a loyal address from the inhabitants to Duncannon Fort, and inspected the Waterford Militia Artillery. His Excellency afterwards drove to Beshborough, passing through Waterford last evening. To-day he will proceed to Thomastown Castle, where he will be the guest of the Count de Jarnac.—T.

of £25 per annum was voted to his salary. He had one fatal fault however—he was a Catholic, and so a stranger was put in over his head, who does not belong to the obnoxious religion. It is worthy of remark that of the five candidates standing at the head of the list in point of votes not one was a Catholic.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.—The Cork Town Council have determined officially to recognize the Home Rule movement. A committee was appointed to receive Mr. Butt on his visit to lecture in the city, and a motion was adopted approving of the movement for obtaining a Parliament for Ireland.

DEAN O'BRIEN AND MR. BUTT.—A correspondence has taken place between Dean O'Brien and Mr. Butt in reference to the opposition the former encountered on coming forward to speak at Mr. Butt's lecture in Limerick on Thursday week. The Dean remarks that the men who created the disturbance were few in number, but that as prudence in such cases must prefer passiveness to a row, public meetings will be practically useless or impossible unless such occurrences can be guarded against.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON FRANCE AND ENGLAND OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—In the Pastoral of the Archbishop, read on Trinity Sunday, occurs the following magnificent passage:—

The elevation of Christendom in all that constitutes the culture and perfection of man, as compared with other nations, whether of the old world, or with those which now lie beyond the bounds of Christian civilization, is such as to demand of reasonable men a cause or a theory to explain it. But in what can it be found, except in that which is the chief and master difference between the Christian and the heathen, the knowledge of the one true God in His nature and His perfections?

But, where the intellect is elevated, the heart also is governed and guided by a higher law. The boldest sceptic will not deny that the morality of Christendom transcends the ethics of all other races and nations of men. Christianity has imposed its moral laws even on the Christian world which, though Christian in name, is the world after all, instinct with enmity against God, and violating daily the morality which it would be ashamed not to profess.

God be praised, that, in the midst of all our contentions and divisions, God is still worshipped in England. Englishmen believe that Christianity is a Divine Revelation, and that Holy Scripture is the written word of God. They acknowledge His commandments as the law of their conscience, and the measure of all just laws. They recognise the obligation, not only to rest upon the first day of the week, but to sanctify it by the worship of God. They are not ashamed to confess Christ before men as their Lord and their Redeemer.

We have more fully drawn out these things, be-

cause, at this moment, before our eyes, we see a terrible judgment of God on those who cast Him off. We see the legitimate working out of a political system, which began some eighty years ago, with blaspheming our Divine Redeemer, and then proceeded "to decree the existence of the Supreme Being." They would have called Him by Name, if they had known Him; and they would have known it if they had known Him.

In England, for the past thirty years, two conflicting operations have been actively at work. The one has been the perilsous effacing of God and of religion from our public laws. In the legislature, all positive enactments on religion have been becoming fewer year by year.

ADDRESS OF THE POPE TO THE CATHOLICS OF YORKSHIRE.—The following is a translation of a letter lately received by the Bishop of Beverley from the Pope:—

To Our Venerable Brother, Robert, Bishop of Beverley, Venerable Brother: Health and Apostolic Benediction.

We received with pleasure your most respectful letter of the 24th of February last, clearly revealing as it did the affection, zeal, and fidelity to Us and this Apostolic See, which distinguish you as well as the clergy and faithful over whom you preside. We marked how you sympathize with Us under the outrages we are suffering at the hands of impious men who never for a moment desist from their terrible war against the Church.

POOL LAW SETTLEMENT.—Mr. Carthy Downing has given notice that on the 20th of June he will call attention to the law of settlement in England and Scotland in connection with its unjust and cruel operation upon many of the destitute Irish poor, and I shall move.—That in the opinion of this House the law of settlement in regard to England and Scotland is in an anomalous condition; that its operation leads to many wrongs, and that it is expedient and desirable it should be abolished.

UNITED STATES.

On Friday evening, the 16th instant, Saint Francis' Academy, Brooklyn, was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Pope's pontificate. Three rows of candles blazed in every window, while rockets and blue lights made the cupola of the Academy the centre of attraction and the object of attention in the city of Churches.

Pius the Ninth. He was heard as distinctly and attentively on Baltic and Butler streets as in the lecture hall. The audience were very enthusiastic in their applause; and towards the closing periods of the Professor's magnificent and spirited address, the enthusiasm of all wound up to the highest pitch.—Long live Pius Nono, said Mr. Mulrenan, long live the Pontiff King, long live that line of Popes who, like a chain of gold, bind this erring globe to the foot of the Throne of the Omnipotent.

Thirteen thousand five hundred Catholics in the diocese of Columbus have signed the Papal protest.

DONKEY MEASLES AND STRONG.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at a house on West Eleventh street, in this city. A Dr. James J. Connolly, a physician of some standing, but who has latterly abandoned himself to dissipation, murdered his two young children by cutting their throats with a carving knife and then committed suicide with the same instrument. The doctor retired early in the afternoon to an upper bedroom in the back of the house, taking the children with him, and locking the door.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.—LAFAYETTE'S AGREEMENT TO SERVE THE UNITED STATES.—Among certain old papers lately found in the Treasury Department at Washington, is the original agreement made by Lafayette with Silas Deane, American commissioner at Paris in 1776, to serve in the war of the revolution.

"On the above conditions I offer myself, and promise to leave, as and when Mr. Silas Deane shall judge proper, to serve the said States with all possible devotion, without any compensation or special appointments, simply reserving to myself the liberty to return to Europe whenever my family or King shall call me.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A man named Walker, who had been sentenced to be hanged on the 10th instant, and the Sheriff not executing the sentence, was taken out of jail by the mob and hanged.

WILKESBARRIE, Pa., June 22.—Some forty miners were temporarily imprisoned in the earth yesterday by the caving in of a slope of the Empire mine, several miles from this place. All were rescued, and are expected to recover from the effects of the foul air inhaled during their confinement.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF THE UNITED STATES.—The returns of the assessors throughout the country to May 1, 1871, show the spirits in the United States as follows: Foreign and domestic spirits of all kinds out of bond, 31,700,721 gallons; domestic spirits in bond, 6,640,845 gallons; foreign spirits in customs warehouses, 1,231,454 gallons; total, 39,573,020 gallons. Twenty-nine of the least important districts are yet to be heard from.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1871

Friday, 20—Commemoration of St. Paul.

JULY—1871.

Saturday, 1—Octave of St. John the Baptist.

Sunday, 2—Fifth after Pentecost.

Monday, 3—Most Precious Blood.

Tuesday, 4—Of the Octave.

Wednesday, 5—Of the Octave.

Thursday, 6—Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The demonstrations in honor of our Most Holy Father, and denunciatory of his sacrilegious assaults still continue. The heart of the Catholic world is moved to its very depths at sight of the indignities heaped upon the venerable Successor of the Fisherman. The Catholics of England, Ireland, Spain, and the United States are rivaling each other in practical proofs of their devotion, while the protest signed by the Austrian Bishops is an able exhibition of the Catholic position. France too although bleeding from every pore is not unmindful of the great old man whose prayers were ever offered for her safety, and from out of whose scanty purse was sent a substantial means to relieve her war-stricken people.

Evidences of decay are gathering fast around the Subalpine government. The people murmur at the heavy taxes imposed upon them. The deficit is enormous, and the bill for the reorganization of the army having passed, will add more burdens upon the unfortunates. Warring against Heaven is not always profitable upon earth. Victor Emmanuel may soon know this to his cost.

Amadeo is in trouble with his Spanish Ministers. Sharing the opinions of his excommunicated father he finds it difficult to ingratiate himself with the Spanish people. For this we are glad. The enemies of the Holy See may prosper for a time, but—only for a time.

The cable announces differences between Germany and England. The Germans demand Heligoland. We hope Her Majesty's government will firmly refuse to gratify the rapacity of these modern Vandals.

France is still destitute of good government. However out of the prevalent anarchy good must arise. It will teach the French people the impotence of braggadocio declaimers of "liberty." With a learning of this lesson, and the Legitimist restoration, France shall become herself again.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

MANDEMENT

FOR THE PASTORAL VISIT OF THE YEAR 1871.

IGNATIUS BOURGET, By the Grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, Assisting at the Pontifical Throne.

To the Parish Priest and Faithful of the Parish of . . . Health and Benediction in our Lord.

Of this We are the more firmly convinced since the Church who is the infallible interpreter of Holy Writ gives us in the sacred Liturgy the most sublime idea of the Holy Ghost, and of His divine workings in the soul. We reproduce here some of these tender prayers to the Holy Ghost, so as to carry to the bottom of your souls such strong and lively convictions as shall make you wish, above all things, to see your parish entirely under the direction of the Holy Ghost, so that it may ever be a parish of faith and piety; a parish which by purity of morals and the soundness of its religious principles, may be in very deed, a parish of saints, and a true type of those ancient churches which have given so many saints to heaven. Here then are some of the expressions which Our Holy Mother the Church employs, when she seeks to make the Holy Ghost known to her children.

The Holy Ghost she cries out in her inspired language, is the Father of the poor, the distributor of heavenly gifts, the light of the heart. He is the best of Comforters to the afflicted soul in which He takes up His abode, and of which He is the refresher in the ardors of con-

cupiscence. He is the repose in labors, the coolness in the time of heats, the consoler of those who weep. Without His aid, in man there is no strength, naught but what is soiled; what is foul, He washes; what is arid He waters; what is sick, that He cures. What is stiff and inflexible He bends, and makes supple; what is cold He warms, and 'tis He Who brings back to the right paths all that have gone astray. To the faithful trusting in Him, He imparts the seven sacred gifts. To virtue He imparts its merits; and He it is Who gives final success in the great business of salvation, and joy everlasting.

