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#### CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

# VOL. XXII.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1871.

NO. 7.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER X.

man that had been nearly twice hung, thirtyfive years ago, and yet at present was alive-so full of this unique personage was Neddy Fen-

disturbed, with dream after dream of the fearful robber, and each of the most distressingly

the blast. He quickly sat up on his straw couch, and listened intently. The cries were repeated, he became quite sure; and more, they Robin Costigan's lodging.

He continued to listen. In one of the half reached Neddy's cars.

"Helo there!" he suddenly screamed out, his shrill, young voice piercing above the various noises of the wind.

He listened attentively, still neither the poor weak cry, nor the blow, nor the shrick, was re-peated. He dropped asleep again; and, as the and most shreddy drapery, secured by any posfirst peep of day struggled, doubtless unwillingly, through the atmosphere of the shower of houses, Neddy was up and out, washing his face in the snow, drifted before the house-door, half in great glee, half in a luxurious feeling of arms thrust through its arm-holes; while a refreshment; and when his toilet had been threadbare piece of sacking, tied round his completed, the light-hearted boy industriously waist, descended almost to his feet. And the fell to work making snow-balls, piling them third child was no more than an infant, relled pyramidically at his side, and peering around up in a most curious bundle of rags; its sex is him in every direction for the approach of some foe, against whom he might discharge them.

In the twilight of the bleak and bitter winter morning, not many objects of enmity appeared, however, stirring abroad; but the few who did appear within range of his battery, soon felt a snow-shot breaking about their ears; for Master Neddy Fennell had often shared in a "pelsing-match" of no very playful character, between the mutually abhorring boys of two rival schools; so that from practice, his aim, particularly when directed against a human cranium, became almost uncrring.

He was pausing for a new enemy; none appeared; but the patched and tattered door of Joan Flaherty's abode uttered a squeak, and then it slowly opened a little, and a man's head, thickly covered with matted grey hair, protruded itself through the opening, and now turned one way, and now another, as if, by the agency of its proper eyes, taking an observation

of the weather.
"The old robber's head!" thought Neddy, frowning and setting his teeth, and looking hard to make out Robin Costigan's features. But he could distinguish none, the head being poked forward, so that only its large crown beinterior of its object, at all events making that speaking to the little girlobject disappear, as if it and its owner had been sent staggering backwards into Mrs. Flaherty's,

Many seconds did not clapse before Neddy had the door of his own temporary residence and their pig still slept on and snorted together, was peeping into his neighbor's apartpeeped over it, the night before into the scere- snatched up a cudgel near at hand. cy of the residence of Mesdames Carty and Mulrooney.

Here he at first saw nothing but smoke. Waiting some time, and peering more sharply,

voice, and plaintive expostulations, or lamentations, in the tones, he believed, which had reached him the previous night; and the subnell's head, that for hours he could not sleep. He felt, above all things, great curiosity, to see distinctly the features of the fellow, towards whom he could not avoid indulging prepossessions of awe and terror, along with those of strong dislike and distrust. Neddy's terror was not, however, of the cowardly kind.

At last he did sleep, but his slumbers were disturbed, with dream after dream of the fear. viously thrown open the door of her house to tyrant, the hands and arms of his attendant, nervous kind; until at last he started awake let out the postilent fog it had engendered, until he almost fetched blood from them; while again, trembling and shuddoring, and bathed in Neddy could make further observations. Standing near to her, and towards the farther side The darkness around him was so deep, that of the fire, he saw a man of rather low stature, "a horror of it," as is sublimely said in the holy writings, "fell upon him." The wintry winds abroad whistled and piped around the half-rotten hovel which enclosed him, and sond the care with which the operation was pertimes, swelling into a great rage, pushed and jostled, as it were, against its mud walls until they shook again. Presently, a weak cry of human sorrow, mingled, he thought, with the alternate wailing, and howling, and roaring of | brogues, too large for him, and partially stuffed with straw—as was indicated by blades of that article starting up over their inner sidesadorned his immense ill-shaped feet. Again came over the boundary wall between him and Neddy Fennell tried to make out the features of Robin Costigan, but the redoubtable robber stood with his side turned to Neddy; and this pauses of the tempest, the poor, weak cry circumstance, aided by the thick veil of grey changed into a smothered shrick, immediately hair, and the high-standing collar of Robin's after the sound, as if of a heavy blow, had wrap-rascal, once more baffled his serntiny.

Other objects drew Neddy's deep attention. While engaged in his toilet, as has been described, Robin Costigan severely studied the proceedings of three children, who had not yet quite arisen from the straw, in which during the night they had burrowed. One was a girl not yet known; but the strong presumption is, that it was a little female human creature.

The girl was busily employed scrubbing at the infant's face, with a coarse damp cloth. The boy was sitting in his straw, his chin resting on his little fists, and they in turn resting on his crippled-up knees - it was perfectly evident, that he contemplated, in mortal terror and deep dislike, the process he beheld going on, inasmuch as he expected to be himself very soon subjected to a similar one.

The infant gave a restive squall, and had it been any other infant, would certainly have a bellow from the man of the tattered "ridingcoat," at once terrified the little animal into seeming acquiescence; it became silent and bellower.

"Sorra's in your wizend, ye sheeog," apostrophized the superintendent of the scrubbing, there's no squall from you when it's wantin'; but I'll learn you to bawl out in the right time, came satistatorily visible; Noddy had in his and to hould your whisht in the right time—
right hand as nice a snow-ball as even he had burroo!"—another bellow—"hould it up to ever manufactured. With both hands he now me here," addressing the scrubber, who with instant bang it went, like a bursting bomb-shell, unfortunate baby, twisting it and its little into his stomach with astounding despatch; against the crown of the mysterious and de- limbs here and there, with about as much com-

speck, the size of a pin's head, or I'd make you or Miss Flaherty's tenement; for the question | rue the day; fall to the legs and feet now, an' of title was, in the present ease, rather a de- make 'cm as clean as a whistle;" and he went on combing his hair with his fingers.

"Hould it up agin," he commanded, after a short pause. "Do you call them washed, you sec (id on the inside; and, while his landladies | faggot?" and he accompanied his words with a ment, over the division wall, just as Robert keep in a scream. "Not a tune from you now, from me?" Costigan, though from its other side, had or I'll give you last night over agin;" he

"I won't cry, nor I won't say one word-I won't, I won't, sir dear," said the little scrubber, clasping her charge with one of her bare arms,

The strength of the strength o

kindling some atrocious materials for a fire; she proceeded still further to torture the inwhile almost for every puff she coughed and fant, by rubbing with the coarse, wet cloth at coughed, as if earnestly trying to force up her lits legs and feet, as if she were bound to rub worn-out lungs. But though the young eaves- them quite away. Her overseer inspected her dropper could as yet see no living thing but work again, and grumbled something like a half Foan, he could hear the sounds of other human approval. He then examined the cap which voices than hers. He could hear threats and was to cover the little being's head for the day, So full of the idea of Robin Costigan—the imprecations uttered in a morose, masculine and which the girl ought to have perfectly washed over night. It was found not to be at all satisfactory, and a second swinging blow from his open hand followed.

The tire-woman, before she could recover herself, was next ordered to attack with her cloth the shivering and detesting young rascal, who, it has been said, awaited his turn in no amiable feelings. Very well did he know that he must not utter a sound of disapproval in the presence of the grey-headed supervisor; but to make amends for his silence he bit, whenever ceeded in kindling her fire, and having pre- he thought that he was unobserved by his she, poor young creature, durst not utter a sound of complaint.

Her own person was next to be looked after; her pretty little face, her neck, arms, and hands, and her lower limbs and extremities to be carefully washed; and her abundant golden hair to be combed and adjusted in its natural curls adown her cheeks and shoulders with the best possible effect. And until this new task was completed to the full approval of her master, she was scrutinized and found fault with, as in the case of the infant and boy, and heavy punishment was still inflicted.

She now produced a small bag containing about one dozen of potatoes, and these she was commanded to wash, and place on the fire to boil; after which the man gave peremptory orders that the "breakfast" should be finished, and the three children ready to set out with him into the streets "in the turn of a hand;" and then he left the hovel. A short time afterwards he might be found in a mean public house, sitting to a good fire, with his own breakfast placed before him, consisting of a loaf of bread, a cut of butter, a dish of "rashers and eggs," and a quarter of mulied porter, with "stick in it"—that is to say about two glasses of whiskey. As he opened the door to go out, Neddy Fennell abandoned his post of observation, with the view of at last fully confronting him abroad, and reading attentively the mysterious features of the half-hanged seoundred; dress consisted of an old waistcoat, his bare but a call from his mother's couch was not to be neglected.

> He found the poor woman and her aunt much refreshed after a good night's sleep. Milk had been sent that morning by Father Connell for their and his use: this he heated with the bread in one hand and the noggin in the other, into the neighboring wigwam.

The small pot containing the dozen potatoes cook who had prepared them, the baby on her knees; to the other, the gruff little boy who fought, with full lungs, kicks, and wreathings, had so well bitten her knelt to his occupation, against the uncongenial friction inflicted upon as if he felt more devotion towards it than could its face in such very, very, cold weather. But be expressed by a sitting posture; for the trio were engaged, each more or less, in consuming the contents of the pot.

To make amends for the late coercion imposed still, tears only running down its miserable on its natural propensity to cry out as shrilly ing. He took up the infant, and folded it very face, as it fixed its frightened eyes on the as it could, the nondescript infant now sercamed deliberately into the bosom of his loose blue as it could, the nondescript infant now sercamed deliberately into the bosom of his loose blue at the pitch of three Scotch bagpipes; while its riding-coat. nurse endeavored literally to stop its mouth with the largest potatoes she could find, herself being only able from time to time to swallow a scanty mouthful. No so the wicked-faced ample advantage of her inability to satisfy her gave it two or three additional squeezes, until visible trepidation obeyed. The man critically appetite. He peeled off the skins of the it grew almost as hard as a stone; the next inspected the face, neck, hands, and arms of the potatoes, and them dropped them, as it were, yet it was not an expression of relish of his fare tested head, causing, it may be presumed, an passion as if he were scrutinizing the points of that appeared in his face; it was the jealous explosion like thunder in the ears and in the a turkey offered to him for sale. He continued, fierceness of craving hunger; and his second at the girl was actually ferocious whenever she "Well for you, you jade, that there's not a abstracted a potato from the limited store, which he could have well appropriated entirely to himself.

Neddy Fennell stood over this group without lately held it upon the glossy golden hair of the little maid-of-all-work-

She started and raised her eyes; now that it could be viewed clearly her face looked pret tier than before; but she only stared at Neddy without uttering a word.

"Try it, poor little girl," he went on, seat-

ears, or a human hand had been so stretched and touching terms; and Neddy's difficulties forth to offer her unbegged food. He broke a increased; he could see no identity between morsel of bread and put it into her hand; she the robber, who had been nearly twice walked mechanically conveyed it to her lips, and then ate it ravenously. Neddy held up his noggin to her, and inclining it sideways for her accommodation, she drank a little of the hot force him, whom every one pitied and relieved, milk. Tears then ran from her eyes, while in on account of his love and care of his little the eant of the profession in which she had orphans. But ere the appeal had been quite been tutored, she whined out :-

" May God reward the hand of help, and the tendher heart of charity."

"Give me some of that," growled the little savage at the other side of the pot.

"You?" answered Neddy-"I won't give you a mouthful."

"I'll tell the ould fellow, if ye don't," retorted the apt scholar of a worthy teacher.

"Here, then, here," said the governess, quickly handing over to him almost the whole of the pieces of bread her young visitor had given her, in the teeth of Neddy's remonstrances to prevent her doing so. They disappeared as

quickly as does a fish into water. "And the good milk!" he continued hoarsely, for some of the unaccustomed food had stuck in his throat.

She ran over to him, the infant chucked up on one arm, with the noggin, which Neddy had now left, according to her entreaties, at her

The bundled-up infant, seeing that all was holiday around it, held out its arms, opened its mouth to an unusual span, and also tyrannically insisted on its share. Its poor little attendant could not, or at least did not reject its appeal, so that in a few moments, neither Neddy nor his new acquaintance had another mouthful of the bread and milg to divide between them-

But in a very short time, notwithstanding this privation, they were making each other's acquaintance rapidly. At Neddy's repeated solicitations, the little girl went into a history of all her sorrows, speaking in whispers, lest the prematurely desperate character, who had so often fastened his tusks in her flesh, might overhear the discourse. Neddy listened, somotimes in pity, sometimes in wrath; and with his whole heart and soul his eyes were fastened unwinkingly upon her face, and one of his hands were again laid unconsciously on her shining, golden hair; suddenly he felt her start and shudder, while her looks fixed upon some object, in a very agony of terror. The next instant, Neddy Fennell and Robin Costi-

gan were staring directly at each other.