Ravished, Dear Brethren, with all these wondrous effects which the Holy Ghost works in the soul, and full of confidence in His infinite bounty let us exclaim with our good and holy Mother the Church. "Come O Holy Ghost, and from on High a ray of Thy light, Oh blessed light fill the hearts of all Thy faithful. (Prose for the day of Pentecost.)"

Not individuals alone, but the entire parish should offer to heaven these ardent desires; since, as He said in the beginning it is the whole parish which should be filled with the Holy Ghost, that as being full of saints, it may be indeed a holy parish. Actually only the children who shall have been prepared for that purpose, will, during the visit, receive the Sacrament of Confirmation, and consequently the Holy Ghost in Person Who under this sensible sign communicates Himself to the Church.

But none the less it is true that the Holy Ghost, when descending from heaven on the children of the parish about to receive the character of Confirmation, will also seek to take up His abode in all hearts well prepared—to wit, the hearts of the Just, to confirm them in good, as also in that of sinners purifying them, so as to make of them sanctuaries meet for His sanctity. Thus all who shall have had the misfortune of losing through sin the grace of their Confirmation may recover it by penitence. Penitentiam agite * * * et accipietis donum Spiritus Sancti. Act. 2, 38.

Blessed will be the day when thus you shall all have been baptised with this baptism of fire; when you all shall be clothed with strength from on High; when you shall all be filled with the Holy Ghost. Happy then the parish of which it may then be said—that none dwell therein but saints and the elect. In this there is no exaggeration for all of you have been made to serve God; all have been redeemed so that you may possess God; all have been called to the heavenly heritage, since all your names are written in heaven.

All these considerations, and many others which will be suggested to you by your Pastors, cannot but kindle in you a burning desire to partake abundantly of the inexhaustible riches which in coming to you on the great day of the visit, the Holy Ghost will bring with Him. You will not fail thence to conclude that for this you should prepare yourselves with all such diligence as the greatness of God Who deigns to come down to you, requires. In a few words here is what you ought to do to correspond with the designs of His love.

Be careful to keep yourselves in the friendship of God by preserving within you the grace of your recent Paschal communions. For it is in the hearts of the pure only that the Holy Ghost is pleased to dwell.

If unhappily it should chance that with some mortal sin you have defiled yourselves, have recourse without delay to the Sacrament of Penance therein to wash away the stains upon your souls. For the Holy Ghost has all iniquity in horror, and into the heart corrupted with sin, He enters not.

Offer, day by day, all your actions, all your prayers, your mortifications, your alms, your communions in honor of the Holy Ghost; and pray that He may come and take up His abode with you, reigning as master throughout the parish.

Commend yourselves often to the Blessed Virgin Mary, to all the Angels, and to all the Saints of the heavenly Court; and particularly to St. Joseph, and to the powerful protector of your parish so that by their salutary intercession they obtain for you the gifts and the fruits of the Holy Ghost. For these are all the master works of the Holy Ghost, Who has raised them to such lofty holiness, and Who puts in them all His delight.

With renewed fervor engage in the exercises of the Month of Mary, in union with these good souls who from one end of the earth to the other, celebrate in holy songs, fervent prayers, works of charity and piety, the greatness and the mercies of the glorious and immaculate Virgin Mother of God. This will be a most excellent preparation for the graces of the Visit, and the reception of the Holy Ghost; for it is He Who is the author of all the holy devotions approved of by the Church.

Assist as regularly as you can at the instructions and exercises which will be made at the church, during the three days of retreat which will precede the Pastoral Visit. This retreat

it is true has for its more immediate object the preparation of the children for Confirmation. Nevertheless all is arranged so that the whole parish may therein take part; for there will be preachers and confessors to satisfy the devotion of those who wish to profit thereby. It was by command of Our Lord that the Apostles, and the Disciples went into retreat together with the Blessed Virgin and the holy women, to prepare for the Feast of Pentecost; and it was at the close of this holy retreat that they received the Holy Ghost. Let us Oh my Dear Brethren do likewise, and let us follow so good an example!

Stir up constantly within you the devotion to the Holy Ghost. Read such books and listen to such instructions as shall make you know and love Him. Humbly ask pardon of Him for having so often outraged Him, by not heeding His instructions, and by having perchance trampled under foot His most excellent gifts, and scorned their precious fruits, casting them unworthily from your hearts. Make amends to Him for the insults you may have offered to His infinite goodness. Invoke Him with confidence, and consult Him in all your undertakings. Labor to spread the knowledge of that God of love, to cause Him to be loved and served; and by a happy experience you will yourselves learn how sweet is the Spirit of the Lord:—O quam suavis est, Domine, Spiritus tuus.

Impress yourselves thoroughly with the consoling truth that if the parish be devoted to the Holy Ghost, He will come and take possession to govern, enlighten, and protect it. This good Spirit by reigning therein will preserve it from the evils which everywhere the evil spirit causes, who is a spirit of trouble, of division, of impiety, sensuality, and of irreligion. Alas! Dear Brethren, you know well that the many great calamities which make the world desolate are caused by this evil spirit, who is the avowed enemy of the Holy Ghost. Let us then with the Prophet, pray without ceasing that we may conserve carefully this principle Spirit Who upholds all things. Spiritu Principali confirma * * * Spiritum rectum in visceribus meis * * * Spiritum Sanctum tuum, ne auferas a me.

Oh Virgin Immaculate, we are at your feet, offering and consecrating to you this instruction, made with the sole desire of everywhere establishing the reign of the Holy Ghost. Remember that you are filled with the graces of this sanctifying Spirit; that by His divine operation you conceived God's only Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ the Eternal Light; and that on the great day of Pentecost all the tongues of fire reposed in your holy heart, before distributing themselves amongst the Apostles and Disciples of the Saviour, for in that solemn moment you were established the treasury of all the graces designed for the children of the Church. Deign then to bless this Mandement, that it may bear happy fruits to the greater glory of the Holy Ghost, and the greatest good of the souls entrusted to our care. Amen.

For these causes—the Holy Name of God invoked—We have ruled, appointed, ordained, and rule, appoint, ordain, as follows:—

(1.) We will arrive at the parish of * * * the * * * day of the month of * * * next, about four o'clock in the afternoon.

(2.) The three days preceding our arrival shall be devoted to the exercises of a Triduum preparatory for the graces of the Visit; in the afternoon at the hour deemed most convenient there shall be an instruction, the more closely to prepare the faithful for the reception of their first Pastor. All who can should assist thereat; and for this they should refrain from going out to meet the Bishop.

(3.) Within half an hour of our arrival in the parish, We will make a solemn entry into the church, with the ceremonies prescribed in the holy liturgy.

(4.) Having sung the proper prayer of the Holy Patron, We will solemnly bless the clergy and the people and give general absolution; after which will be published a plenary indulgence granted by Our Holy Father the Pope to all who being properly disposed, and having confessed and received Communion, shall during the Visit pray in the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff.

(5.) These religious rites accomplished We will return to the Presbytery. We will examine the accounts of the church-wardens, the inventory of the moveables and immoveables of the Fabrique, the baptismal, the marriage, and interment Registers—the books of the proceedings of the parish and fabrique. We will inspect the sacred vessels, the ornaments, the linen and books devoted to divine worship. We will also visit the church, the sacristy, the cemetery, the presbytery, and all their appurtenances—to assure Ourselves that everything is in good condition.

(6.) The next day about 6 a.m. We will celebrate Mass; and We will hold the assembly of church-wardens to be announced the evening before.

(7.) About 8 a.m. there will be an instruction, after which We will administer Confirmation to those who shall have been prepared to receive this great Sacrament, and who shall present a ticket signed by the Parish Priest or his Vicar, and drawn up in the form enjoined by the Ritual, to be registered in the book kept for this purpose.

(8.) After Confirmation there will be Mass, at which the newly confirmed will receive Holy Communion.

(9.) This Mass will be followed by a visit to the cemetery and prayers for the holy souls of the parish whom the Church charges Us to absolve by granting to them the remission of the pains which they suffer in expiation of their sins.

(10.) The whole will finish with a visit to the Tabernacles and Altars, and the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which We will examine the Ciborium, the glass of the Ostensorium, and the box containing the Reserved.

(11.) After this Benediction there will be a solemn Consecration to the glorious Mother of God, to implore her special protection, so that by her aid the parish may conserve the graces of the Visit, and thus be always filled with the Holy Ghost.

(12.) We will then return in procession to the Presbytery, singing the Te Deum in thanksgiving for all the heavenly gifts obtained from the divine bounty during the Visit.

(13.) About 2 p.m. We will leave the parish accompanied only by the persons charged with escorting Us and our suite to the next parish. We fully appreciate the honors which under such circumstances some might wish to tender Us as representative of Our Lord; but in declining them, We wish to obviate the grave accidents, and other serious inconveniences, often most prejudicial to souls.

(14.) At the times judged most convenient. We will hear all those who may have any matters to communicate to Us; so also We will have to give Our attention to any such Confraternities, and other pious associations as may happen to exist in the parish.

The present Mandement shall be read from the pulpit at the Parochial Mass on the first Sunday, or other Festival after its reception.

Given at Montreal this * * * day of the month of * * * in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy * * * under our sign and seal, and the countersign of Our secretary.

† Ig., Bishop of Montreal.

[L. † S.]

By Command of His Lordship,

JOS. OCT. PARE,

Canon Secretary.

We copy from Worcester's Dictionary:— "Privilege—An exemption or immunity from some general duty or burden: a right peculiar to some individual, or body."

Having marked and inwardly digested the meaning of the word "privilege," the reader will be the better able to appreciate the justice and truthfulness of the annexed paragraph, taken from the Witness of the 17th ult. The Italics are our own:—

MANITOBA.—The exemption of all Church property from taxation by the Legislature, reported in our Manitoba letter, is the commencement of that submission to ecclesiastical dictation, and that raising up of a privileged ecclesiastical aristocracy in that fine new province, which have been the curse of Lower Canada.—Witness, 16th inst.

Now how any particular religious body can said to be privileged by an act which places "all" on the same footing as before the law, is a question which it would much rather any one, not a disciple of the Witness school, to answer. Had Catholics alone been exempted from the burden of taxation on their Church property, then indeed the Witness would have had cause to complain; but he himself tells us that "all Church property," whether Catholic or Protestant, Methodist or Anglican, is equally exempted. Where then is the "privilege?"

And the "curse of Lower Canada!" We can understand how journals conducted in the spirit of the Montreal Witness, with utter disregard of truth, courtesy and charity, can be a "curse" to the community in which they circulate; but till we were told of it by the Witness, we did not know that we were, and we do not suppose that the majority of our Protestant fellow-citizens knew either that they are, laboring under a "curse" of any other kind than that above indicated. We thought, in our happy ignorance—ignorance as profound apparently as that of M. Jourdain who had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it—that we were, barring some physical inconveniences, such as climate and geographical position, a singularly blessed community in Lower Canada; that, in the moral order we could congratulate ourselves upon a remarkable immunity, in proportion to our population, and as compared with other countries, from serious crime; from free love, and divorce laws; and in the material order, upon the general prosperity, and the security for person and property that obtain amongst us. Nevertheless, so we are told, we have been laboring under a "curse," for

which however in the words of the Ingoldsby legend, "no one seems a penny the worse." It may appear harsh to say so; but still we take the liberty of hinting to our contemporary of the Witness, that bad, as Lower Canada may appear to him to be, and heavy as he may feel the "curse" under which she labors—if he do not change his manners, he may some day go farther, and fare worse.

What the Manitoba Legislature has really done we learn from the *Minerve*: it is this. It has passed an Act of Parliament authorising the Protestant Bishop and the Catholic Bishop to hold real estate to the extent of 5,500 acres each; and no doubt if application be made for that purpose by any of the Protestant sects now in the Province, the same power to hold real estate will be accorded to them.

The *Richmond Guardian*, of the 18th ult., gives a report of a lecture lately delivered in England on the subject of Canada, by Mr. Jones, Canadian Commissioner of Emigration. Certainly this gentleman does not seem to be aware that Lower Canada is in any manner "cursed by an ecclesiastical aristocracy," or that there exists therein any "privileged" class or body. We make some extracts, as bearing upon this matter:—

I now proceed to speak with especial reference to the province of Quebec.—It was formerly called Lower Canada or Canada East. The capital is the old, grim and venerable city of Quebec, where the gallant Wolfe bled and died. The chief city is Montreal, the commercial capital of the Dominion—one of the handsomest and wealthiest cities on the Western Continent. Founded by the French, the majority of the inhabitants of Quebec are of that race. They speak their mother tongue, and still retain many of their old customs. In faith they are Roman Catholics. But neither their language nor their religious belief stand in the way of English principles nor militate against the thrift and push which characterise the people who sprung from the sons of Mother England. The most fertile and prosperous divisions of the province are now peopled by the English speaking race. There is a friendly rivalry between the two races which is producing the happiest results. Anything worthy of the name of farming is almost solely confined to the English people—our French neighbours know this, and are doing their best to keep abreast of us. It is the same in education and enterprise generally. During the last few years a great revival has taken place amongst the French who are a very industrious people—and they are not very far in rear of us. On this subject of the happy admixture and co-operation between the races, very interesting particulars are given in the pamphlet which I purpose to distribute at the close of my lecture.

The pamphlet also contains much valuable information which time obliges me to omit giving you to-night. I proceed. Our judiciary is very similar to your own. Law is cheap and its execution speedy and direct. Trial by jury prevails, and the common law of England is the common law of Canada. In the French districts the common law system is retained; but it applies only to the Roman Catholic residents. All our counties, townships, towns, cities, and incorporated villages have their local councils, whose duties are similar to those exercised by your own councils. They are elected triennially, and the property qualification of a councillor is very low. There are also Boards of School Commissioners, who take charge of schools for elementary education. They also are creations of the popular will. We are far in advance of you in this matter of education. All our children are educated more or less, and primary education is obligatory in the sense that every one contributes by law to the school fund. This fund is supplemented by a grant from the Provincial Treasury, and all the educational establishments of the country are under a supreme head who is called Minister of Public Instruction. Elementary education is practically free, and our system has been pronounced to be the most elastic and perfect in the world. The "conscience clauses" of our education law are very simple and very effective. We experience no "jar" in carrying out our system, Protestants and Catholics having their own separate funds and distinct organisations. We have no State Church in Canada.

THE UNFROCKED PRIEST.—Pere Hyacinthe writing from Italy, thinks that the Church has failed in her mission to the Commune. Herein he is in accord with another Protestant minister writing from Paris, who thinks that the "winking statues" &c., &c., ad nauseam have reproduced in 71 the horrors of 93. Pere H. is right. The Church has failed in her mission to the Commune. She did so likewise to Judas surnamed the Iscariot—to Martin Luther and to Paul Loyson alias Pere Hyacinthe of fallible memory.

The worthy Padre still has confused ideas of Infallibility. The Church has received a divine mission to teach—"Go teach all nations" but not, that we are aware of, to thrust her truths down the throats of the nations. Our divine Saviour appears to have merely said "teach" and not "force" people to believe.—Hence it is for the Church to offer—for others to accept. We have read our theology amiss, if Infallibility extends to the cramming of divine truths down the throats of Freemasons, free thinkers and freebooter Communists who shoot Priests and Archbishops "pour encourager les autres." It may do for the bigotry and superficial reading of the day to assert, that the denial of God by the Commune is the fault of the Church. Such assertions may do for the loose logic of Exeter Hall Parsons earning their pay, and for unfrocked Monks. But the facts are against them. It is precisely where the teaching of the Church is most fully developed and least restrained—it is exactly where "winking statues" most do congregate that we find the fewest Communists. There appears to be an exact and never failing inverse ratio between Communism and Catholicity—between Freemasonry and Faith—between the denial and assertion of God. In the Provinces Communism, Freemasonry, and the denial of God are comparatively unknown; Catholicity, Faith,

and the assertion of God are most vigorous. In Paris, Lyons, and certain other centres Communism, Freemasonry, and the denial of God are rampant; Catholicity, Faith, and the assertion of God exist on sufferance.

It is rather too bad to make the Church answerable for her enemies as well as for her friends. As well might we hold our divine Saviour answerable for the treachery of Judas, and the thongs and nails and cross of his Passion. As well might we make Teetotalers answerable for drunkenness, or our Judges for all the crimes on our docket. Their false line of argument will tell against themselves. If Catholicity is to be held responsible for all the heretics and infidels, which refuse to listen to her teaching, Protestantism must be so in like manner, and must be held responsible for Catholicity and all the "winking statues" and superstitions of the whore of Babylon. Against Protestantism the argument is double edged. For if Protestantism is answerable for the abominations of Catholicity, and Catholicity answerable for Communism, Protestantism is answerable for Communism on the principle, that what causes the whole causes its parts.— And we will put this sapient assertion of our Protestant Dominican in another light. If Catholicity is answerable for all that "go out" of her as well as for those that remain; and if Protestantism be the great boon to mankind which our protesting friends pretend, then surely this great boon of Protestantism is to the credit of Catholicity, and when placed against the minor evil of Communism should cancel the wrong, leaving a balance in favor of Catholicity.

In accord as to the cause of Communism, our two protesting friends are not agreed as to the modus operandi. "The Church has done the evil," so far they are agreed. But how? Here they part. *By winking statues*, says the Protestant Parson. *By neglect of education* says the other Parson—the Ex-Dominican. Here the Communists themselves are at issue with their aiders and abettors. "Education has made us sceptics," said the Communists to the martyr Archbishop of Paris as they led him to prison. "We do not believe in Priests—we do not believe in revelation—we do not believe in God." Here then the friends are likely to fall out, unless indeed agree to disagree. The Ex-Dominican assures us that the want of education has caused his friends the Communists to deny God. The Communists themselves assure us, that by virtue of their Godless education itself they have become sceptics. There is an opposition in these assertions which must lead us to mistrust the one or the other.