The beggarman's lip and chin had not been shaved for some time, so that the growth of his beard disguised the form of his mouth. His and Neddy's patients soon ate a hearty break- nose, too, was but half distinguishable through pathetic eloquence, Neddy Fennell was again fast. He then prepared some for himself and the streaks of grey hair, which he had combed prying into the secrets of Joan Flaherty's put it into a noggin lent to him by his land- with his fingers nearly over its whole length, ladies; also furnished himself with his share of and so far, all appeared sufficiently lachrymose morning became repeated under his eyes .-bread—and be it noticed, not more than his and pity-stirring in his physiognomy. But | Some questions arose concerning a morsel of share—took a few bites and sips, and passed, even through the shade of that hair, two eyes darted their rays upon Neddy Fennell, under ing the day, as an alms. Indeed, while famishthe bad and deep expression of which the in- ing with hunger during their miserable pertrepid boy quaifed for a moment, but it was ambulations, she had stealthily eaten it, and so was now boiled in this plentiful house and only for a moment; and then his steady though at present it was not to be found in her little taken off the fire; and to one side of it sat the inquisitive glance, fully met the baleful glare | wallet. The protector of the motherless charge of the other.

> "Who are you, my chap?" demanded the beggarman.

> "I'm myself, and who are you?" smartly asked Neddy in his turn.

"You live in the next house?" "To be sure I do-well?"

The man did not immediately continue speak-

"Are ye coming?" he roared to the girl, and the wicked little boy. They took their places at his either side. He seized the younker with one hand; crippled up the fingers of the young cannibal opposite to her. Resolved, he other towards his mouth, and then issued with seemed, as in truth resolved he was, to take his "helpless orphans," from the miserable

> Outside its threshold he found Neddy Fennell, still closely studying himself and his actions; and-

> "Take care of yourself, my bouchal, and keep out of my way," he growled. "Let you take care of yourself, and keep out of my way," retorted Master Neddy.

And, at a little distance, the boy followed him and his poor companions through the puzzle of the shower of houses, and then, through a scarcely less dirty suburb, into the town, being noticed by any one of it. Laying his pondering much as he trudged through the bread across his noggin, and the hand that had snow and the biting blast. He had at length scrutinized, as far as was possible, the features blow from his open hand that sent the girl and the infant rolling in the straw. She could not take a little bit of bread, and a little hot milk notions beforehand, of what those of the horo of from the angled straward to make a little bit of bread, and a little hot milk notions beforehand, of what those of the horo of from the angled straward to make a little bit of bread, and a little hot milk notions beforehand, of what those of the horo of the notions beforehand, of what those of the horo of from the cudgel staggered him in his seat on Nelly Carty's tale ought to have worn. They the top of the old clay wall, which had supplied were such features, too, as well became the him with ammunition; while a tug at one of brutal fellow, whom he had seen tormenting his legs, made almost simultaneously with the and beating the children a few hours ago.— blow, fairly dropped him under her own roof, But why he should have so tormented and into Nelly Carty's arms, who had just returned beaten them, merely to have their hands and from her day's quest. faces, and little limbs, scrubbed perfectly to his satisfaction, seemed a difficult question to Nelly, in great wrath and alarm, "d'ye want rising to her knees, and joining both her hands. ing himself on the floor by her side, "taste it faces, and little limbs, scrubbed perfectly to he at length imperfectly discerned Joan Flaterty—a half-blind, and a wholly deaf and stupid old erone—sitting on her heels at a hearth, upon which, using her own mouth as a bellows, she puffed and puffed with a view of list and joining both her hands. The hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, threes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, threes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, threes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, threes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, threes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, threes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, threes, and finished in the hoof by her sate, takes, the difficult question to solve. The beggarman begar, in the first considerable street of the town, an oratorical appear to get yourself an' all iv us murthered?"

She glanced towards the door, which she had left open. The beggarman begar in the first considerable street of the town, an oratorical appear to get yourself an' all iv us murthered?"

She glanced towards the door, which she had left open. The beggarman came into them below, and first in the first considerable street of the town, an oratorical appear to get yourself an' all iv us murthered?"

She glanced towards the door, which she had left open. The beggarman came

to the gallows' foot, and who, so very lately, gone through he began to understand the matter. The wretched man, who could not afford for himself or for them, anything like covering sufficient in the present perishing weather, still, it was evident to any observer, tried to perform, towards the innocents, some of the duties of a parent, and upon this conviction public sympathy could not fail to be aroused.

"Avoch, see," cried the women as he passed along, "he's hardly able to keep a stitch on himself or them; and yet, see how clane and dacent he has 'em, the cratures."

His appeal must be transcribed. It was made up of short sentences, and published in a loud sonorous voice, which rose and fell, in oratorical cadence, with, it may be said, each separate verse. As he went on with it, his head turned from side to side; his crippled hand and arm (the same which had clutched and wielded the cudgel the night before) imperfectly gesticulated, in a very awful manner; and all his features, even his eyes, so far as they could be read, through the veil of hair, expressed deep woe, and the veins of his neck swelled with the strength of his feelings.— Here then follow the exact words of his petition, neither added to nor diminished :-

"I was left with a motherless charge. "God help the motherless!

"I was left with a child six days ould.

"I am a desolate man, the Lord pity me!

"It isn't by the words ov the mouth, I tell ye-look into my breast, an' look at aich side

"I was left, for a space ov nine weeks, sick, an' sore, an' lone, in a small wilderness of a

"The mother of the childther was taken tway a corpse from my side. "God in Heaven be merciful to the poor

"I had no friend in the world, to succor

nyself or the childther.

"The Lord look down on the desolate! "An' I come to spake out my hard case, to

the feelin' hearts of the Christian people. "Good Christians, pity me!

"Pity the motherless charge! Pity the forlorn father! Ah, do, worthy tinther-hearted servants o' God!"

Not many hours after hearing this piece of house. As nearly as possible the scene of the bread which the little girl had received, durseized, with his crippled hand, now again made quite straight, his dreaded cudgel, and began to belabor the poor child most heartily. But while so employed, a good lump of hardened clay, suddenly smiting him on the side of the head, sent Robert Costigan staggering about the hovel; and ere he could recover from his astonishment and confusion, another missile of the same material, but of greater size and weight, followed its predecessor, and actually brought him down. With one dash of his hands, the beggarman drew back to either side of his forehead and face, their curtain of matted grey locks, the better to enable him to discern his assailant; and while in the act of doing so, and while he yet lay prostrate, Neddy Fennell at length beheld, distorted by rage and ferocity

Their regards met. Neddy was now astride on the wall, kicking it with his heels as it were a restive horse, which he spurred against a detested enemy; and his right arm was raised high, ready to discharge a third shot, and his very handsome boyish face glowed, and his brows frowned deeply over his flashing eyes, as he shouted out, "Yes, Costigan, I'm the very boy that did it! and if you beat that little girl again, I'll pelt the brains out of your robber's skull!—take this over again for a warning."

a face which, to his dying day, he never for-

The third bullet flew from his hands, but this time missed its billet. The next instant the beggarman was on his feet; and before

ing that little girl!"

The cudgel whizzed over his head, just missing it. Had it taken effect, with half the strength exercised by the herculean arm that wielded it, the boy must have fallen dead on the spot. Nelly Carty, pulling the hood of cloak quite ever her face, so as to hide her terror-stricken features as well as she could, threw her arms round Neddy, standing between him and her old crony; Bridget Mulrooney sprang to her assistance; both women began to remonstrate and scold in their shrillest tones; their poor lodgers in the inner den, though not well knowing what was going forward, screamed violently; while the penny-whistle squeak of old Joan Flaherty's lungs chimed in from some corner of her own dwelling.

Still the intruder seemed bent on taking a fell revenge. He was tearing away the two potato-beggars from the boy, and his right hand and arm were gathering and knitting all their deadly strength for a better aimed blow of the cudgel, when another hand, and not a weak, although an old one, collared him from behind, and Father Connell's voice, almost for the first time breaking through its usual mild or grave cadence, demanded, while it over-mastered all the hideous noises around him, the causes of

The expression of Costigan's face instantly and completely changed. His set teeth widely separated-he gasped-his jaw dropped; the murderer's cloud left his brow; and then he turned his head over his shoulder, to observe the features of the new-corner; and after one look at them, twisted, not without an effort, out of the old priest's gripe, the standing collar of his riding-coat, and hastily retreated through the yet open doorway.

It was a long time before Father Connell could obtain any clear information regarding the nature of the scene he had just witnessed. Nelly Carty did not, by any means, wish to be candid. From Neddy Fennell he gained, however, some useful evidence. He learned that the person that he had just seen was the same he had once endeavored to prepare for a felon's death; -and again questioning Nelly Carty, still closely, and more authoritatively, she, with great wringing of her hands, was compelled to admit the fact. Neddy also fully explained the cause of the personal quarrel between himself and the formidable robber; and although his priest sternly reprehended him, it was not difficult to perceive, that he almost excused the boy's act of aggression, for the motive that had prompted it. He passed into the next cabin, Neddy Fennell attending at his heels. The beggarman was not to be seen; but he saw the three wretched children, and he pitied them. He questioned the girl. He asked where she came from ?- where she was born? She could not tell.-Who were her parents? She did not know; but Darby Cooney-the name by which she had always known her tyrant-had often told her, while beating her, that she was no child of his; though, indeed, she had no remembrance of ever living with any one else but him. And the wicked boy had been given into her charge, about three years ago, and the infant a few months ago; but where they came from, she could not tell, no more than if they had dropped down from the sky.

It was with great difficulty that Father Connell obtained even this scanty information; and when she had concluded, the poor child, her cheeks streaming tears, earnestly stipulated that Darby Cooney might not be told, "she had informed on him."

"Och!" she added, her fears increasing into passion, "he would kill me stone dead wi' the is infinitely inferior, but as a man the Scotch stick; och yes, he wouldn't lave a bit o' life in | child of the plough is immeasurably superior. me."

Father Council asked her some questions on religious points; she had scarcely an idea on the subject. The good man then contemplated her and the other children, in silent commiscration and thoughtfulness. His little favorite crept to his side, venturing in whispers to plead | justice towards the memory of one of the for his young protege, and to hope that he was now forgiven for having pelted the old robber from the top of the wall. Our parish priest seized his hand, and although he did not still speak a word, but only squeezed it again and again, Neddy was satisfied with the answer.

"I will be here early to-morrow morning, Neddy, please God, to meet this Darby Cooney, and to see what we can do for the poor children. Now I must go to your mother's bedside."

After sitting a little while with Mrs. Fennell, her visitor informed her that better lodgiugs had been provided for her and her aunt. into which he would have them removed next morning. He then took his way homeward.

As usual, his little squire saw him safe through the mysteries of the potato-beggars' town. Returning to his lodgings, Neddy perceived the door of Joan Flaherty's abode still open, and ventured in. The girl stood up to

meet him. "May a blessing be upon your road, good honest boy," she said, "for the pity you have to me : no crature ever had pity for me afore."

"What is your name, poor little girl?"

" Mary Cooney." " And you're not the daughter of that rogue

and rascal?" " Sure he says himself that I'm not, an' sure if I was, he wouldn't be so hard on me entire-

"And why don't you run away from him, and never go next or near him again?"

"Och | och ! where in the world could I go "I'll give you half of my breakfast, and half

of my dinner; and when I'm a big man, and have money, as my father used to have, Ill give you half of that, too." This very plausible and very practicable

plan, seemed to open, for a moment, to the mind's vision of the poor listener, a new and dazzling vista of hope and happiness. Her beautiful eyes glowed with momentary delight, and looked intently forward, as if she, even materially, enjoyed the fairy prospect. But I The greatest dignity, because it is the truest,

ever:-"I'll make the gallows'-bird stop b at suddenly all changed in that young face, and she moaned out :-

"Och, my good and my tender-hearted boy; but I couldn't hide anywhere from Darby Cooney-och, he knows where everybody is; and he'd find me out if the earth covered me; and if I thry'd to hide from him, it's then he'd murther me!"

"I wouldn't let him murder you, and Father Connell wouldn't let him murder you."

"An' och," she went on, suddenly clasping her hands and starting aside from her young champion—" if he kem back upon me now, an' found the childher not washed and put to bed, and the babby's cap not washed, an' myself not washed-och, och, it would be a sore night to me !--an' you here, would be the worst ov all ! Good-bye to you, tendher-hearted boy." She sprang back to him, threw her arms round his neck, and kissed him. "Don't stay here any longer-den't, den't come with me over the threshold—an' may the blessing o' the motherless an' the fatherless be in your road!" she ran into the hovel and shut the door. Neddy Fennell turned into his own resting-place, full of plans for the emancipation and future happiness of his new acquaintance.

The next morning Father Connell came, according to his promise, to converse with Darby Cooney. But neither Darby Cooney, nor any of his motherless charges were anywhere to be found; nor could the most minute inquiries supply the slightest information regarding the hour at which they had abandoned their lodgings, or the route they had afterwards pursued.

(To be Continued.)

Neitten for the TRUE WITNESS.] SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TIERNA-N'OGE."

IRISH POETS-MOORE.

Ireland is a land of song. From immemorial time her bardie fame has been world-wide. In modern times, despite her woes and tribulations, she still maintained a worthy position, and of all those whose fingers have swept a recent harp one arises in proud pre-eminence, not indeed as a truly national poet, touching the chords of a nation's heart, and in the gust of poetic fancy sweeping away the dross of earth, of time-servng, of pusillinamity, and ascending to the position of the poet of a people, whose limbs were bowed with chains, and yet strode on ever and always towards the goal of emancipation; but as the sweetest of lyrists, from whose lips, in beautiful cadences flowed the most charming of sentences. Moore occasionally sung as if he were not the lord-following creature which undoubtedly he was; at times he sung as if he had not forgotten the days, when through the groves of Old Trinity he walked and listed to the magic of the eloquence of Emmet; now and again it would seem as if he remembered that he was a "mere Irishman;" but the reader of Irish poetry often turns from the satiety of Moore's similes in his half-told nationalism, to feed upon and be strengthened by the plain but wholesome food of Davis or of Duffy. Moore, with all his genius, fails to touch the inner chord of the Irish heart. He wrote so as to avoid the offending of the great man-a foreigner generally-to whom he in- braces Irishmen of all creeds; it fosters union, tended to dedicate his production. He was as was displayed at the Dundalk meeting, when Irish born, but he was not of the Irish; he the Catholic priest and the Protestant minister was a Catholic by profession, and yet the talent shook hands; and it will ultimately lead the which God had given to him rarely offered nation to the achievement of its long-lost lifeelty to its liege Lord. We have been fre- berty. For seventy dreary years we have seen many persons who, fond of comparisons, compare Moore and Burns. As an artist, Burns Moore is seldom an Irishman; Burns is always a Scotchman. Burns could not write Lalla Rookh, and Moore would not sing of his trampled land as he could. In thus hastily showing our likes and dislikes of Thomas Moore, we are far from intending to do an insweetest poets in the English language. We would wish that he had been more Irish, but we freely give homage to his genius; and though few, if any, could write with such variety, grace, ease and gayety, anent love and wine, we would be better pleased if the fragrance of his powers lingered more often and longer around the vase of religion and country. In truth "Mr. Moore has composed exclusively for the pianos of pretty women." Some exceptions there are, but they merely prove the rule. One of Moore's best efforts is "Remember the Glories of Brian the Brave." There is the ring of true metal in the second verse :-

Mononia! when nature embellished the tint Of thy fields and thy mountains so fair, Did she ever intend that a tyrant should print,

The footsteps of slavery there! No! Freedom, whose smiles we shall never resign, Go tell our invaders the Danes, That 'tis sweeter to bleed for an age at the shrine

Than to sleep but one moment in chains." And in "Erin, oh, Erin" he gives another evidence of the national fire burning within his breast, enough perhaps to cause his countrymen to accede to his request in the follow-

Oh, blame not the Bard if he fly to the bowers Where pleasure lies carelessly smiling at fame He was born for much more, and in happier hours His soul might have burned with a holier flame. The string that now languishes loose o'er the lyre Might have bent a proud bow to the warrior's dart, And the lip which now breathes but the song of de-

Might have poured the full tide of a patriot's heart.

But, alas! for his country !--her pride is gone by, And that spirit is broken which never could bend; O'er the ruin her children in secret must sigh, For 'tis treason to love her and death to defend. Unprized are her sons till they've learn to betray; Undistinguished they live if they shame not their

And the torch that would light them to dignity's Must be caught from the pile where their country

expires."

one's own, and while it is hard to hesitate a moment when the "poet of all circles" asks a fivor, still we believe that the memory of Moore would to-day be held in greater respect, if he had had lived comparatively "undistinguished" rather than bear the faintest appearance of catching his torch from his expiring country. As a lyrist Moore is unapproachable. "Believe me if all those endearing young charms" is one of the most engaging melodies of which we have knowledge; and there is a knightliness of thought in "Go where glory waits thee." The clinging dame of medieval times proud of the prowess and yet anxious for the fidelity of her knight, is shown :-

> "Go where glory waits thee, But while fame clates thee, Oh! still remember me. When the praise thou meetest To thine car is sweetest, Oh! then remember me. Other arms may press thee, Dearer friends caress thee, All the joys that bless thee, Sweeter far may be; But when friends are nearest, And when joys are dearest, Oh! then remember me !"

Of the few sacred songs which were written by Moore, "This world is all a fleeting show" s most commendable because it emanated from him whose lyre was turned to the applause of the fleeting show." Although Mr. Moore did not devote himself to what would in our opinion be most praiseworthy, still he has left behind fragments of poetic philosophy which it were well his countrymen should learn and profit by. True, true it is that,-

"Erin thy silent tear shall never cease, Erin thy languid smile ne'er shall increase Till like the rainbow's light Thy various tints unite; And form in heaven's sight, One arch of peace!"

Until all factionism is driven away there can be but little hope, and Erin, until Ribbonman and Orangeman and every man but Irishman is crushed in Ireland, we believe with Moore,

The stranger shall hear thy lament on his plains, The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep, Till thy masters themselves as they givet thy chains Shall pause at the song of their captive and weep.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE SPIRIT ABROAD.—There is a national spirit abroad in Ireland which, if wisely used, s sure to conduct the nation to freedom .-What we mean by freedom, is the right of the country to govern itself, enact its own laws, and dispose of its own revenue. The whole population appear to be imbued with this spirit. They have exhibited it in Dundalk at the recent meeting; they have displayed it in Cork the other day, they have shown it in Dublin, in Meath, at the election of John Martin; in Westmeath, at the election of Mr. Smyth; and it has been exhibited by all the corporations and boards of town commissioners which have pronounced for Home Rule. The spirit to which we alludo is a national spirit. It emquently amused at the blunder committed by the stranger making our laws and striving to govern us; but a glance at the census returns, and a look at the condition of our commerce and the state of our cities and towns, will at once show the prostrate position to which the stranger's rule has reduced us. Some people affect to believe that the end and aim of this spirit is rebellion and separation from England, but such an idea is groundless. The United States rebelled against her, and succeeded by the aid of France in shaking off her power. winning native rule. But although there may be a small party amongst us who are anxious native parliament will enable them to be the sole law-makers for their native country, and duty then of every Irishman to perform his part in the great movement now spreading over the land. He should sustain it by his contributions, uphold it by cogent argument, and serve it in every proper manner. In the election of poor law guardians and members of corporate and municipal bodies, care should be taken to have none elected but supporters of more than usual attention at present. We see what has been done in Meath and Westmeath, and how the electors returned men devoted and they are in earnest in their country's cause. The great business to be discharged just now, is to enroll members and associates, and forward their names and subscriptions to the Home Rule Association. Every town, every village, and with a neighboring State. On the coast of Donegal every parish should have its Committee for this there is a little islet inhabited by a few score fisherpurpose. The humblest man can serve the good cause. He can advocate conciliation amongst men of different creeds. He can urge the Tory Islanders positively refused to pay one his neighbours to join the Association. He can collect their subscriptions, and hand them to the Committee of his native town or parish. We give this advice, because we are confident that it requires the aid of every man in the land, to achieve the victory which the nation so the authority of Puffendorf and Vattel would scarceardently desires. We tell the people that in ly confirm, that Tory Island was a kingdom per ic, vain do we strive to better our condition without a native government. No nation go-

upon earth, is the dignity of fame amongst Rule we shall see Ireland even more prostrate grand jury did not acquiesce in the Tory Island dethan she is to-day. Our landlords are generally absentees; secure native rule, and they will come home and work for Ireland. Our money is carried away at the rate of £20,000,000 a year; obtain a native legislature, and this terrible drain will have an end. Our people are leaving at the rate of 100,000 a year; secure Home Rule, and the exodus is ended. We call then upon every man, rich and poor, old and young, to give all the assistance in their power to the national movement, and they will be amply rewarded, by seeing, at no distant day, the strides of their native land to greatness and prosperity.—Dundalk Democrat.

> STATE OF IRELAND.—It is asserted, says the Globe, that matters are by no means in a satisfactory state in some of the southern districts in Ireland. The spirit of Fenianism exhibits far greater vitality than it has been given credit for, and those who think, or affect to think, that it has been stifled, or even reduced to the condition of smouldering, may find themselves grieviously mistaken.

The report has reached the Army and Navy Gazette that one gallant regiment has threatened to sack the town of Kinsale. With a view of securing the observance of law and order, a troop of cavalry has been ordered from Bandon.

The Times believes that the reception of the French deputation in Ireland will be utterly void of practical consequences, as have been all the false comforts and treacherous encouragements France has offered to Ireland for more than 200 years.

The letter of Mr. John Martin, M.P., on Orange processions, has drawn out a letter on the same subject from the Rev. Professor Galbraith, T.C.D., to whose opinions, Mr. Martin, in his letter referred with approval. Professor Galbraith says he quite approves of Mr. Martin's view that the best policy for Catholics to pursue with regard to these processions is to let them alone. He advises the Catholics of Ireland to "take warning from Johnstone of Ballykilbeg, and not ask for repressive acts. They are double-edged weapons, cutting both ways, and destructive of the liberties of all. The history of their country ought to teach them that the policy of division was the guiding star of Pitt and Castlereagh. Let it be their honor and glory to break down this infamous policy by doing what magnanimous men only can do-overlook offence when offered."

ENGLISH AND IRISH EMIGRATION.—Recent statistics exhibit a very remarkable fact with reference to the emigration from England and Ireland. For many years statistics have shown the unexpected result of an increasing emigration from England side by side with a decreasing emigration from Ireland. Last year, for the first time in the annals of British emigration, the actual number of persons who left the English shores exceeded the Irish emigrants, the exact number being-England, 68,935; Ireland, 67,897. The fact is that low wages, commercial depression, the monopoly of land in the hands of a few, and the general dissatisfaction of the people with their political institutions, are daily driving a larger proportion of Englishmen away from their native land .-Dublin Freeman.

A FATAL ACCIDENT,—On a late occasion while a small farmer named Terence Farrelly, of Castlekieran, was engaged in removing a Doughty of Moate, near Kells, his horse sulked, when the shaft attached to the machine struck him in the throat. Farrelly died in about fifteen minutes after the accident. He leaves a wife and large young family. The body awaits a coroner's inquest. In connection with which it may be mentioned, that no successor has as yet been appointed to the late Mr. Martin, coroner, who died about four months ago.

FUNERAL OF A FRANCO-IRISH SOLDIER .- On Wednesday, August 30, Private Timothy Conroy, Irish Brigade in the French service, arrived in Dublin from France, and on Saturday he died, as was his wish, in his native land, notwithstanding that Canada rebelled against her, and succeeded in tender, loving friends surrounded his bed of illness in the country for which he fought and gave up his life. Private Conroy, who was a native of Rosenallis, Queen's County, was about twenty-one years of age for total separation, the great bulk of the Irish | when he volunteered to serve with the Franco-Irish people will be satisfied with native government, Ambulance which proceeded to France in October, and a real union with England. Home Rule 1870. When the number of that body was reduced, will content them, as they are convinced that a and the alternative given to many of the men to return to Ireland, Conroy determined to serve France in a military capacity, and took service in the Irish Brigade which was then being organized at Caen by that it will extricate them from the blun- Captain Kirwan. This gallant little corps was soon ders of English government, which has attached to the army under Bourbaki, and French been so disastrous to Ireland. It is the authorities ungrudgingly bear testimony to the hereditary gallantry the Irish soldiers of France displayed in every one of the combats in which they took part. Amongst the Irish soldiers no one displayed better military qualities than Private Conroy. He was brave, modest, and obedient, and in the attempt to raise the siege of Belfort and at the battle of Montbeliard displayed courage of a high order. The fatigues undergone by the army during the terrible combats and marches of the French forces in March broke down a constitution originally not strong, and Home Rule. Members of parliament claim Private Conroy had to be conveyed to the Ambulance hospitals at Besancon, where he remained for some time, and was then removed to the Civil Hospital of Bourg, which is under the care of the Sisters of Jesus, an order which is devoted to the care of the pledged to the cause of home government. Let | sick. The desire to revisit Ireland was so strong it be the study of the Irish people to follow that notwithstanding the fact that death was rapidly these examples, and show by their labours that approaching Conroy set out for his native country. which he reached on Wednesday, and in which he died on Saturday, at the residence of a brother-in-law, who lives in Paradise-row.