SACERDOS.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH ON ST. GABRIEL FAIRM. Sunday, the 18th inst., was a day to be remembered by the congregation—mixed French Canadians and Irish—of this now well-known Church. In the forenoon the interesting ceremony of the baptism of an adult convert to the Catholic religion took place, after which the young man—English by birth—was admitted to Holy Communion. We understand this is the seventh conversion effected through the labors and instruction of the young Pastor of St. Gabriel's, Father Salmon. In the evening a most eloquent and instructive Lecture was delivered by Pere Santenne, one of the two French Priests now collecting in this City for the support of French Emigration to Algiers. The Lecture was on the origin of the late French and Prussian war, and the principal causes of its disastrous results to France. The Reverend gentleman explained at some length how much the late Emperor was implicated in the Revolution and movements of Europe for years past,—that he was, in fact, a child of Revolution, and that, having obtained the Throne by that means, he regarded it as necessary to conciliate the democratic and communist spirits of the day in order to continue his dynasty. Hence the war, which was ill-judged, unjust, originating in impure motives, entered upon at a time that the finances and the Army of the nation were inadequate, and against the earnest remonstrances of such noble and pure patriots as Marshal MacMahon, and others. Withdrawing the French troops, and thus letting loose the hordes who rushed to Rome, was evidence of the bad spirit which governed Napoleon, a spirit which brought its punishment in his as it had in his Uncle's case sixty years ago. But France would recover. The revolutionary and communist elements were being eliminated, a Catholic regime would arise, the France of Charlemagne would reappear, and thus universal justice, including the rights of the Pontifical throne, would be recognized and strengthened. Mr. Matthew Ryan, advocate, being present, was requested by Father Salmon to repeat in English, for the benefit of the large proportion of the audience who spoke that language, the principal points of Pere Santenne's discourse, and to add such observations from himself as he might think proper. This Mr. Ryan did in a manner that evidently pleased the English-speaking portion

of the audience. Father Salmon then spoke in English and French with much feeling and eloquence, highly complimenting Pere Santenne, and heartily wishing the early restoration to his country of her greatness and prosperity. He also warmly thanked Mr. Ryan, on his own part and that of his congregation, for his services.

WORK OF THE BUILDING OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

We publish below the receipts from the monthly collections, for the months of January, February, and March, taken up in the several parishes and churches of the Diocese:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Ste. Agathe.....	1 25	1 75	2 00
Ste. Agnes.....	1 00	1 25	1 30
Ste. Adele.....	2 25	2 75	2 85
St. Alexis.....	2 90	3 50	3 60
B. Alphonse.....	2 30	2 60	2 50
St. Ambrose de Kildare.....	3 00	2 50	2 50
St. Andre d'Argenteuil.....	1 25	1 20	1 40
SS. Anges Gardiens de Lachine.....	7 00	6 45	8 03
St. Anicet.....	2 75	2 50	2 75
Ste. Anne de Varannes.....	4 60	3 65	4 00
Ste. Anne du Bout l'ile.....	1 25	1 30	1 50
Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	5 00	3 25	4 40
Ste. Anne de Montreal.....	28 05	25 20	35 50
Annunciation du Lac des Deux-Montagnes.....	1 25	0 80	1 20
St. Antoine de Longueuil.....	10 65	10 70	8 00
St. Antoine Abbe.....	1 75	1 50	1 50
St. Antoine de LaValtrie.....	3 50	2 26	2 07
L'Assomption.....	6 05	6 02	7 15
St. Augustin.....	1 10	1 15	1 30
St. Barthelemy.....	7 45	1 50	1 75
St. Basile.....	1 05	1 10	1 10
St. Benoit.....	0 75	0 50	0 75
St. Bernard de Lacolle.....	0 75	0 50	0 80
Ste. Brigitte de Montreal.....	9 70	10 96	10 75
St. Bruno.....	1 50	1 75	2 40
St. Calixte.....	0 87	0 65	1 10
St. Cecile.....	1 20	1 00	0 80
St. Charles Borromeo de Joliette.....	8 50	7 50	9 00
St. Charles de Lachennie.....	2 25	2 30	2 45
St. Clement de Beauharnais.....	2 25	3 00	3 15
St. Clotilde.....	2 25	1 00	1 25
St. Columban.....	0 50	2 10	2 15
St. Come.....	0 45	0 20	0 36
St. Constant.....	2 48	3 50	3 25
St. Cathbert.....	4 25	4 15	4 40
St. Cyrien.....	2 50	1 32	1 08
St. Dorothee.....	1 00	0 90	0 90
St. Edouard.....	1 00	1 25	1 30
St. Etienne de Beauharnais.....	0 25	0 25	0 25
St. Elizabeth.....	6 50	5 00	4 00
St. Infant Jesus de la Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4 10	5 30	4 01
St. Infant-Jesus du Coteau.....	11 00	6 00	6 00
L'Epiphanie.....	6 75	5 00	6 00
St. Esprit.....	2 25	2 75	2 50
St. Eustache.....	2 50	2 35	4 00
St. Famille de Boncherville.....	6 00	9 60	8 50
St. Francois d'Assise de la Longue-Pointe.....	2 25	2 50	2 17
St. Francois de Sales.....	0 75	1 10	1 15
St. Francois-Xavier de Vercheres.....	2 25	2 35	2 50
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	1 00	1 06	1 25
Ste Genevieve de Berthier.....	3 25	3 75	7 10
Ste Genevieve de l'ile de Montreal.....	5 50	5 50	4 00
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	2 25	3 02	3 75
St. Henri de Tanneries.....	3 50	4 25	3 25
St. Hermas.....	2 00	1 17	0 77
St. Hubert.....	2 25	2 25	2 20
St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac St. Jacques-le-Mineur.....	2 25	1 13	1 74
St. Jacques de Lachigan.....	3 00	6 00	6 00
St. Jacques de Montreal.....	30 33	20 37	17 22
St. Janvier.....	1 00	0 75	1 10
St. Isidore.....	5 50	4 75	5 25
St. Jean de Matha.....	1 00	1 10	1 15
St. Jean l'Evangeliste.....	8 25	9 40	8 50
St. Jean Chrysostome.....	2 03	2 00	3 00
St. Jeanne de Chantel de l'ile Perrot.....	1 00	1 00	1 25
St. Jerome.....	3 75	3 25	5 09
St. Joachim de Chambray.....	2 15	2 25	2 20
St. Joachim de la Pointe-Claire.....	2 50	3 30	3 25
St. Joseph de LaNorie.....	7 00	5 50	6 50
St. Joseph de Chambly.....	3 40	3 00	3 60
St. Joseph de Huntingdon.....	4 50	1 22	1 00
St. Joseph de Soulanges.....	1 75	2 00	2 20
St. Joseph de Montreal.....	9 50	10 75	9 75
St. Julie.....	1 15	1 25	2 18
St. Julienne.....	1 00	1 00	1 07
St. Justine de Newton.....	1 15	1 10	1 15
St. Laurent.....	2 25	1 75	1 00
St. Liguori.....	2 50	1 25	3 33
St. Lin.....	2 88	4 38	4 40
St. Louis de Gonzague.....	2 50	2 75	2 25
St. Luc.....	1 25	1 16	1 75
Ste. Madeleine de Rigaud.....	8 00	5 00	5 50
St. Malachie d'Ormstown.....	0 50	0 50	0 50
Ste. Marthe.....	1 00	1 00	1 00
St. Martin.....	6 00	4 25	4 25
Ste. Martine.....	1 50	1 50	1 60
St. Michel de la Pigeonniere.....	3 50	3 50	4 53
St. Michel de Vaudeville.....	3 59	2 80	2 30
Nativite de Laprerie.....	10 00	10 53	10 10
Nativite d'Hochelega.....	1 50	1 60	2 50
St. Nom de Marie de Montreal.....	36 50	49 40	36 20
Notre Dame de Grace.....	9 50	4 75	5 50
St. Norbert.....	0 98	0 93	0 64
St. Patrice d'Hochelaga.....	2 50	2 40	2 25
St. Patrice de Sherbrooke.....	1 25	2 50	2 25
St. Patrice de Montreal.....	10 75	10 25	12 70
Patronage de St. Joseph du Lac.....	0 25	0 21	0 64
St. Paul l'Ermitte.....	4 00	4 00	5 00
St. Philippe.....	2 10	2 25	2 15
Ste. Philomene.....	4 10	2 50	2 25
St. Placid.....	1 42	0 68	1 00
St. Polycarpe.....	6 69	3 21	4 50
Purification de Repentigny.....	0 37	1 00	1 24
St. Raphael de l'ile Bizard.....	0 75	1 25	0 75
St. Remi.....	6 20	4 25	4 75
St. Roch de Lachigan.....	1 02	1 00	1 00
St. Roch de Lachigan.....	0 50	0 50	0 50
St. Romain d'Henningford.....	8 00	7 00	6 00
St. Rose.....	1 33	1 80	1 60
St. Saurove.....	3 60	2 00	3 50
Ste. Scholastique.....	0 62	0 50	0 74
St. Sophie.....	2 00	2 50	2 75
St. Stanislas Kostka.....	4 00	2 50	2 75
St. Sulpice.....	2 00	2 60	2 75
St. Tereze.....	2 00	2 25	2 75
St. Thomas de Joliette.....	1 50	1 25	1 50
Ste. Trinite de Contrecoeur.....	3 00	2 40	3 00
St. Urbain.....	4 15	4 10	4 25
St. Valentin.....	1 75	1 50	1 75
St. Vincent de Montreal.....	1 25	1 15	1 50
Visitation de l'ile Dupas.....	5 25	3 00	5 70
Visitation du Saub-au-Recollet.....	4 75	2 31	3 38
St. Zofique.....	3 20	3 25	3 75
La Cathedrale.....	30 30	35 25	31 75
St. Pierre (R.R. PP. Oblats).....	16 00	13 10	17 20
N. D. des Anges (Cong. des Hommes).....	6 30	11 25	12 20
N. D. de Bonsecours.....	2 15	2 00	2 60
L'Eglise de l'Hotel-Dieu.....	4 26	4 30	4 36
L'Eglise de l'Hospice St.			