Home Rule for Tery Island! - Ireland is just now engaged in a serious internationational quarrel men, and called Tory Island. It will be in the recollection of our readers that some time ago it was communicated to the Grand Jury of Donegal that penny of the county cess. Their objection was based on the very reasonable ground that, as they had no roads, no police, and had never benefited a furthing by the county expenditure, it was hard to expect them to countribute to the county purse; but that it had elected a king, that it paid no allegiance to the British throne, and that Tory Islanders "never,

claration of independence, and during the good weather at the beginning of this month, one John O'Donnell, armed with an important document bearing the autograph of the County Treasurer, em-ployed a boat and proceeded out to this island kingdom, which is ten miles from the mainland. The wind being favorable, and the bay calm, this envoy and retainers made a good passage, and landed in the "King's Port," under the shades of the Round Tower, which is still in good preservation. He made his way to the Imperial Hotel, where he and followers refreshed themselves, and then, with all the importance due to the representative of the Donegal Grand Jury, presented his credentials to "Patrick 1st, the King," this being the tittle of the island's fisher sovereign. The King, who is a constitutional ruler, immediately summoned a " Cabinet Council," and after mature deliberation they gave this important messenger "from Ireland" half an hour to leave their dominious in peace. The messenger unfortunately resented, and the result was that the women of this island kingdom resorted to physical force, and put affoat the Irish messenger without much ceremony, stating at the same time that they would not contribute taxes for the support of any "other nation." On the messenger's return he consulted the Falcarragh Petty Sessions Clerk and some of the neighboring magistrates, who, we understand, addressed a sharp note to the "Prime Minister" of Tory touching the indignities their envoy received. We fully concur with our Northern contemporaries in hoping these nations who have hitherto been at peace, will not now come to any serious misunderstanding for a few paltry pounds.-Dublin Freeman. On the re-assembling of Parliament, Mr. Maguire

s pledged to bring before the House of Commons a motion to the effect that the House do resolve to take into consideration the expediency of instituting such a federal arrangement between the different portions of the United Kingdom as would enable Ireland, through an Irish Parliament, to legislate upon all matters of a purely Irish nature, while reserving to the Imperial Parliament complete control over all questions of an Imperial character. So long as the two great Irish questions of the press on the late police outrage in Phonix Park is a proof that, nowa-days, so long as Irishmen have right and justice on their side, so long will there be honest English voices to cheer them on to success in their endeavours to right their native land-despite the stereotyped charge of dishonesty and corruption which would sweep the whole English press into the depths of one great infamy. It is no small victory to have gained a fair hearing. We can realise its importance by considering that it would be in the power of England still to follow precedent in the ill-starred connection, and make the old, brutal and selfish reply, that conquered Ireland must submit to the conqueror's " rights." We are evidently progressing towards civilisation. It has been discovered that bayonet-thrust will not settle a claim, though it may dispose of a claimant; and that the chances of war might transfer the bayonet into the hands of the claimant's irreconcilable son. But then, on the other side, the dignity of the British lion has been respected. There has been no bluster, no insanc-because hopeless—threats to physical force. The case has been well brought before the public, and the motion which Mr. Magnire will introduce, and which other hon, members are pledged to support, will fairly place the question of Home Rule at the bar of that educated public opinion which has given Ireland more remedial legislation in a few short years, and done more to establish internal peace, than was effected by seven centuries of augry contention, marked throughout by brutal attempts to achieve the impossible—to uproot an ineradicable nationality. The people of England—the masses are not responsible for the atrocities of the past. The extension of the franchise, which has secured them direct parliamentary representation, has made it impossible to govern Ireland by brute-force. As the Irish contingent, added to the Imperial Parliament by the Act of Union, destroyed the good old compact between Whig and Tory who agreed to disagree, so there is now another party admitted to the council of the empire that fully appreciates the "flesh and blood" theory propounded by Mr Gladstone steam thrashing machine belonging to Mr. in his Lancashire addresses. The hopes of Ireland are built on the honesty of this reformed Parliament, which is now fairly representative of a fair-dealing and generous people. We cannot doubt that the energy and intellect enlisted in the effort to make Ireland, so rich in natural resources, other than the fruitful mother of hewers of wood and drawers of water, will eventually secure to her the blessings of Home Government. The first step has been gained on the road to success in the conviction brought home to all sensible people, that federation does not mean separation, but the consolidation of the empire by something more reliable than parchment agreements. Mr. Maguire follows the policy of Daniel O'Connell, the greatest of Ireland's sons. He may be taken as typical of a party who will be found in the right place at the right time.—Cotholic Opinion.

ORDINATIONS BY HIS GRACE THE LORD PRIMATE. -- On the feast of St. Bartholomew, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M.Gettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, held an Ordination at the Chapel of the Marist Fathers, Dundalk, at which the following gentlemen, members of the Society of Mary, received orders. Rev. John Duignan was raised to the priesthood. Rev. J. Brady, Thomas Magnire, and Michael M'Caughey received the order of deaconship; Messrs. P. Grue, J. M'Namara, P. Kerrigan, and Wm. Maloney were advanced to sub-deaconship; Messrs. Francis Tuite and Felix J. Walters were promoted to miner orders.

FINDING OF AN ANCIENT BELL IN THE RIVER SHANNON, IRELAND .- A large and beautiful wrought metal bell was found in a branch of the Shannon, near Limerick, on Friday the 25th August. It weighs 11 'owt, and bears the date of 1181—it is supposed that this bell belonged to S. Mary's Cathedral and that it was thrown into the River during the memorable siege of 1691.

At Crookhaven, on a promontory, overlooking the hurbour of Queenstown, there is being erected a magnificent Gothic church, from the designs of Mr. Pugin, the total cost of which will be not less than £6,000, towards which sum the greatest portion has been collected by the parish priest, Canon M'Swiney.

Dublin, Sept 19 .- John Daly, Esq., the Mayor of Cork, has been presented with the Cross of the French Legion of Honor, in recognition of the humanity shown by the municipality and people of that city in sending succor to the French wounded during the recent war.

The steamship which has been lately placed on the station between Donaghadee and Portpatrick was run down in mid-channel in a thick fog by to Royal mail steamer Prussian bound from Quebec to liverpool. She sank in five minutes in twenty fathoms of water, but hung to the Prussian long enough to allow the passengers and crew to escape. No lives were lost,

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Though for the last twenty years the potato fields did not present & more disheartening appearance at this period of the season than they do at present, still the tubers so far are comparatively sound. No doubt, owing to the prevalence of rainy weather during the growing senson, they as yet prove to be very soft and destitute in general of that flavour to be met with in a healthy crop, produced under the influence of favourable weather. There is a prospect of improvement at present; the atmosphere has cleared up, the air is without a native government. No nation government, without a native government. No nation government of another country has everage achieved prosperity. Unless we win Home serious international dispute. It appears that the law done for some time past. Should a fortnight or three weeks of dry, sunny weather supervene, I am not without hopes that the potato crop, if not abundant, will at least, prove to be an average one, as the elements and conditions of further growth and a more satisfactory development are still present in the general crop. With respect to the hay and in the general crop. With respect to the hay and consecutive characteristics was outre cough; but the class of address was even more obcereal crops, I am not able to speak so hopefully. Hay has been only partially got in, and though what awaits the bringing home, may prove to be in fair keeping condition, it is too manifest that the repeated drenchings it has sustained have most materially night as he's not had for some time."—South London deteriorated its quality, whilst a large proportion has been further deprived of its nutritive properties by having been left for a long time uncut, in expectation of the weather mending, so as to admit of its being more easily saved. There has been a great falling off in the breadth of wheat sown these latter years in this part of the country, owing, I believe, to its not being productive on the one hand, and the to bring it into greather favour. Oats and barley are fully an average crop, and turnips, which escaped the predatory incursions of the fly in the early dry senson, will be most abundant.—Cor. Dublin Freeman.

Marylebone, has been paying us a visit, sent by the London authorities to report as to our sanitary conothers of Dr. Baker's statements were not calculated to reassure the quiblic mind. A gentleman of his facts and statistics. Dr. Mapother says: "The number and the deaths by fever registered were 307 (not, 1170), as above inferred. The cases of fever or contagious diseases treated in workhouse hospitals, or fever hospitals, in all Ireland last year was 13,513, yet this English statistician credits Dublin with that amount. Typhus is rare in Dublin. and typhoid less frequent than in many English With regard to the disinfecting apparatus, Dr. Mapather says, "It is in good order, was used last week, and over 300 articles were disinfected in it during the past month." And further pertinently remarks: "The true test of a district's pollution with sewage, corporate neglect, and prononess to cholera, is the mortality by dirrrhoa. That disease caused 16 deaths, of which 10 were of infants, out of our population of 245,722 during the past four weeks. During the same period it carried off the plague-rate number of 39 out of the 23,892 inhabitants of Christchurch district, Marylebone, London. Yet its medical officer, this young English self-constituted authority. Mr. Baker, is on vacation lecturing the corporate and medical authorities, and alarming the people of a district which, according to the above test, is 13 times more healthy than his own." As it is probably the intention of the Privy Council to utilize the information collected by Dr Baker it might be desirable to get his facts revised .- Dublin Cor. of London Tablet.

Dublin Aug. 31.—The magistrates of Londonderry have declined to pronounce any opinion on the legaliv of the Government proclamation prohibiting the celebration of the 12th of August by the Apprentice Boys. At the last Petty Sesssons a case was brought issue was pratically the legality or illegality of the proclamation. It appeared that Hazlett was one of the processionists on the 12th, and that he and others, including Mr. Johnston, M. P., and Mr. John Bea, were going up Bishop-street to church when he Talbot, R.M., after Mr. Green, R.M., had previously allowed the Apprentice Boys to leave the neighbourhood of the Corporation Hall in processional order. After hearing the evidence of the consiable toe magistrates said they were of opinion that a trivial assault had been committed, but they allowed Mr. Rea to go into a rebutting case. The defendant's witnesses, however, could only swear that they had not seen the assault committed, and therefore they did not shake the case made for the prosecution. Mr. Rea, who appeared for Hazlett, contended strongly, however, that Hazlett had been illegally assauted in the first instance, as the proclamation prohibiting the procession was not legal, and that, as he used no more force than was necessary to protect himself, the magistrates should dismiss the case. The prosecuting attorney pressed for a conviction, even if the find should not be more than half-a-crown, but the magistrates now said that they would dismiss the case without prejudice. On the application of the attorney for the prosecution, and with the consent of Mr. Rea, the case was ultimately adjourned for a fortnight. The Daily Express, commenting on the case, says it is glad of this new proof that the magistrates have the courage to do justice between the police and the people. The Express adds: -"It is plain that the proclamation assumed a state of the law which doss not exist. It was, therefore, properly defied. No greater misfortune could betall the country than that there should grow up a practice of altering the law by means of such documents, more especially when, as in this case, the effect would be to encourage the mob to acts of intimidation and violence. The Bogside men of Derry would 'put down' a great many other things beside the Derry celebrations if, by merely threatening to use force, they could make the Government become their agents for doing the work."-Times Cor.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

COURTING IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.-A young gentleman happened to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which was a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, felt desirous of entering into courtship on the spot, but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency suggested the following plan :- He politely handed his neighbour a Bible, open, with a pin stuck in the following verse—Second Epistle of John, verse 7th— And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it with the following— Second chapter of Ruth, 10th verse—"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, Why have I grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take notice of me, seeing I am a stranger." He returned the book, pointing to the twelfth verse of the Third Epistle of John-"Having many things to write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face." From the above interview, the marriage took place the following week.

Sunday evening to enter a small conventicle in the lower part of Lambeth, being attracted by a startling noise which made "night hideous." To see three men with their coats of labouring muscularly by swinging their arms in turns while urging the glory jectionable, One burly fellow, with the appearance of a costermonger, opened his remarks thus:—" Now, my friends, we'll give the Devil such a jacketing to-

Sotialism. - After two-and-twenty years of comparative calm the war between Socialism and Individualism threatens to become again the prominent question of Europe. The disorganisation of France appears to be the Socialist's opportunity, or, at least, to provoke him to the greatest activity. It is natural that it should be se. It, indeed, inprice not being remunerative on the other. The evitably follows the removal of restraints which had limited growth af this year does not, I fear, promise long curbed his prosclytism. Meetings of the Internationale, and Congresses promoted under the Empire, but as soon as the Empire fell the secret emissaries of the society emerged into light and life, and, advancing step by step, made at last a bold THE SANITARY CONDITION OF DUBLIN .- Dr. Benson stroke to secure the political control of the capital, Baker, medical officer of the Christchurch district, and through it of the nation, by the establishment of the Commune. Assi intended to have used the institutions of the Commune so as to advance the dition. In a parting letter he takes occasion to find | ideas he had advocated at Creusot, and, except so far fault with the arrangements of the Health Committee | as he participated in the crimes done in the name of of Dublin. He says the water supply, which we owe the Commune-a point to be decided by the Court altogether to the indefatigable exertions of Sir John at Versailles, on which we give no opinion-he was Gray, is the only satisfactory smitary feature of the city, and complains that "Dublin is specially prepared for the reception of cholera germs," This letter naturally created a great deal of alarm, and the city of the commune lay in the city of the commune lay in the city of the commune lay in the city of the city o the Socialist support the Internationale lent it. Deto reassure the qualic mind. A gentleman of his feated for a time in France, this European associa-official position was not likely to be mistaken when he further stated that, "13,000 of the citizens of far it has helped to reduce to shape the platform of Dublin suffer from fever annually, of whom nine the National Labour Reformers of the United States, per cent. die and "in 25 years the gross toal of to which we drew attention on Saturday, we know fever will equal the entire population, of which one in 13 will die." "There is a disinfecting apparatus, but it has not been used for so long that it is out of have been busy at Glasgow. The latest effort of repair, &c." Dr. Mapother, medical officer of health; the Association seems, however, to be directed toto the City of Dublin, thus disposes of Dr. Baker's | wards Switzerland. A programme has been drawn up to be submitted to an approaching general Confacts and statistics. Dr. Mapother says: "The number of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of the Swiss Republic, which of the Swiss Republic was a superfective for the same and the same into the ranks of the Internationale, and would effect a radical change of the Swiss Confederation, so as to subject its power in the most absolute manner to the direction of the Socialist Democracy .- Times.

Sale of Livings in England. - A correspondent asks us why a patron who owns livings should not be forbidden to sell them just as a Bishop is? Because the law gives him a right to sell them, and to take away that right without compensation would be confiscation. Of course, with compensation, the rule would be fair enough, but what would be the good of it? The patronage would be given to sons and nephews, and the English clergy would become an hereditary caste. Besides, a patron so poor that if allowed he would sell would be almost sure to be a dishonest patron. Of the practical reforms, these which would go into a Bill and be considered by statesmen, the most sweeping one would be the sale of every advowson to the ratepayers of the parish, the price to be paid by a charge on the rates. The Bishop might then be invested with a veto, if he suspected an unclean election. But that plan, which would really popularize the Church, would send the clergy hat in hand to "leading parishioners," more especially to the publicans. We wish, as Bishops are beginning to talk English like other men, that if any Bishop sees a plan for suppressing the sale of livings he would let the public have it. Another correspondent, condemns purchase in the Church as placing all patronage in the hands of the landed gentry. That is the reason, he says, why so many clergymen are Conservatives That is true, before them in which a police-constable prosecuted and is a greatevil, but it is not so great an evil as a young man named Hazlett for on assault, and the limitation of benefices to the very narrowest Calvinists would be. That is what we fear from popular election, and, as we need not tell our correspondent, the practical alternative to patronage is election. We do not defend purchase for its own sake but out of a dread of limiting the Church to was dragged from the ranks of the procession by a one of the sects within it. The ratepayers of Eng-policeman, who was endeavoring to disperse the land as a mass are either careless or Calvinist, and processionists. In the scuille which ensued Hazlett we shrink from entrusting a monopoly of patronage kicked the prosecutor, but it was admitted that the to men of either kind. Liberals in politics we assault was very trivial. The attempt to disperse | should obtain, no doubt, but liberals in theology? the processionists was made under the orders of Mr. Are the clergy of the electing sects liberal ?- Englesh Paper.

. TRAFFIC IN SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS. - One of the phases of Protestant England is its recklessness with regard to human life when weighed against the accumulation of property by its sacrifice. Among the heads of subjects under parliamentary consideration, is "Traffic in South Sea Islanders," and we learn that about two years ago the colony of Queensland, desirous of obtaining more and cheaper labour than itself could supply, established a system under which a large number of South Sea Islanders could be procured; but the results were so terrible that an act was passed in the colony subjecting the traffic to certain restrictions, and protective of the Islanders. That contract, however, turned out a mere nominal one; it has been practically evaded, and the result has been the infliction of much cruelty and suffering upon the unfortunate men who are the victims of this iniquitous traffic. The profits of the trade are immense. The Islanders are semi-harbarians, ignorant of the language of the colonists; and are thus easy victims to the cupidity of their most unscrupulous employers. They are often kidnapped and placed on board the ship in waiting, upon the most frivolous pretences, and in many cases they have enacted the most terrible acts of vengeance. Captain Palmer of one of her Majesty's ships sent to cruise amongst these islands with a view to checking the abuses connected with this traffic, met with a schooner with about 100 of these Islanders on board who were being conveyed to Queensland. He states that it closely resembled one of the old African slave ship that were connected with the horrors of the middle passage. The poor Islanders were in a dreadful condition, crowded together, naked, and without even a mat to sleep upon. Notwithstanding all his exertions, Captain Palmer failed to obtain the condemnation of the vessel. In defence it was maintained that this traffic was intended to civilize and improve the condition of the Islanders, but the reverse is the fact. They learn more harm than good by contact with the whites and often become great rogues or thieves. The Rev. Mr. Sunderland, agent of the London Mission Society, gives a most harrowing account of the way these Islanders are treated in Queensland.

The attention of Government is now called to this important subject; important indeed when Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen can say that the horrors described in some parts of the blue-book are such as are wrote a new commandment unto you, but that a disgrace to humanity and christianity; and he adds that the whole subject must undergo ample investigation and discussion next session.

EVERY DAY EVILS AND THEIR REMEDY .- In a very able article under the above caption, the London Register discuss the steady progress of Infidelity, Atheism, Rationalism. Communism and other prevalent "isms" of the day, and points out the remedy ng follows:

What remedy is there against this disease? This intimately touches us as Catholics. It is useless to deny that we suffer amid all these outside ills. What is worse is that we shall suffer still more, and ing religion is, in most cases, sublime, but it is possible for the best-intentioned men to go one step farther, making it ridiculous. I was tempted last the School Boards foster. Therefore, it behooves through our own fault. The spirit of the day is

Catholics to set their schools on a footing that shall over a pulley—a harmless-looking contrivance, yet be independent of the Government every way, and it never fails to drive the colour from the face of a is able to sent forth a legion of orthodox citizens, loyal both to God and to their country. For so many millions of Catholics in England and Scotland we have but six newspapers, and these may be said barely to exist. Yet if any good is to be done by Catholic literature, the Catholic press must be better supported. If Catholic journalism is to kept up to the mark, Catholic writers must be secured. But if Catholics will not pay such men, it follows that their talent is either bought up by the enemy or else allowed to lie dormant. In each case the cause of the Church suffers and that of the Devil prospers. The remedy for this lies with the clergy. They have but to impress upon their flocks the evils which result from reading little else than Pro-testant and infidel publications, and the positive duty incumbent upon Catholics to cast aside their prejudices in favor of such a school of literature, and much of the desired good will be effected. What is wanted is the better encouragement of our existing journals by increased support, and strict punctuality in payment—no small consideration and, as far as possible, the total discouragement of non-Catholic papers and works, and especially the banishment from every bookshop and house of such journals and works as affect to place a pseudonational above a Catholic spirit. If priests, and parents, and teachers would see to the expulsion from the shops and houses of their flocks of such imprints as those of the school of the Irishman, Flag of Ireland, and the like, which pretend to be both Irish and Catholic, without being either, the first great step would be gained towards establishing a truly Catholic literature. Till that is done, and till Catholics show a true spirit of atoneness in every Catholic movement, we despair of seeing the Church doing one tithe of what she might do. And as the Church is the only power fit to cope with the anti-Christian lawlessness of the day, it is obvious that it is the duty of every Catholic to strengthen Her hands in every way. Not to do this savors of sin.

#### UNITED STATES.

VOLUNTEERS.

(To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.)

I have noticed in many papers an item of "news" to this effect: "In a small-pox hospital in Paris, during the siege, of 48 Sisters of Charity nursing there 11 died of the horrible malady. Volunteers to fill the 11 vacant places being called for, thirtythree of the devoted Sisters "stepped forward," and this is all the apology I have to offer for the lines below, written April 3rd, 1871.

WM. L. KELLY.

St. Paul, Minn.

Not in the shock of the battle, Not by the roll of the drum, Not with the blare of the bugle, Did this call for "volunteers" come: But where loathsome disease held high revel, Where the black flag of death was unfurled, Volunteers brave were sore needed To cope with a scourge of the world,

Not for glory or gain is the struggle, Not the honors or praises of men, But simply to follow the Master, To tread where His feet had been: Pride and the hot blood of passion Oft drive men to do gallaut deeds, But a courage like this, in its coolness, Something greater than human aids needs

The names of the Martyrs I know not-God keepeth the record above-Nor the roster of those who stepped forward In the van of the army of love; But this I will write, gentle Sister, Peerless 'mong women and pure, Your unquestioning faith proves us comrades In the battle of life, I am sure,

Come, name me the list of your heroes Of Battle, State, Science, or Song; From the halls of the world's great Pantheon Gather the numberless throng; And on one scale of God's justice Place them, with their wealth, power, and

fame : Outweighed, when I write on the other The "Sister of Charity's" name.

A Rich Pers.—A Vankeemanufacturer and vendor of quack medicines recently wrote to a friend for a recommendation of his, the manufacturer's "balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call pretty strong: " Dear Sir.—The land composing this farm has hitherto been so poor that a Chinaman could not get a living on it, and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them edgeways; but hearing of your balsam, I put some in the corner of a ten-acre field, surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found the stones had entirely disappeared, and a neat wall encircied the field; the rails were split into firewood and piled symmetrically in the back yard. I put half an ounce in the middle of a huckle-borry swamp; in two days it was cleared off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full blossom through the middle. As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my eldest son out of a mill-pond, drew a load of potatoes four miles to market, drew grease out of flint, and eventually drew a prize of ninety seven dollars in a defunct lottery &c."

AN INJURED HUSBAND .- An outraged husband at Chevenne, Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage and the political and social appurtenances thereto appertaining are recognized denounces the female jury business through the Cheyenne Leader, and in justification offers a pertinent scrap from his domestic history. His wife was summoned and impaneled as a jurior in an important case. When night came, the case not being concluded, the husband applied to the court to have his wife sent home. as there were several small children requiring her attention-the smallest, in fact being in a starving condition, owing to the fact that it had not been habituated to the use of the bottle. But the husband's request was denied. The judge said the jury could not be separated. The husband then requested permission to send the infant to the mother. This was also refused on the ground that the law does not permit a thirteenth person in the juryroom, and there is no statute to show that an infant in arms is not a "person" within the intent and meaning of the law. The desperate husband then attempted to induce the Court to send all the jurors to his house for the night, but the effort was a failure, and the husband was informed that quarters had been provided his wife at the hotel, and that if he wished to speak to her for a moment, he would have to take the place of the cook.

PRISON PUNISHMENTS .- The New York Times lately published a long and scarcely credible account of a visit to Sing Sing Prison by "a reporter who has spent some time in investigating the subject." The writer says :- "Despite official precautions, it has been discovered that two new instruments of torture are in vogue at the prison. When a legislative enactment abolished the use of the shower bath, crucifix, and cat-o'-nine tails in our penal institutions, every humane citizen applauded. It was not thought that instruments of torture equally barbaric would supply their places. That this impression was erroncous will be readily conceded, on learning the operations of that mysterious room so carefully

convict who expects to feel its power. The ends of these ropes are fastened to the thumbs of the convict who is to be punished. Then one pull by Pat Shinness, the convict torturer, and the victim is lifted off his feet. As the man dangles in mid-air, his entire weight depending on his thumbs, his sufferings are really horrible. The most excruciating pains are felt in every part of his body, and every fibre quivers with keenest agony. The tendons of the arms are stretched to their fullest length, and seem like red-hot wires in the man's flesh. Elbow joints and shoulder blades snap as if ready to separate, and the thumbs, swollen and black with compressed blood, often actually split open. At this point the miserable wretch, filled with terror, happily sinks into insensibility. When released he is generally unable to walk by reason of temporary paralysis. One keeper, who was questioned concerning the trapeze, said to the reporter: I've seen men hung up till their thumbs swelled out like a bullfrog's head. The rope cuts right into the flesh as soon as a man is swung clear from the floor. Very often a man will faint while langing. When they get through with a man on the trapeze he very frequently gets chucked into a dark cell. Next day he may get hauled out and hung up again! 'How long are convicts subjected to this torture?' was asked. 'Sometimes for over an hour. But a good many men will faint before that time's up' was the answer. But there is still another favorite method of reducing refractory convicts to submission which is fully as bad as the trapeze. The dark cells are stone dangeons 7ft. long, 34ft. wide, and 6ft. high, with a solid iron door that shuts off all ventilation. In one of these dark cells is a companion piece to the trapeze. It is termed the 'Bed of Roses.' This lax rious couch is a stout wooden flooring which covers the cell bottom. Upon this frame is fastened half spheres of hard wood about the size of a billiard balls cut in halves. These are secured tightly, with the rounded surface turned upward. The prisoner to be punished is forced in upon the bed, after he has been deprived of his coat, shoes, and stockings. A few days in a cell containing this worse than stony bed, and a recking, poisonous atmosphere, reduces the convict to a state of utter physical and mental weakness. In vain he seeks for rest in sleep or for a position of ease, the hard knobs press in to his desh, and fill his body with a thousand pangs; every motion increases his tortures, but his cries for mercy meet with no response. When he leaves his dungeon it is with blinded vision and unsteady gait, with limbs bruised and body lame and sore throughout. Men are often confined in these dark cells for a period of three weeks at a time, occasionally for morths, During that time seeds of disease and death are implanted which yield their harvest specdily. In the year 1821 the effect of solitary confinement was tested thoroughly in Auburn Prison. The cells desires the pleasure of her company this evening were palaces compared with the black holes of Sing Sing. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, the prisoners Maggie Jones' compliance to Miss Minnie Smith, suffered terribly. Out of 80 convicts confined, five died before a year had expired, one became hopelessly insane, another jumped out of his cell and over a gaffery when his keeper's eyes were turned away, and was killed. The Governor finally found it advisable to pardon 26 convicts in order to save their lives. Some of the ordinary cells are very damp and unhealthy, almost as laid as the dark cells. At night the flagging along one of the galleries is as wet as if water had been drawn over the stones with a mop. This gallery is called the graveyard' by the convicts."