Joseph..... 1 01 1 02 1 01
Chapelle des Petites Servantes des Pauvres..... 4 00 2 75 3 80
Chapelle de St. Gabriel (Par. de St. Henri des P.)..... 3 25 3 50 3 25

Offerings for the Cathedral, from the pupils of the several Institutions, since the second of February last:—

Maitrise de St. Pierre, directed by the Rev. P. Oblats..... \$ 40 00
Pupils of St. Denis Academy, directed by the R. R. Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame..... 100 00
Professors and pupils of M. Archambault's Commercial School..... 25 00
Pupils of Miss Leop. Brault, St. Denis Str..... 6 00
Amateurs of the St. Eustache Musical Circle, under the direction of Dr. Marsel..... 25 00
Proceeds of a Literary soence, by pupils of the little Seminary of Ste. Terese..... 18 25
Pupils of the Beaulieu Convent, directed by R. R. Sisters of Jesus and Mary..... 40 25

THE PAPAL ANNIVERSARY.—The Roman Catholics of Quebec and neighborhood celebrated on Wednesday the 21st inst the 25th anniversary of the accession of Pius the 19th to the Pontifical throne, doing themselves lasting honour and testifying their deep love and respect for the venerable occupant of the chair of St. Peter by the magnificence and extent of the outward display which they made on the auspicious occasion. In fact, they all seemed to vie with each other in making the day one to be long remembered. From early morning, the sound of joy bells, ushering in the remarkable anniversary, might have been heard from every Roman Catholic church steeped in the city, while a profusion of gay colored bunting floated from the bellies and windows of the different convents and religious institutions, or overhung the streets between private residences in every direction, giving to the thoroughfares a gay and lively appearance. The Church and Presbytery of St. Patrick's were particularly noticeable during the day, displaying the green and gold of Erin in profusion, suggestive of the intimacy of the connection which has ever subsisted between the children of the Green Island and the Roman Pontiff. At noon, a salute of 25 guns was fired from the Terrace by the Volunteer Field Battery—one gun for every year of Pius IX's occupation of the Papal throne. It was, however, reserved to the hours of darkness to call forth a scene of magnificence unequalled by any we remember except on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Quebec, with the lowering shades of night, one light appeared after another in rapid succession, till the entire city, and suburbs, Pointe St. Joseph and the Beauport shore seemed wrapped in one brilliant blaze. The scene was fairy-like in the extreme. Away up in mid air, the steeples of the different churches stood out against the darkness like tall columns of many-hued fire, while their windows and those of every Roman Catholic resident, in the city were ablaze with light, to the effect of which, mottoes, transparencies and devices appropriate to the occasion added their beautifying influence. It would be impossible to particularize all the private residences, which appeared to most advantage, but we may mention, among the number, those of Dr. Larue, M. F. Walsh, D. Murray, Hon. J. Canehon, &c. St. Roch's and St. Saviour presented a splendid coup d'oeil from the cliff, and, seen from the Terrace, the Levis shore was one continuous illumination. An occasional rocket and the booming of guns added to the impressiveness of the spectacle, while the crowded state of the streets showed that the people were observing it as a gala night in the fullest sense of the term. We warmly congratulate our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens on the highly creditable nature of the display.—*Quebec Saturday Budget.*

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—It is said that the St. Patrick's Society are making great preparations for holding their annual picnic on Dominion day. Mr. James Howley having offered the use of his grounds for that purpose, the offer has been accepted and a charming site is secured for the occasion.

ELECTION NEWS.—MONTREAL CENTRE.—The election in this Division passed off peacefully, with the following result:—

Holton.....	798
Carter.....	787

Majority for Mr. Holton..... 11

In the Eastern Division Ald. David was elected by a large majority.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.—On Saturday, St. Jean Baptist day, there was no public demonstration owing to the troubles in France. High Mass was, however, celebrated in the parish church in the morning.

His Worship the Mayor has issued a very opportune proclamation against the use of fire crackers, setting forth the danger incurred by their use and calling upon all good citizens to aid the civic authorities in their endeavors to suppress this dangerous and intolerable nuisance. It is to be hoped that before another loyal holiday occurs that a bye-law will be in existence prohibiting their sale entirely.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Thursday night a boy named Daniel Denaher, 3 years of age, accidentally fell into a tub containing boiling water and bran, which had been prepared for the cattle belonging to his father. The poor little fellow was so severely scalded that he died, after suffering great agony, the following Friday evening.

THE FIRE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—We learn that the insurance on Mr. McGavin's mills which were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, 21st inst., together with the lumber, amounts to \$35,000, which is divided between four offices. This, it is believed, will more than cover the loss. Mr. McGavin intends to have his mill going again in a month.—*Daily News.*

FIRE AT ST. LAURENT VILLAGE.—About midnight on Saturday a fire broke out in a shed in rear of a stone building occupied as a shop and tavern. The flames quickly spread to the main building and to adjoining houses. Messengers were sent to Montreal for assistance, but these acted so stupidly that the fire, which blazed away for three hours, was put out before they returned with the required assistance. The property destroyed consisted of the large tavern and shop, three dwellings, and a number of outbuildings. A large proportion of the loss, which amounts to about \$10,000, is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has been traced to fire-crackers, which a number of boys were firing off to a late hour on Saturday in the vicinity of the wooden buildings of the tavern and the shop.

BEAUBARNOS, JUNE 24.—THE BEAUBARNOS County nomination took place to day. Sir G. E. Cartier and Mr. Bergevin were proposed. Both addressed the electors. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bergevin. Polling commences on the 1st July.

BARRE, JUNE 24.—A destructive fire took place here this morning between two and six o'clock; which very nearly destroyed the whole town. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and originated in the stables of Mr. Deckerston, directly behind the freight shed at the Northern Railway. The wind at the time was blowing very strong from the south-east. The fire going with the wind first caught the old English Church, and it thence spread, sweeping everything in its way. It was not put out till upwards of \$50,000 damages was done.

GODERICH, JUNE 22.—The gunboat *Prince Alfred* with the Sarnia Battery of Artillery, in command of Captain Wood, numbering forty men and three

officers, arrived here on Tuesday. To-day at 9 o'clock General Sir Hastings Doyle arrived and inspected the *Prince Alfred*. The General was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Robertson Ross, Adjutant-General; Col. French, Inspector of Artillery; Col. Wolsey, A. D. C.; Captain Nagle, and Captain Black, of Halifax—Brigade Majors. On embarking on the *Prince Alfred* a salute of 17 guns was fired. The *Prince Alfred* then steamed out into Lake Huron some distance when a target was thrown overboard and practice commenced with the "Armstrong" and brass howitzers at various ranges from 200 yards to 1,500 yards. After two hours firing the gunboat returned to Goderich. On landing, the General complimented Captain Wyatt, Gunboat Inspector, on the efficient state of the gunboat. In the afternoon the *Prince Alfred* took part in the slum fight, being attacked by the whole of the artillery and infantry from a height of land and distant about one mile. The firing continued about forty-five minutes. Thousands of spectators witnessed the fight from the hills around Goderich. The General and staff leave town to-morrow for Montreal, and the Adjutant-General leaves on Saturday.—*Globe Cor.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Yesterday the Messrs. Ostell, of St. Gabriel Locks, whose lumber yard adjoins Mr. McGavin's, sent a check for fifty dollars to the Chief of the Fire Brigade to be applied to the benevolent fund as an acknowledgment of the great services of the firemen in saving their yard from destruction on Wednesday night. In doing so they pay a high tribute of praise to the manner in which the Brigade worked on that occasion. Mr. McGavin sent a check for forty dollars for the same purpose.

R. R. SEAVEY.—The preliminary survey of the proposed new Railroad from Richmond Junction south through Melborne, Ely, Stukely, Bolton and Pottton, to Newport, St. Albans, &c., is being pushed on energetically. It has averaged a little over one mile per day for the last two weeks.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Columban, A. Chisholm, \$2; Dalhousie Mills, W. Chisholm, \$2; Prescott, J. Savage, \$2; St. Mary's, W. Talon, \$2; Osgoode, P. Grant, \$1.50; Roxton Falls, P. Kearney, \$2; Tannery West, Rev. Mr. Salmon, \$2; Albany, N.Y., J. Ryan, \$10; Lehiel, W. Donovan, \$1; Goderich, Rev. B. Bout, \$2; Barrie, W. Daly, \$4; Rawdon, J. Rowan, \$2; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Rogers, \$2; Laval, Rev. J. Gauthier, \$2.50; North Nation Mills, P. Burke, \$2; Osgoode, J. Sweeney, \$2; North Bristol, J. Mullin, \$1; LaFontaine, Rev. L. Gibou, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, J. Whiteford, \$1.
Per P. Boyle, Toronto—Self, 50c.; M. Scollaud, \$2.50; Woodbridge, M. Walsh, \$1; Britannia, C. Doherty, \$1.
Per J. McGuire, Cobourg—B. Lilly, \$1.
Per S. Smith, North Bristol—Self, \$2; Bristol, J. Findlond, \$2.
Per P. McGoldrick, Montreal—Cushing, E. Whelan, \$1.
Per P. E. Ryan, Ottawa—St. Columban, J. Ryan, \$2.
Per P. Lynch, Allumette Island—J. Fitzpatrick, \$2.
Per A. B. McIntosh, Chatham—D. Fordham, \$2; Martintown, J. B. McIntosh, \$2.
Per J. Nolan, Kingston—P. Brown, \$2; C. McDonnell, \$2.50; P. Crimmins, \$2.50.

Birth.

On June 21, at Upper St. Urban Street, Mrs. Henry Teulon, of a daughter.

Married.

In this city, on the 21st inst., at the Parish Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Mr. Joseph O'Connor, of St. Albans, to Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of John Browne, of Montreal.
On the 21st inst., at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. Canon LeBlanc, Mr. Hugh O'Neill, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. James Sheridan, all of this city.

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

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, JUNE 26, 1871.	
Cents.	
Horn's Spanish Sole, No. 1 (h.a.) per lb.	25 to 26
do do No. 2.....	23 to 24
Slaughter.....	27 to 28
do No. 2.....	00 to 00
Waxed Upper, light and medium.....	43 to 45
do do heavy.....	40 to 43
Grained do.....	40 to 43

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—Marshal MacMahon has issued an order of the day to the soldiers and Marines in which he says:—

"Your courage and devotion have triumphed over all obstacles. After a siege of two months, and a struggle of eight days in the streets, Paris is at last delivered. In taking Paris from the hands of the wretches who intended to reduce the city to ashes you have preserved it from complete ruin and have restored it to France. The whole country applauds the success of your patriotic efforts. The National Assembly, which represents the country, has accorded a recompense most worthy of you: it has declared by a unanimous vote that both the military and naval services have deserved well of their country."

The very national existence of France is menaced by the party of disorder with which the Republicans, partly by their own extravagance, partly by untoward circumstances, are hopelessly implicated. There is no organization which not only aims at plundering the middle classes and reducing society to a level of armed pauperism, but would break up France into a hundred petty communities. For all these evils, it is believed by a large body of French Deputies at Versailles, there is but one remedy—a Monarchical Restoration, which shall give the country a respected Chief and to foreigners the image of stability. Who, then, is this Chief of the State to be? The choice, as we all know, is very restricted, and the popular voice has long designated all the possible candidates. There is no thought of going to foreign families for a scion of Royalty. The two old Houses of France and the Bonapartes are alone in the field. Of the last it is said even by French Conservatives, who are willing to speak of him with respect, that the Emperor is unfitted both by the state of his health and the terrible disasters of last year from appearing once more as the ruler of France. It needs a strong man, physically and politically, to take on him the burden of restoring the country after the calamities of a foreign and a civil war. Of the Orleans Princes it is thought enough to say that by the present generation of Frenchmen they are almost as much strangers as the Comte de Chambord himself, and that every argument in favour of their restoration applies far more forcibly to him. He is as free as they to give pledges of constitutional freedom, while he possesses the advantage that his accession would rally to the Government an old, numerous, and respectable party, which for the time at least, is the strongest in the country. To this view the Orleans Princes have, we must suppose, been themselves converted, since the fusion has been at length accomplished by a cession of their claim. Thus a Monarchy being necessary, and Henri V. the best of all possible Kings, we are called upon not only to assent to, but to admire, as extraordinary a display of national repentance as can be found recorded in history.—Times.

General Duerot's "first appearance" in the National Assembly is said to have been a failure. He is represented as hardly disguising the fact that in denouncing as rebels and promoters of disorder all who did not recognize the will of the nation, he was pleading for the Emperor. It will be remembered, M. Thiers refused to entrust him with any important command: Thiers evidently "knew his man." Undoubtedly the great "rebels and promoters of disorder" are the infamous leaders of the Commune, Piat, Rochefort, Chusoret, Dumbrowski, Delescluze, and others; but the question remains, to which history will find an answer: How far are the men of the 4th of September—who, after Sedan, destroyed the Regency, overturned the throne, and set up in its place a divided Republic—responsible for the after calamities of France; and giving Paris up to the Commune—the accursed bantering of the previous revolution? Facts like these may well rankle in the bosom of a soldier-politician such as Duerot and render his allegiance to the present Government doubtful. Not so with MacMahon who is emphatically a soldier—sans peur et sans reproche—and who owes promotion more to conspicuous merit, and dint of hard fighting than to Imperial favour. Probably at the present moment the most powerful man in France, he is said to display "Legitimist leanings." So far rumour. Should these alleged "leanings" develop into a decided turn, we may rely that the leader of the army will act conscientiously; and not to please this or that faction, but to serve the cause of France.

VERSAILLES, June 22.—In the Assembly, to-day, the Minister of the Interior stated that it would be inopportune to raise the state of the siege of Paris at present, but the government would allow the citizens every liberty in the coming elections, not inconsistent with the public safety. The public utterance of insurrectionary doctrines and inflammatory appeals could not be permitted. The Assembly appointed the committee previously agreed to revise the decrees of the Governments of Tours and Bordeaux.

PARIS, June 23.—The Liberte reports that a violent quarrel took place yesterday on the Boulevards between promenaders and a party of Prussian officers. In consequence of the affair Marshal MacMahon has requested the Prussian commander to prevent his officers from entering Paris.

The stringency of the passport system has been increased.

Arrests continue to be made. Among the prisoners sent to Versailles within the present week are numbers of well dressed and respectably appearing men and women.

The official journal publishes a decree recalling to their posts all furloughed treasurers and collectors, to receive subscriptions to the loan. The Journal also publishes immense lists of amounts received by French Consuls

and Ambassadors in foreign countries in aid of the victims of the war.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 23.—The Chamber of Deputies have approved of a Bill for the re-organization of the army, and is now engaged in the discussion of measures of public safety.

ROME.—CARDINAL ANTONELLI AND THE REVOLUTION.—The Catholic Associations throughout Europe have presented addresses in great numbers to his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State to His Holiness. They enter an indignant protest against the gross insults directed against the Pope in the person of his Chief Minister by the Revolutionary Press of Europe. Those insults reflect upon the whole of the Catholic world and therefore deserve to be repelled. Some of these ignoble attacks against a great man and a worthy and faithful servant of the Holy Father and the Catholic Church have appeared in England, especially in the columns of those journals which have recently assumed the office of apologists for the French Commune and its doings. Such a solidarity sufficiently indicates the true character of their hatred of Cardinal Antonelli. The wolves in Asop's fable naturally enough hated the dogs of the fold, the sheep's protectors. I add as a sample of these addresses the one which has been presented by the Catholic Associations of Austria, together with the reply of the Cardinal-Secretary. The same address may of course be used, as it has already been, collectively by any other Association or any number of Associations who may wish to adopt its sentiments.

YOUR EMINENCE.—Considering that a newspaper at Rome has thought fit to publish a pretended biography of your Eminence, which is nothing more than a long tissue of impudent calumnies couched in language such as no desecrated person would use;

Considering that these insults, though levelled at your Eminence, are really meant to cast a slur on the long and glorious reign of Pius IX. our beloved Father;

Considering that it is our duty to defend by every means in our power, the sacred name of Pius IX. and therefore we cannot suffer to pass unnoticed any attack upon him made under cover of insults aimed at the eminent personage to whom he has given his entire confidence;

Considering that if this shameful biography were allowed to remain without reply and without protest on the part of the Catholic world, to whose interests you have devoted your life under the auspices of the Sovereign Pontiff, our adversaries would glory in it, and would charge us with unconcern as to the indignities which they heap upon those men who have remained faithful to His Holiness in the worst of times;

Considering lastly that future ages will be interested to know the truth about the life of your Eminence and that the lying accusations of a foul and calumnious libel are unworthy of any other reply;

Therefore we, the undersigned Presidents of the Catholic Associations of Austria, speaking in the name of the vast bodies of Catholic people whom we represent, do hereby enter our loud and solemn protest against this new attack on the dignity of the Supreme Pontiff, and we pray your Eminence to receive officially this our protest, and to be pleased to obtain for us the Apostolic Benediction of the Holy Father.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to present to your Eminence the assurance of our deep respect.

The reply of Cardinal Antonelli was as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.—At the same time that you as Presidents of the Catholic Associations of Austria have been pleased to send me an Address in consequence of the attacks made upon me in the Revolutionary newspapers, I have received similar addresses from the different countries of Europe.

It is almost unnecessary for me to say how much pleasure it has given me to receive such strong testimonies of the kind feelings which the Catholics of Christendom entertain towards me. These protests convince me that Catholics hold it to be their duty to vindicate the authority of the Holy Father when assailed by insult. They are aware that I should not have had the honor of being attacked by the enemies of my Sovereign, unless I had also had the honor and happiness of being His Minister.—Both are indeed great honors. So also is that of receiving Addresses from the Catholic Christendom, protesting against those who have thought fit to slander me, hoping thereby to tarnish the glory of the reign of Pius IX. I may return thanks to God for bestowing these favors upon me; to be attacked by those who insult my King, and to be defended by those who serve him with so much zeal and constancy, is really more than I ever aspired to. Whilst occupied in the duties of my office I have scarcely formed any higher ambition than the hope that, by the grace of God, I may appear before posterity in the light of an honest man, and leave without reproach the name I inherited from my ancestors.

I will only add that I have been equally surprised and edified by the unity I see prevailing in the life and work of the Catholic Associations which are now so numerous in both hemispheres, thanks to the exertions of the men whose hearts and intellects are an honour to Catholicity, and I cannot refrain, on the present occasion, from expressing my admiration and gratitude for the constancy and the loyalty they exhibit towards the cause of the Papacy, which is the cause of order throughout the world.

I beg, in conclusion, to assure the respected signers of the Address, individually and collectively, that I regard the Protest which they have addressed to me as one of the highest rewards I could receive for any humble service I may have been enabled to do in the discharge of my duty in carrying into effect the great and noble desires of the Holy Father.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept the expression of my deep respect, &c.