The Boston Pilot makes the following announcement: The lands and ruins of the Ursuline covent of Charlestown—the ill-fated Mount B nedict—have passed out of the hands of the Catholies, and soon we may expect to see rich villas or busy works where so long has stood the material reproach of charred walls and piles af fallen masonry.

Know-Nothings -- New York boasts of a new kind of Know-Nothing party. This time, however, it is religious not national Know-nothingism. The Society was formed after the 12th of July riots in 1870, but made little progress until the 12th of July of this year. After the bloody scenes of that day, its membership increased with marvellous rapidity, so that now it has branches in almost every ward in New York city. The one qualification of member-tiny flower, hidden from all eyes, sends forth its dain is unrelenting hostility and unwayering opposition to Catholics. Those who can pledge this, be they heathen or infidel, German, English, Irish or Italian, are made welcome to the Order. What is the next twelfth of July in New York city destined to bring forth?

LADY BLANCHE NOED'S ELOPEMENT. - The recent appointment of Mr. Thomas Murphy as organist to the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh Street, has created an excitement in Roman Catholic circles. The history of this gentleman is highly interesting and romantic. On the 1st of August last year, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy arrived in New York, steerage passengers, in the good ship Plymouth Rock. Long before they arrived it became apparent o the officers of the ship that they were no ordinary deerage passengers. Mr. Murphy's wife attracted unusual attention. She was a petite blonde, of a great refinement, and possessed much personal beauty Her manners were those of an educated lady, and she seemed altogether out of place in the steerage of an emigrant vessel. There was evidently a mystery in the case, and as soon as the couple arrived in New York a Sun reporter was detailed to solve it After some search he succeeded in discovering the following facts :- Mr. Murphy came from England, where for many years he had followed his profession as a musician with great success. His fame reached the ears of the Earl of Gainsborough, who engaged him as his private organist, and took him to live at his residence. It was there that Mr. Murphy was thrown into the company of the Earl's daughter, the Lady Blanche Noel. An attachment sprang up between them, but matrimony seemed out of the question. Her father's consent could never be btained. A happy thought struck them and they determined to clope. One fine morning they were missing. They had fled to a neighboring town, where they were married. When next heard of they were steerage passengers on the "Plymouth Rock," bound to New York. Since he arrived here Mr. Murphy's career has been prosperous; The society of his wife has been courted by many leaders of fashion, and his appointment as organist to the Church of the Holy Innocents has given great satisfaction .- New York Sun.

A Queer Sect.-In Miffin, Juniata, and Snyder counties, Pennsylvania, are large numbers of a singular sect called Omish. These people some what resemble the Dunkers in their religious belief but their customs include many peculiarities charneteristic of themselves alone. They exceed the Quakers in their efforts to attain simplicity of dress. The men fasten their attire with hooks and eyes. and look upon buttons as an abomination in the sight of the godly. The Omish girls wear a blue cotton dress, the waist of which comes just below the armpits, while their heads are covered with closefitting white skull caps, which give their faces a ghastly appearance. They have no poor: they are not only thrifty but charitable, never refusing to entertain a stranger without price. They forswear all things that partake of worldly vanity, practice the rite of baptism by immersion and celebrate the Last Supper in mutton broth.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY .- Rev. Wm. Aikman writing in the Independent, says Romanism has of late been making considerable progress at the South.

probably in other parts of our Southern country, numbers of persons of the very highest respectability and intelligence, and formerly connected as members with the Presbyterian, and probably other churches, are now active and earnest Roman Catholics." He accounts for it as owing to the "devoted or frowning faces of the other denominations during the war, so that now the Southern people turn with "half affection to the one church that never spoke a condemning word nor did an unfriendly act either to slavery or secession.

A New TRICK Upon Travelers. - A gentleman recently traveling from Philadelphia to New York fell into a chance conversation in the smoking car with a stranger having all the outward appearances of respectability. After some quarter of an hour's talk, the stranger politely asked the gentleman if he would take a cigar, at the same time holding out two cigars—one looking like a Regalia, the other smaller, such as is usually called London size.— The gentleman happening to take the larger one, being the nearest to him as presented, the stranger recommended him to take the smaller one, remarking that he thought it was of a better flavor. After smoking about a quarter to a third of the eigar, the gentleman discovered that he was sudlenly becoming very dizzy. A suspicion flashed through his mind that the cigar was not all right. He immediately threw it away; but his giddiness increased so much that it was with the greatest difficulty that he preserved his self-possession. In a few moments a most copious perspiration started from every pore of his body, and the water fairly ran off his person. The stranger meanwhile was apparently sound asleep on the other end of the seat. On his arrival at New York the gentleman with great difficulty go out of the car and took a carriage for his hotel, where he was soon after violently attacked with vomiting, and passed a very sick night. He had been for several years a resident of Cuba, a great smole r, and is fully convinced that the eigar was dengged, and that this is a new dodge to entrap the mawary for the purpose of robbery. He attributed his escape to the fact of his smoking but little of the eight, and to his very robust constitution. Our railroad managers will be obliged to issue a supplement to the "notice" sometimes seen in the cars; "Beware of well-dressed men who ask you to play eacher;" cautioning the public to "Beware of well-dressed men who offer you a cigar."-Buston Transcript.

A Pmon Engagement. - A little travestic of fashionable correspondence puts in an emusing light the absurdity both of writing p t menes and of fashionable precocity. The writers are supposed to be young ladies of eight years or ther abouts—such young ladies as are now dending in children's balls at the watering places, if the correspondents truly report. The first note ran thus: "Miss Minnie Smith's compliments to Miss Maggie Jones, and with regrets that prior enganements preclude the pleasure of acceptance. She is to be whipped at seven, and sent to bed without her supper at eight.

Work.—"Work well done is twice done." Never mix up things; do one thing at a time; begin one thing and finish one thing-make clean work as you go. Have order, system, regularity: a place for everything, and everything in its place. Whatever you do, do it well. A job slighted, because it is apparently unimportant, leads to habitual neglect, so that man degenerate, insensibly, into bad workmen. Training the hands and the eyes to do work well leads individuals to form corre 4 babits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one need hope to rise above his present situation, who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking to pick up a cent because it is not a dollar. A rival of a certain great lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly by saying "You blacked my father's boots once," "Yes," replied the lawyer, un-abashed, "and I did it well." Everything in nature and grace are active, full of life and motion, on the wing. The sun, the moon, the sparkling heavens, the floods, the rippling brooks and flowing founts; the birds warble on every tree in cestacy of joy; the fragrance of full happiness; and the mountain stream dashes along with a sparkle and murmur of pure delight. The object of their creation is accomplished and their life gushes forth in harmonic work. Oh, plant!oh, stream! worthy of admiration to the wretched idler! Idleness is the bane, the moth, the gangrene, the curse of life.

" Dream not, but work! Be bold, be brave! Let not a coward spirit grave, Escape from testes allotted! Thankful for toil and danger be; Duty's high call will make thee flee The vicious—the besetted,"

ARMY ANECDOTES .- In an interesting little book published more than a hundred years ago, and enitled " Cautions and Advice to Officers of the Army," by an old Officer, we find some striking illustrations of the brutality with which private soldiers were often reated by their officers, and of the manner in which the men revenged themselves. At the siege of Lille, for example, the springing of a mine caused the grenadiers of the Fifteenth Foot to retreat; a lieutenant, who had always ill-used his men, fell wounded and though he implored them to help him off, they paid no heed to him; at length in his agony, he convulsively seized a pair of shoes tied to a man's selt. The soldier coolly took out a knife and cut the string, saying, "There, there is a new pair of shoes

for you to carry to the other world." Before the battle of Blenheim a certain major implored the men's forgiveness, promising a reformation in his treatment of them. Said one, scornfully, "March on, sir; the enemy is before us, and we have now something else to do than think of you."-When the French surrendered, and had discharged their pieces in the air, the major took off his hat to huzza, when a musket-ball-fired from his own ranks either by design or accident—hit him in the forehead and killed him. On another occasion, while a regiment was being exercised in firing, the major suddenly fell, crying that he was wounded. A man who had been severely beaten by this officer, before leaving the barracks, immediately quitted the ranks, to show that his gun had missed fire. The wound proved to be made by the top of a ram-rod. But had it been made by a ball, and had the poor fellow's piece not missed fire, everybody would have

condemned him. An old general thus addressed a young officer, whom he saw thrushing an old soldier, the day after he had joined the regiment: "That is well done, sir: beat the dog, thrash him, for you know he dares not strike again."

After such anecdotes, it is pleasant to read of the privates who clubbed together to buy their favorite major a colonelcy, and of an officer, much beloved of his men, to whom, during a retreat, a young recruit said: "The Spaniards are firing very thick, but they shall not hurt you if I can prevent it, for I will march right behind you and receive the shot." This poor, honest creature, who did not even know the officer, but had heard an excellent character of him from his comrades, died soon after of an epide-

At a wedding the other day, one of the guest who is often a little absent, observed gravely, "I have remarked that there have been more women.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPT. 29, 1871.

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

остовек-1871.

**БЕРТЕМВЕ**В—1871.

Friday, 29-St. Michael, Arch. Saturday, 30-St. Jerome, C. D.

Sunday, 1-Eighteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 2—Guardian Angels. Tuesday, 3—Of the Feria.

Wednesday, 4—St. Francis, C. Thursday, 5—Of the Blessed Sacrament. NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.-MR. JOHN GILLIES, of this office, has left on a collecting tour through the Lower Provinces. He will visit Woodstock, Fredericton and St. Johns,

cordial support.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

P. E. Island, and Halifax. We hope that our

people will accord to MR. GILLIES a hearty and

The constant allusions to the doings of the "International" amongst the items of news transmitted to us by cable are symptoms of the prevalence of an uneasy feeling in Europe; and of a consciousness that very soon every Euroto meet and do battle as best it may, with the combined, and highly organized forces of Socialism. They are terribly in earnest, these apostles and disciples of the new faith, and are not to be put down by sneers at their wild theories. They rely not on argument, for success, but as the devices on the banners of one overthrow of any particular throne, but at the destruction, root and branch, of the existing social system. Very terrible will be the fight when the day, apparently inevitable, of battle

The political news, proper, is very meagre this week. The French Government seems to have finished with the trials of its Communists, and must now try if it be possible to make a Constitution for France. Poor old M. Thiers, in whom no one can have confidence, but whom a majority of Frenchmen are willing to use as stricken in years, and in case of his death in the present state of affairs, civil war would, we fear, be inevitable.

The English papers still continue to give but ism is indicated as the cause of the trouble, but so uncertain are the accounts that reach us, that we can only hope that she is not seriously indisposed. In Ireland the angry feelings elicited by the, to all appearance, unjustifiable violence of the police at the Phoenix inculcate, and the evil example that they give. Park, have by no means been allayed. It is a One such a man, calling himself a minister of hopeful sign, however, that both in Ireland and | God, is in himself more potent to bring Chrisin England men of all shades of politics are calmly discussing the expediency of granting the wish of the Irish heart, in the form of Home Rule. In the present age of great political changes, we should by no means be surprised to see a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne recommending to the attention of Parliament such a modification of the terms of upon his criminal intercourse with another the existing Legislative Union as should restore in substance to Ireland, the right of self-govern- | the true exponents of His teachings, men will ment in all matters of purely domestic concern. argue, then indeed Christianity is a religion Such a measure might—we will not be too which we will not defile ourselves with. sanguine and say would, but-might effect a Shall we give a specimen of this same Rev.

sixth page that the Piedmontese have asserted | so, so incredibly blasphemous are the words at- | 11th, from Watertown, informs us that the | the faithful. The primary necessity of Catholics their rights over Rome by condemning to exile tributed to him. all Jesuits, and these whom it calls, or suspects

scarce needed this to open our eyes as to the despotic character of, and the contempt for justice inherent in, the usurping Government.

Our neighbors in the United States are still greatly exercised about the so-called Corporation frauds in the City of New York, and malpractices of a clique called the "ring." We see only one side of the question in Canada, and are not therefore in a position to hazard any opinion on its merits, or the guilt or innocence of the accused. We give below the telegrams from New York on this important matter, as they appear in our city contemporaries:

NEW YORK, Sept 22,-For about two years work on the Court House, it appears that Ingersoll & Co received \$2,764,747,64 but the vouchers are gone. Vouchers for '68 and '69, of Keyser & Co., are also gone; but according to official statments now put forward by the controller, these vouchers represent a total sum of \$1,142,729 56, for about three years's work, and so on through the list. Missing vouchers, representing payments on the city account, amount to \$1,057,862. The Ring has already confessed to an expenditure on the county account of nearly seven millions, vouchers for the greater part of which, are said to be among those lately stolen. Here then is an expenditure of almost 16 million dollars in two years of the Ring rule, of which re-cords are not to be had. It will be remembered that Feter B. Sweeney and, Hugh Smith purchased the block between 33rd and 34th street, in Broadway, for over \$750,000, and that they immediately leased the hall in the building to the Board of Supervisors for an armory, at a rent of thirty thousand dollars year, when in reality the room was not worth three thousand dollars. Also, that Sweeney and Smith, ante-dated the lease 18 months, and received fortyfive thousand dollars for the use and occupation of hall which they did not own, and which during the 18 months was not used or occupied by the city. Within the last few days both Sweeney and Smith have conveyed the whole property to Bernard Smith and Bernard Smith has conveyed that to another Smith, or Smyth, and so to a long list of Smiths. Several large bundles of partially destroyed vouchers have been dug out of the ashes on the flooring in the county Court house, and taken in charge by the Committee of Seventy, It is said that the Committee of Seventy, and Warren, the expert, who is assisting the Committee of citizens to examine the Controllers accounts, have secured sufficient documentary evidence to warrant the arrest and conviction of Mayor Hall. The assertions that Haggerty went to Saratoga after the robbery of the vouchers in the company of the Police Commissioner, as shown by the affidavits, indicates that the robbery was committed with the knowledge of the Police officials, and that they had made and are making every effort to shield the robbery.