The Correspondence de Geneve, from which I have extracted the foregoing documents, remarks on them, that they possess importance in the contemporary history of Catholicism. The Atheistical Press makes a point of throwing dirt upon Cardinal Antonelli, hoping to disgrace in the eyes of posterity a great historical character. The object of the Revolution is to create, if possible, division in the Catholic ranks on the subject of the political Government of the Holy See, but Providence defeats them, and turns them into an opportunity of making an effective demonstration of respect and confidence towards the faithful and able Minister of the Holy See. If he had betrayed his master, he would have been overwhelmed with the eulogies of the Pope's enemies. Writers like About and Renau would have been loud in his praise, he might have been panegyricized by Petrucci della Gattina, the economist of Judas Iscariot. As it is, his long and eventful career may be summarized thus:—"He was hated by the enemies of the Church, and vindicated by the faithful at large." Henceforth it cannot be said, with even the semblance of plausibility, that, such as Catholics admire and venerate Pius IX., they disapprove of his Government.—Cor. of London Tablet.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—The "liberal" journals are indignant because the Comte d'Harcourt has not paid his respects at the Quirinal. The simple explanation is, that no Ambassador to the Holy See, nor, in fact, any Ambassador whatever, can, by established diplomatic usage, visit any personage, however high his rank—who is not received by the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. The Ambassador has paid a visit to the Marquis Cavaletti, Senator of Rome prior to the 20th of September, to thank him as head of the Roman municipality in his own name and in the name of France for the many proofs of sympathy and respect which the Roman people have not ceased to manifest towards himself since his arrival at Rome. Everything was done to make the visit as conspicuously official as possible.—h.

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

THE MANUFACTURE MOVEMENT.—It is one of the best indications of national progress to see home manufacturers finding their way to the warehouses of wholesale and retail traders. We saw it noted in the Montreal Gazette of the 10th inst., that fine black Alpaca is now being manufactured at Randel, Far & Co.'s Factory, Hazelton, Ont., for ladies wear. If the public patronize native manufacture (especially in this country where we possess such great water privileges) there is no means that would so rapidly develop our resources, and build up for Canada a great commercial name and more genuine and solid independence.

We understand that several Lower Canadian gentlemen have had a meeting lately for the promoting and fostering of home industry in Lower Canada (or the Quebec Province) especially. This is one of the most useful and honorable objects that men of position could possibly devote their minds to.

From small practical beginnings, the Tweed trade of the Dominion is at present enormous. We cannot compete yet in fine broad-cloths nor in many of the finer classes of woollens; but in what we do manufacture, Canada stands fair against all foreign opposition. The importing trade formerly, in clothing, was very great; now it is barely a name—the imports in this line for the entire year of 1870 has been only \$12,000, which would be about a weekly sale for one of our leading firms.

This week we find that a superior line of Nova Scotian Tweeds of the real Hullops make has been introduced into the market, and are on view at Kennedy's in the Main Street. These few facts we deem worthy of note. In looking at the linen trade, we see that we have imported last year to the enormous figures of \$476,000. Now if some enterprising manufacturer would induce some dozen men to come over from Belfast and commence that branch (with a previous promise of support from leading firms here), we might, within ten or twelve years, have several flourishing linen factories in Canada, which would preserve to this country an accumulated sum of several million dollars in this single branch of manufacture.

Iron in the Blood.—When the blood is well supplied with its iron element, we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low-spirited: in such cases, the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) can supply this deficiency, and its use will invigorate us wonderfully. 17

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the face-side of "CURRIS & BENKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly, when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage. That

which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and range in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—Mercer (Pa.) Whig. 143

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAR! GRAND BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES, IN THE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 28th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871.

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FEAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

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

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

- 1st Prize—Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto.
- 2nd—Presented by Very Rev. F. J. Jamot, V.G.
- 3rd—Presented by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G.
- 4th—Presented by Rev. J. M. Laurent, P. L., St. Patrick's Church.
- 5th—A magnificent painting of the Virgin and Child, from the original of Carlo Dolce—value \$100.
- 6th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Patrick, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, U.S.
- 7th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Hosca, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, Canada.
- 8th—Munich Statue of the Blessed Virgin, presented by Rev. Bro. Candidian, Director of the Christian Brothers, Baltimore, U.S.
- 9th—Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ—valued at \$30—presented by the Students of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of the Christian Brothers.
- 10th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Tellov, Director of the Catholic Protectorate, New York.
- 11th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by Messrs. D. & J. Sandler, New York.
- 12th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—presented by P. Donahoe, Esq., Boston.
- 13th—Fine Guitar—valued at \$20—presented by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto.
- 14th—Pearl Cross, silver case—valued at \$25—presented by J. A. Sandler, Esq., Montreal.
- 15th—Presented by the Young Irishman's Catholic Benevolent Association.
- 16th—Eccle Homo, an Oil Painting, presented by the Artist.
- 17th—An Oil Painting of the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch.
- 18th—Picture of St. Patrick, worked in wool, presented by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto.
- 19th—An Oil Painting, presented by the Rev. Ladies of Loreto, Toronto.
- 20th—Rich Irish Poplin Dress.
- 21st—Richly-mounted Chair—valued at \$60—gift of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Toronto.
- 22nd—An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of St. Paul's School, Toronto.
- 23rd—A Beautiful Clock, in glass case—valued at \$70.
- 24th—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils of St. Patrick's School, Toronto.
- 25th—A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pupils of St. Michael's School, Toronto.
- 26th—Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rose-wood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of St. Mary's School, Toronto.
- 27th—An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothic back.
- 28th—Valuable Bible, the gift of Bro. Rogation, Quebec.
- 29th—Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford Frames.
- 30th—A nice selection of Religious Pictures.
- 31st—Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.
- 32nd—A Silver Goblet.
- 33rd—Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians.
- 34th—Six Fine Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs.
- 35th—A Doll, magnificently dressed.
- 36th—A Silver Pencil-case with Gold Pen.
- 37th—A Handsome Album.
- 38th—A beautifully furnished Inkstand.
- 39th—Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20.
- 40th—Lives of the Popes, 2 vols., richly bound.
- 41st—Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate Conception.

- 42nd—Life of Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orsini
- 43rd—Japanese Tea-tray.
- 44th—A beautiful Chromo—the Ruins of Elgin Cathedral.
- 45th—Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18.
- 46th—A Collection of Medallions, set in handsome cases, valued at \$15.
- 47th—Portrait of Marshal MacMahon.
- 48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box.
- 49th—A Silver Crucifix Stand.
- 50th—A Lady's Work Box, valued at \$20.
- 51st—A Valuable Silk Dress.
- 52nd—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick.
- 53rd—A Pair of Branch Candlesticks.
- 54th—A Writing-desk.
- 55th—A Pair of Statues—St. Patrick and St. Bridget.
- 56th—A collection of Irish Views.
- 57th—A handsome Inkstand.
- 58th—A handsome Door Mat.
- 59th—A General History of the Church.
- 60th—A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket.
- 61st—A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of Bro. Aphrates, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec.
- 62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by Abbe Daras—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen, Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston.
- 63rd—A Bible—valued at \$15—the gift of the same.
- 64th—A magnificent Prayer-book—same donor.
- 65th—A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro. Cassian, Quebec.
- 66th—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.
- 67th—Pair of Drawings, in frames (Idols of the Greeks) by Gustave Dore.
- 68th—Magnificent piece of Needle-work, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.
- 69th—Magnificent Missal, bound in velvet—valued at \$7.
- 70th—Lady's Cabinet—valued at \$20.
- 71st—A beautiful Holy-water Font.
- 72nd—Japanese Bamboo Work-box.
- 73rd—Lady's Work-box.
- 74th—Silver Goblet.
- 75th—A fancy Egg-stand, with glasses.
- 76th—A large Oil-Painting of St. Vincent de Paul, the gift of St. Patrick's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Toronto.
- 77th—A Lady's Jewel-case.
- 78th—A set of Vases—valued at \$9.
- 79th—A Silver Goblet.
- 80th—A French Prayer-book, bound in velvet—valued \$5.
- 81st—A magnificent copy of Moore's Melodies, bound in green and gold.
- 82nd—A rich Holy-water Font and Statue of M. D. V.
- 83rd—Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols.
- 84th—Two magnificent Pictures—Jesus and Mary.
- 85th—A Set of Vases, marked "Mary"—valued at \$6.
- 86th—A Gentleman's Toilet-box, valued at \$20.
- 87th—A Lady's Toilet-box.
- 88th—A beautiful Harmonium.
- 89th—A collection of Japanese Puzzles. To any person opening the entire collection, a prize of \$10 will be given.
- 90th—A Pearl Cross—valued at \$8.
- 91st—A Tea Caddy.
- 92nd—A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion.
- 93rd—A magnificent Piano from the Ware-Rooms of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued at \$200.
- 94th—Ten large volumes, in library binding, containing all the numbers of "The Catholic World" from its commencement to the present time—the gift of Rev. Bro. Paulian, President of Manhattan College, New York.

Many of the most valuable prizes were presented to Brother Arnold by the pupils of the Christian Schools in Canada and the United States. Altogether the Bazaar will be one of the most important in its results, and interesting in its associations that can be imagined. Every Catholic who can, ought to make it a duty to second this pious-work effort, to provide a noble educational establishment for the Catholic boys of Toronto. The Catholic population there is not wealthy, yet from its numbers it requires large schools, and it ought to be the pride and pleasure of Catholics every where to contribute to so admirable an undertaking as that of the good Brothers of Toronto.

I am, Mr. Editor, very respectfully,
A FRIEND OF EDUCATION,
The Prizes will be on Exhibition, at the De La Salle Institute, a week previous to the opening of the Bazaar.

On the 1st July there will be a Pic-Nic on the Grounds attached to the Institute, and in the Evening a Grand Concert, when Four Brass Bands will be in attendance.

As a guarantee that the Drawing of Prizes will be properly and impartially conducted, so as to assure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following gentlemen will superintend the Drawing and form the

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

- Hon. F. Smith, Senator; J. Stock, Esq.; P. Hynes, Esq., J. P.; J. Shea, Esq., J. P.; J. O'Donohue, Esq., J. P.; W. J. MacDonell, Esq., French Consul; C. Robertson, Esq.; E. O'Keefe, Esq.; P. Hughes, Esq.; J. D. Merrick, Esq.; T. McCrosson, Esq.; Thos. Walls, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; J. Coffee, Esq.; P. Rooney, Esq.; J. Mulvey, Esq.; P. Burns, Esq.; B. B. Hughes, Esq.

After the Drawing the winning numbers will be published in the papers, and Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Persons residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express station, if required. Parties wishing to act as Agents for the disposal of Tickets, can obtain them singly or in books, on application.

To every one who takes or disposes of a Book of Ten Tickets a Special (Free) Ticket is presented.

The Tickets consist of two parts, the larger of which should be retained by the purchaser, until after the Drawing and produced on the delivery of the Prize, if it should win one; the smaller part called the Duplicate should be returned to Bro. Arnold on or before the 29th June, with the purchaser's name and address legibly written thereon. It is particularly requested that the Duplicates be returned as early as possible, before the great pressure of the drawing begins. Agents are requested to account and remit the balance in their hands every two or three weeks.

Parties receiving Tickets will confer a favor by kindly making an effort to dispose of them, or transfer them to others in a better position to do so, and by returning Tickets not disposed of.

TICKETS FOR THE DRAWING ONE DOLLAR EACH.

All communications, remittances, and demands for Tickets, to be sent (postage paid) to BROTHER ARNOLD, DIRECTOR OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all Drafts and Post Office orders are to be made payable. Tickets are also for sale in Toronto by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, King street East; A. S. Irving, King-st. West; T. O'Connor, King-st.; F. Doyle, Arcaide; C. A. Backus, Toronto-st.; J. Birmingham, Ottawa; M. Fahey, Kingston; Messrs. D. & J. Sandler, Montreal.

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 City, and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the late No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Anne'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, CORN-MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, 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,
 451 Commissioners Street,
 Opposite St. Ann's Market.
 June 14th, 1870. 12m.

GRAND
BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING
 TO COME OFF AT THE
TEMPERANCE HALL
 ORILLIA,
 ON THE
 25th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1871
 For the purpose of raising funds to Build a New Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250.
2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Chi \$50.00.
3. A Satin Dress worth \$30.00.
4. A sett of real Angola Furs, \$20.00.
5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.
6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00.
7. A first-class Ottoman.
8. A valuable Picture.
9. 1 sett of Furs.
10. An Embroidered Sofa Cushion.
11. A Violin and Case.
12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15.00.
13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00.
14. A splendid bound Bible.
15. A Silver Crest Stand.
16. A German Raised Cushion.
17. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame.
18. A Shawl.
19. A Boy's Cloth Coat.
20. A Child's Dress embroidered.
21. A Ladies' Work-box highly finished.
22. A pair of Seal Sowed Boots.
23. A valuable Sofa Cushion.
24. 1 Concertina.
25. A pair of Men's Boots.
26. A Violin.
27. A Winey Dress.
28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers.
29. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the German Army.
30. A History of Ireland.
31. A large Doll beautifully dressed.
32. A fat Sheep.
33. 1 pair of Vases.
34. A breakfast Shawl.
35. A splendid Parlour Lamp.
36. 1 large Album.
37. A Ladies' Satchel.
38. 1 Knitted Bodice.
39. 1 Child's Minerva.
40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs of the French Army.
41. 1 pair of Vases.
42. 1 handsome gilt Lamp.
43. 1 Concertina.
44. A valuable work of English Literature.
45. 1 pair of gilt Vases.
46. 1 dozen linen Collars.
47. 1 pair of Children's Boots.
48. 1 pair of Corsets.
49. 1 large Doll.
50. A pair of fancy vases.

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts. Each.

A Complimentary Ticket presented to each person disposing of a Book of Ten Tickets. All communications and remittances to be addressed to Rev. K. A. CAMPBELL, Atherly, Ont. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the papers.

P. J. COX,
 MANUFACTURER OF
PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
 637 Craig Street 637
 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,
 MONTREAL.

F. GREENE,
 574, & 576, CRAIG STREET,
 (Sign of the Red Boiler)
 Near C. 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.

BOOTS AND SHOES
 CAN be obtained at prices very convenient to the means of all classes, at the New Store of the subscriber, No. 71 NOTRE DAME STREET.
 M. B. MORAN.

BRUNO LEDOUX,
 CARRIAGE MAKER,
 AND
 MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS,
 125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET,
 MONTREAL.

At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

JOHN DONOVAN, Agent for the sale of Dr. J. BALL & CO'S NEW PATENT IMPROVED IVORY EYE-CUPS for restoring the sight, for the Counties of Lotbiniere and Megantic. Leeds, P.Q., May 12th, 1871.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,
 MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

Dismissal of the Students on the 20th inst. Commencement Exercises at 10 o'clock A.M.

Having to make, during vacation, several improvements in the interior of their House, the Directors of Masson College have resolved to dismiss their students on the 20th inst.

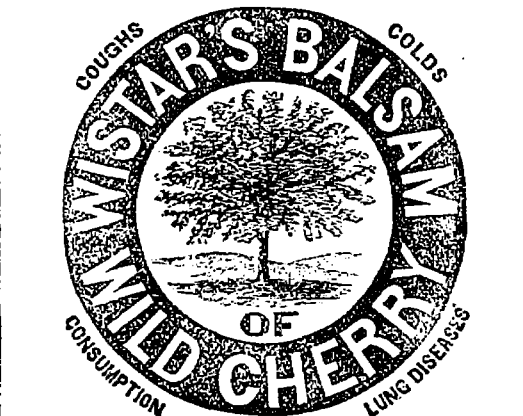
Agreeably to the wishes expressed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, there will be no religious demonstration in the Exercises of the commencement.

JOHN CROWE,
 BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
 BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,
 AND
GENERAL JOBBER,
 No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,
 Montreal.

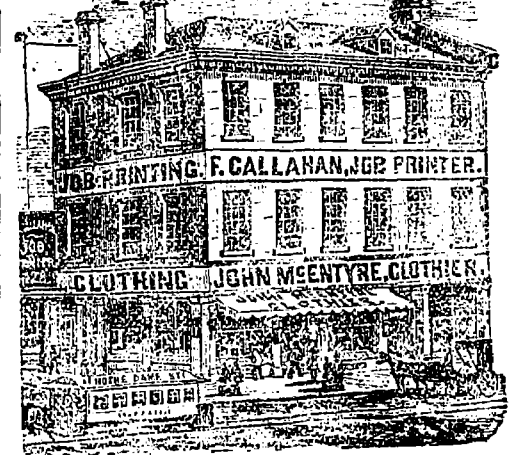
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. T. LEONARD,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
 PETERBOROUGH, Ont.
 OFFICE: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

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



F. CALLAHAN,
 JOB-PRINTER,



CORNER ST. JOHN AND NOTRE DAME STREETS, MONTREAL.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
 For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up. For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course. For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day. For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome. No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it. So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

LEEDS CLOTH HALL.
JOHN ROONEY,
CLOTHIER,
 35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,
 MONTREAL.

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

The Subscriber has opened this Establishment with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

In endless variety, which he now has the pleasure to offer at Wholesale Prices. He has unusual facilities for purchasing his Stock, having had a long experience in the Wholesale Trade, and will import direct from the manufactures in England, giving his Customers the manifest advantages derived from this course.

In the CLOTH HALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up MENS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING for the Spring Trade.

Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and Prompt Delivery.

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

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JOHN ROONEY,
 35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 The Office of this Company has been removed to No. 9 St. LAWRENCE STREET, between Notre Dame and St. James streets.
 ALFRED DUMOUHEL, Secretary.

J. D. LAWLOR,
 MANUFACTURER
 OF
 FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
SEWING MACHINES,
 AND
 IMPORTER
 OF
WAX-THREAD MACHINES,
 BOOT
 AND
 SHOE
MACHINERY,
 FINDINGS,
 TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
 365 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICES:
 22 St. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.
 82 KING STREET, St. JOHN, N. B.
 103 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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.
 February 1, 1870.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
 For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,
 nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
 PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
 LOWELL, MASS.
 PRICE \$1.00.

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

T. LAFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission. Chasubles, richly embroidered on gold cloth, \$30. 250 do. in Damask of all colors, trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15. Copes in gold cloth, richly trimmed with gold lace and fringe, \$30. Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalice and Ciborium. Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes. Lamps, Holy Water Fountains, &c., &c. T. LAFRICAIN, 302 Notre Dame St., Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSE! HEARSE!!
 MICHAEL FERON,
 No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET,
 BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.
 Montreal, March, 1871.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.

SPECTACLES BREWERD USELESS.
OLD EYES MADE NEW.
 All diseases of the eye successfully treated by **Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups**
 Read for yourself and restore your sight.
 Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless! The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

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

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Prosyopia, or Far Sight-ness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups; Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Anisotropia, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Catarrhs, Partial Blindness the loss of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye-Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

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Under date of March 29, Hon. Isaac Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye."

"Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old."

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.

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All persons wishing all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

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