The name of the Rev. II.s Ward Beeche no doubt still stinks in the memory of many of our readers, in connection with the mingling together of sacred and obscene rites, in the case of an adulteress and her partner in guilt, that occurred some short time ago in the City of pean Government, or rather Society, will have New York. Having received his death-wound from the hands of an outraged husband, the victim of his unbridled lusts, and of lawless vengeance, whilst lying on his death-bed, invoked the services of God's minister !- may we be pardoned for introducing the name of God in connection with this story of blood and lust -to bless his relations with the frail woman, Of their processions that lately marched through his companion in uncleanness. The Reverend New Yorks howed, are prepared to appeal to brute H. Ward Beecher thereupon attended, and he force, and hard blows; and that they can strike it was who performed the blasphemous services hard too, recent events at Paris have given sad as | expected of him, to the horror and disgust, not surance to the world. The revolution now only of all Christians, but of all in whose apparently impending over. Europe is neither | bosoms existed any fragment of respect for political nor dynastic, but communistic. It natural morality and chastity. This same man aims not at the extension of the suffrage, or it is who but the other day, as reported in the Montreal Witness of the 21st September, delivered an address in the Zion Church of this City, before the Congregational Theological College. A pretty exponent of Christian Theology such a man must be, to be sure!

Mr. Beecher's chief point was, that the difficulties with which the minister had now to contend, were greater than any that at any previous period may have opposed themselves to the spread of Christianity. The difficulty of to-day did not spring from persecution, from poverty, or opposition of any kind, but from a stop-gap to keep Gambetta out, is well infidelity. "The great difficulty now is infidelity; which dissolves the vitals out of histhe minister's-preaching so that it becomes powerless." This was the distinguishing feature of the present day, and this it was that poor reports of the Queen's health. Rheumat- rendered vain all the ministrations of the Protestant pulpit.

To whom, to what is this infidelity to be attributed? To men, like the Rev. H. Ward Beecher, we make answer; to the doctrines which they preach, to the principles which they tianity into disrepute than a whole army of Voltaires and Tom Paines. The scoffer, the infidel can adduce no stronger argument against Christianity, than the spectacle of a minister of Christ, or rather of one popularly held to be a minister of Christ, standing by the bedside of a dying sinner, and invoking God's blessing man's wife. If these be Christ's ministers-

hearty reconciliation betwixt the two countries. H. Ward Beecher's teaching as reported in the It will be seen from the foreign news on our Montreal Witness? Almost do we fear to do

of being, republican agents. In the case of the Protestant version of the Scriptures it is writ- here—not one \* \* \* some of our hotels the Church must organize. When we speak of Jesuits, this expulsion will, we suppose, be fol- ten, that she "is blessed among women;" that even refused him admission; so on the whole organization we mean that Catholics should no less a personage than Roger Ascham—Eliza-

whom "the Holy Ghost" came down, and whom "the power of the Highest" overshadowed; to whom the Incarnate God whilst on earth "was subject"—and it is of this glorious creature, blessed and glorified above all others, that this man H. Ward Beecher has the supreme audacity to speak in the following terms: "My mother was an Episcopalian, and I think she stands fully as high in heaven as the Virgin Mary

-Witness, Sept. 21st. We will make no comments on the above but would rather crave the pardon of our readers for polluting our columns with such blasphemy; but we may be permitted to ask, if it be wonderful that men who are taught to believe that the mother of H. Ward Beecher was as highly favored by God as was Mary, and oc- law will give redress. cupies therefore fully as high a place in heaven as does the last named—can not be brought to entertain very exalted notions of the person of parties resorting thereunto. Stones, brickbats, whom Mary was the mother.

We repeat it in conclusion. It is to such men as this Rev. H. Ward Beecher and to their teachings, doubly dangerous because the teachings of those who style themselves the accredited ministers of Christ, far more than to tegrity is; and the fact of a sober, chaste and the open hostility of professed anti-Christian honest life cannot be got over. These then writers, that the extent and virulence of the spirit of infidelity now so rife in the world, are due. "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian" said King Agrippa to Paul." Altogether wouldest thou persuade us to renounce Christianity-say we to this Rev. H. Ward Beecher-could we bring ourselves to believe that thou art a minister of Jesus Christ!

An Episcopalian, apropos of the new lectionary, or extracts from the Bible appointed to be publicly read in the daily service of the Anglican church,-remarks that, whilst "in the Old Testament history there are several chapters full of instruction, and tending to exalt the mind to all the beauties of holiness, there are others narrating occurrences not at all suited for the ears of the young," and therefore certainly not profitable for the young to read. This is true: and it follows therefore that the indiscriminate perusal of the Bible by all, young and old, should be prohibited. As a matter of fact, we believe that, amongst Protestants, in spite of their conventional "Open Bible" and we say it to their honor, such is the case. The Protestant mother will, as a general rule, refrain from reading to her daughters, the passages alluded to in the letter of An Episcopalian, and thus unconsciously does just what the Catholic Church does, when in her wisdom she imposes restrictions on the indiscriminate

perusal of the Bible by all her children. The subjoined paragraph, which we clip from the Melbourne correspondence, July 15th, of the London Times will also serve to show how little, how very little, familiarity with the words of the Bible, and a knowledge of Scripture texts, can do to preserve from the grossest, and most debasing superstitions :-

'A police-office case came off in Melbourne a few days back, surprising all who had not lost the capacity of being surprised at anything which can be done or suffered by human beings. A man named Wilson charged another named Fisher with obtaining money from Wilson under false pretences. The false pretence charged on Fisher was that he had represented himself as "the Messiah," and, on the strength of that character, had operated with more or less success on his believers' purses and domestic happiness. The scene of operations was a village named Nunawadding, about 14 miles from Melbourne Fisher is a charcoal burner, who makes charcoal and proselytes with equal industry and success: and being a good-looking fellow, although, like his lupes, utterly illiterate, he contrives to make his doctrine peculiarly acceptable to his disciples of the fair sex. He professes to restore the sick to health, to work other kinds of miracles, and, in short, gives himself out as "the Messiah" returned to earth at Nunawadding. Here he and his disciples have founded what they call "a church "here they preach. and trick, and squabble, and try to seduce each other's wives (and sometimes succeed), and when any one has been successful beyond what is found expedient in this direction, he is expelled for "inconsistency," the mild and charitable term they have invented for incontinency and adultery. Wilson was a true believer until he found that his own wife was in danger of becoming "inconsistent" with "the Messiah," whereupon the scales seemed to fall from his eyes, and, against the remonstrances of the faithful, he appealed to that institution of the Gentiles, the Police-office. He was told that he was a credulous fool, and the charge was of course dismissed. Grossly ignorant as all the parties were, dupers and duped alike, they show in their very illiterate correspondence (read in Court) a familiarity with texts of Scripture only equalled by their perverse ingenuity in turning these texts to their own purpose."

In so far as intellectual culture, and literary attainments go, our French Ganadian Missionaries in Lower Canada, and the sectaries at Nunawadding, Melbourne, are much on a par; and though we bring no charge of "inconsistency" against the latter, we have but too good cause for fearing lest the preaching of the very illiterate missionaries in Canada be attended with the same moral consequences as that of the Rev. Mr. Fisher in Australia. At all events it is clear that bible reading, and repeating by rote of Scripture texts, are of no worth as moral

LET HIM ALONE .-- A correspondent of the Catholic Vindicator, writing over date Sept. notorious Baron de Camin "could not get one is organization. The laborers in Satan's service There is one creature of whom, even in the hearer at what he called his second lecture are organized; the laborers in the vineyard of

We wish that Catholics everywhere would tinct object of working for good, within the take a lesson from Watertown, and adopt the policy of "letting alone" severely, all itinerant and Chiefs of the Church. Catholic Unionslecturers against Popery, converted priests, and more properly Catholic Union—are a necessity: brands snatched from the burning, who may not to preserve the Church, for God and the policy in accordance with the spirit, and exa tirade against priests, nuns, and the confes-

Letting alone is sure to kill the No-Popery lecturer, but violence is always fatal to the and bludgeons are no argument, no refutation of malicious charges against the moral tendencies of Catholic teaching. But a holy life is; but a faithful discharge of all the duties of a good Christian, and a good subject is; but inshould be our sole arguments, our most efficacious rejoinders to the grave charges against our Church and the confessional. Let us show by our daily lives that frequent attendance on the latter bears good fruit; and the conclusion will force itself on the Protestant mind that the tree which bears such fruit is a good treeand one of our Heavenly Father's planting.

Two things above all others do our No-Popery lecturers seek: notoriety and money. In strict truth however the notoriety is but the means to the great end, that is money. Let not Catholics then be such fools as to aid these men to the attainment of their ends; but rather, by letting them alone, help to give them the "biggest licking" that any of them ever got

(To the Editor of the . True Witness.)

Sm,-I was much suprised when, in reading in the Montreal Gazette of Friday last a report in extense of the judgment in the Guibord case, pronounced by His Honor Judge Badgley, I came across the an nexed passage :—

"It is only surprising that another rule, equally outrageous as that mentioned, drawn from the sam ancient archives, was not also re-announced, that hereticis non est servanda jides; no faith is to be kept

with heretics." Now, Sir, so high is my respect for the Bench in Lower Canada, so high my opinion of the learning and courtesy, as well as of the integrity of its mem-bers, that I am inclined to think that in the report as given in the Gazette, the learned Judge's language has been misrepresented - by inadvertence I am sure, and his meaning distorted. Surely Judge Badgley could not have meant that the Catholic, o Roman Catholic, Church teaches, or ever taught, or sanctioned the dogma that "no faith is to be kept with heretics." That this doctrine has been attributed to us by unscrupulous penny-a-liners of the low evangelical press, I am aware; but it has always been indignantly repudiated as a Protestant calumny. I cannot therefore bring myself to believe that a gentlemen so respected for his high legal attainments, and for his strict impartiality on the Bench, as is Judge Badgley, could have meant what his words, as hastily reported in the Gazette,

would seem to imply. Yours respectfully,

SCRUTATOR. We agree with our correspondent in thinking that the Gazette's report of Judge Badgley's judgment, no doubt hastily set up, does not clearly represent the learned gentleman's meaning. We do not think that he really meant to convey the impression that the maxim "hereticis non est servanda fides" is, or ever was, a dogma of the Roman Catholic Church, though we admit that the language attributed to him in the Gazette, especially in the paragraph immediately following might seem to confirm the view that he intended to do so .-How otherwise are we to understand its language taken in connection with the context :-

"The high morality and uprightness of life and conduct of the Roman Catholic secular clergy of this Province have by their own personal conduct and recepts annulled and set aside this latter ecclesiastical rule, and substituted a more exalted one, that in this mixed community tolerance is not only a virtue," &c., &c.

This would certainly seem to imply that, ezclesiastical rule—a rule however set aside in Canada-enjoins that "no faith is to be kept with heretics;" and that this is, or was, a dogma of the Roman Catholic Church and is embodied in some "ancient archives," or documents recognised as authoritative by the Church; and yet with Scrutator we have too high a respect for our Judges to believe that this was the meaning that Mr. Judge Badgley intended to be put on his words. He, we are sure, would never go so far out of his way as to offer such an insult to his fellow citizens and in one sense parties to the suit pending before him. We should be glad, however, to have an explanation, or correct report of the learned Judge's actual words from some of his friends; and most gladly will we lay it before the readers of the TRUE WITNESS.

are numerous. In every conceivable form the Enemy of God is abroad and seeks to delude

chance to visit their several localities. It is Church are one and eternal, but to preserve always the most successful policy, it is the only man; to save by prayer and good works the world from becoming more odious than hell plicit teachings of our holy religion. When as itself in the eyes of God. It is not enough sometimes occurs, one of these gentry comes that Catholics should merely profess the Faith. along, and setting up his tub, commences thence | Every one of us can do good, distinct practical good; and as organization is the great lever of sional, no one is obliged to go and listen to the world's wrong-doing, so organization can be him; and if he obstruct thoroughfares, or made by Catholics the effective power of wellthrust his ribald abuse upon unwilling ears, the | doing. We are not in advance on this question Throughout Christendom the cry goes forth "Catholics organize;" organize for prayer and charity; organize to repel by legitimate means the onslaughts of Atheism, Communism, Liberalism, to sum up all, Luciferism. The dread spectre of rebellion against the Church. morality and order is abroad. It clothes itself in the tinsel of the Freemason; it tatoocs the Crucifixion on the feet of Italian Reds: with methodic madness it desolates Paris; in the pageantry of the Sub-Alpine robber it descerates Rome; and everywhere in the International it blasphemes God. "I will not serve" is shouted by the damued and its echoes on earth ring daily in our cars and in apathy we look on, we listen, searcely hearing the voice from the Vatican calling upon us to pray. The dread spectre stalks on and fastening impure glances upon the young and innocent it assumes the vagaries of fashion, it sparkles in the maddening bowl, it plays the dominie, it affects literature, it becomes the great regenarator of man, the friend of freedom, the foc of tyranny and we coquette with it and caress it and tell it we are liberal that we are not like our fathers, that we are advanced, progressive, of the 19th century; we ape its fashions we accept its bowl, we go to its schools, we read its productions, we help it to regenerate with petroleum-torches, we join in its cries of "I will not serve" not heeding the voice of the Vatican telling us to pray, and so to tear the veil from the Prophet of the Revolution and in all his hideousness to expose him before the astonished stare of an affrighted world. All that is near and dear to Catholies proclaims the necessity of organization based upon prayer and from the desert of impiety, worldliness and insane opposition to Heaven a voice asks for more laborers in the vineyard. The late Archbishop of Armagh said, that "had Italy been organized into Young men's Societies the scenes over which all are lamenting would never have taken place." Why. Because the Catholic Young men's Society to which he alluded are moral organized professions of faith, upon all the members of which the reception of Holy Communion, prayers and good works are enjoined. and frequent recipients of the Bread of Life, persons who perform acts of charity and who pray are the supporters of truth and the preservers and propagators of principles of order and morality. When a Catholic receives the Holy Sacrament of Comfirmation he becomes a soldier of Christ his heavenly King and it is his duty to fight for Christ. The Pope as Vicar of Christ is the Lieutenant of Heaven itself on earth. He calls upon all to fall into line, to become soldiers in reality as in name, to become active laborers in the vineyard; the weapon to defend and the instrument to work with being prayer. Catholics of Canada our special mission is with you. More workers are wanted. Workers whose lives shall practically teach the faith which they hold. Our Divine Lord died to save the least of us and shall we neglect the potent means given to us by Him. to save ourselves and our fellows from falling into the myriad snares of the enemy. Let us then have organized unions of prayer. Good men tremble at the future, for they know that evil is abroad. Prayer alone can avert the consequences. Let us all become laborers in the vineyard, praying and working at all times and together, remembering that when we are gathered together in the Name of the Redcemer, He is in our midst,—Tierna n'oge.

Church and under the direction of the Princes

LETTER IV.

To the Grammar School Trustees of Trenton-to Lawyer Francis and the 26 signatories of his petition-and to the world at large these letters are respectfully de-

GENTLEMEN,-It is astonishing how thoroughly a bitter anti-Catholic spirit pervades your Class Book, though your conduct towards Mr. Bond would indeed prepare us to expect it. Were I a Catholic child studying in our Public Schools, I should daily challenge my master to the proof of the thousand and oile bitter aspersions thrown on the Catholic Church More Laborers in the Vineyard.—The by our Class Books. We are told, that there necessities of the hour for Catholics to embrace is no Sectarianism in our Public Schools. How any intelligent Catholic child could fail to find Protestantism-or what is the same thing anti-Catholicism-thrust under his nose in season and out of season, every day he attends school, would certainly be a mystery.

That Queen Mary was no bigot, we will bring lowed up by the theft of their property. We "all generations shall call her blessed;" on he got a big licking here by being let alone." | associate themselves in bodies having the dis- beth's tutor—to testify. We do so the more

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

readily because he gives his testimony in so amusing and quaint a style. The redoubtable Roger had been allowed a pension of £10 a year by King Edward for a certain book which he had written on Archery. Mary at her accession continued this pension, until Roger bethought him of a notable device for the doubling thereof. Writing in after years to his former pupil, then Queen Elizabeth, he thus quaintly describes the ruse, and its success.

"And now, I will open a pretty subtlety in doing a good turn for myself, whereat perchance, you will smile. I caused the form of the patent for my pension to be written out, but I ordered a blank place to be left for the sum, I brought it so written to Bishop Gardiner. He asked me why the amount of the sum-ten pounds-was not put in? Sir, said I, this is the fault of the naughty scrivener, who hath, withal left the blank space so large that the former sum-ten pounds-will not half fill it, and therefore except it please your good lordship to put twenty pounds, instead of ten, truly I shall be put to great charges in having the patent written out again; but the word twenty will not only fill up the space but my empty purse too. Bishop Gardiner laughed and carried the patent to Queen Mary, and told her what I said; and the queen without any more speaking, before I had done her any service out of her own bountiful goodness made my pension twenty pounds per annum. I had never done anything for her but taught her brother Edward to write, and though I differed from her in religion she made me her Latin secretary."

If every royal Pensioner could get his salary doubled by such "a pretty subtlety" it were well, but one thing, Gentlemen, is evident from this letter-either your Class Author Collier is wrong in his estimate of Mary's "temper soured by her mother's and her own disgrace" or Roger Ascham, Elizabeth's tutor, has told a crammer. One thing, certainly is to be regretted-that in your conduct towards Mr. Bond you did not follow the example of that sour tempered Queen whom your Class Book calls "bloody." She at least, though Roger Ascham "differed from her in religion," did not think it incumbent on her to deprive him therefore of his salary. Pity 'tis you had not her liberality when dealing with your tutor.

The next inaccuracy of your text book, to which I would direct your attention, Gentlemen, is found in the narrative of Wyatt's rebellion, and is contained in the following words.

" Their leader, Sir Thomas Wyatt, was taken at Temple Bar. Four hundred of his followers also suffered death." Now if we are to believe Lodge's Illustrations, Vol. I., p. 235, this is perfectly untrue, since not only did 400 of his followers not suffer death-but 500 of them army amounting to 500 were led to the tilt matter." yard at Whitehall, with ropes about their necks; the queen appeared in the gallery above and pronounced their pardon." It is true that notwithstanding this pardon, many of these prisoners were sent, unknown to Mary, to take their trial, but the sheriff of Kent having sent word to the Queen of the fact, she quickly interposed saying "I have pardoned them once, and they shall not be further vaced." This latter testimony, Gentlemen, corroborative of the first, is given by Proctor a schoolmaster of that period, who doubtless had he lived in your days would have lost his place "for falsification of historical facts."

It is evident, Gentlemen, that English History as taught in your Grammar School requires a certain amount of intelligent comment from your Head Master, if he is to fulfil conscientiously his duty towards his pupils. Far be it from us to say, that Protestant children have not a right to be taught Protestant history, but there are few Protestant parents surely so bigotted as to insist that their children shall be taught that history, which written years ago perhaps in good faith by their authors, according to their lights, has nevertheless been entirely disproved by the light of modern research, modern criticism and modern liberality.

We know that we shall be met by an objection-that the teacher must adhere to the text of the books put into his hands by the Educational Department, and that he cannot depart from them one moment. But this assertion will not hold good one moment amongst intelligent men unless they wish to claim, that the Educational Department is infallible in matters of History and that your Grammar School Master is nothing but a machine and puppet in the hands of the Chief Superintendent. This is all very well in matters of faith, where revelation is concerned, since revelation is the voice of God made manifest to man, and . is not questionable. But in history it will not do, until at least we shall have a history indorsed by the hand of God.

If further proofs were wanted, Gentlemen, to show that Mary was not the morose, unna-Book represents her, we would refer to Sir they left here they were loud in their praises of Nicholas Throckmorton's trial so graphically the fair play with which they were treated in affair, caused by the falling of a wall to a building

recorded by Holinshed. Sir Nicholas was implicated in the Wyatt insurrection. His trial before the infamous judge Bromley affords the sented him with a magnificent bouquet which first instance under Tudor rule, where a jury had been given them by Mrs. McAuley on the dared to give a decision against a Crown pro-Queen's command of impartial justice, and to the testimony given in favor of the accused by one of the Queen's most confidential servants. Throckmorton made a noble defence and though arraigned by his Sovereign his defence throws more lustre on Mary's name, and establishes love of justice and mercy more firmly than any other act perhaps of her reign. In his defence Throckmorton appealed in the first place to the recently restored laws of England. This appeal is important, because it confirms what we have already said about Mary's desire to supercede the iniquitous proceedings of the Star Chamber, by a return to the ancient laws of England. Sir Nicholas in the second place appealed to the Queen's own eloquent charge to her judges soon after her accession. If Sir Nicholas has reported that charge without exaggeration it is indeed one of the noblest charges on record. "What time," he said "my lord justice, it pleased the queen's majesty to call you to this honorable office, I did learn of a great man of her highness's privy council that amongst other good instructions. her majesty charged and enjoined you to administer law and justice indifferently without respect to persons. And notwithstanding the eld error among you which did not admit any witness to speak or any other matter to be heard in favor of the prisoner when the crown was party against him, the Queen told you her pleasure was that whatsoever could be brought in favor of the accused should be admitted to be heard; and moreover that you specially and likewise all other justices, should not sit in judgment otherwise for her highness than for her subject," This manner of indifferent proceeding being enjoined by the commandment of God and likewise being commanded you by the queen's own mouth, therefore reject nothing that can be spoken in my defence; and in so doing you shall shew yourself worthy ministers and fit for so worthy a mistress." How any one reading this noble charge, as preserved in the eloquent defence of Throckmorton, can still believe in Mary's bloody-mindedness is past our comprehension. But we have not done with this trial. When Throckmorton deemed it necessary to prove an alibi, it was to one of the Judges on the Bench-Sir Francis Inglefieldand one of Mary's most confidential advisors, that he appealed as witness. And it was from this witness that he obtained evidence which went far to acquit him. "It is true," said Sir Francis Inglefield, "that you were at my house, were pardonal by Mary. Let us hear Lodge | in company with your brothers at that time, \_"The prisoners taken in arms of Wyatt's and to my knowledge, ignorant of the whole

Would not this almost lead to the suspicion, that Mary herself with her accustomed yearning for mercy, was pleading through Sir Francis Inglefield for Sir Nicholas Throckmorton the conspirator against her life.

SACERDOS.

LACROSSE. - THE CHAMPIONSHIP FAIRLY WON BY THE SHAMROCKS-On last Saturday, a most exciting Match of Lacrosse was played on the Montreal Grounds by the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Toronto Club of Toronto. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance was unusually large. At 31 o'clock the first game commenced; the men on both sides playing splendidly. After a spirited display of science and activity the Shamrocks struck home, but a foul was called and allowed the preceding play to count for nothing. The Match then opened in sober earnest, the Shamrocks gaining every moment and in one hour and thirty-two minutes the Montreal men won with three straight games. The Toronto men played with very great skill and their running was capital; but their powers of endurance not being equal to that of the Shamrocks they had to bow to the inevitable and submit to fate. Among the very good players on both sides were noticeable Flannery, Brennan, Giroux and the three home men of the Shamrocks. Hoobin as usual was steady and sure, and Hughes, Mitchell, Henderson, Peters and Otter of the Toronto Club. It is to be regretted that the enclosure of the Montreal Grounds is not in better condition as a great many persons entered by other than the proper way, and it is not creditable to the spirit of those who knowing that a body of working men had to pay a high price for the use of the Grounds, gained ingress by openings in the boards. It is also to be such as to justify all that was said in relation to the hoped that in future the players shall be if possible dressed in their Club uniform. One of the players on last Saturday had nothing to show that he was attached to either Club, and being pushed forward with such energy as to justify rivals of the Shamrocks were enabled to make disparaging remarks thereby. In the evening the Toronto Club were entertained by the tural and bloody-minded Queen your Class victors in the St. Lawrence Hall, and when

Montreal. The Shanrock Club headed by its band then called upon Father Hogan and prefield. A great deal of the success which marksecution. This trial is remarkable because the ed the occasion was due to the untiring efforts prisoner's acquittal is alone attributable to the of Mr. Morgan O'Connell field Captain of the Shamrocks, whose courtesy to his opponents won for him the warmest regards of our Toronto

> The journals report the death of the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, on the 22nd inst., at his country residence on the Ottawa; the deceased was born in 1789, and was in the 83rd year of his age. For many years M. Papineau played an important part in the history of Canada, and his name is associated with the rebellion of '37, and the reforms in the government of the Colony which that rebellion brought about. The insurgents were defeated, but their cause triumphed, and their just demands were granted. M. Papineau has therefore claims upon the gratitude of his countrymen, though of course there are many who do not agree with him in all particulars. Since 1854 the deceased has retired into private life, and his name has been rarely heard in connection with Canadian politics.

CONTRADICTORY TELEGRAMS.—The other day the news of the death of the notorious Carl Marx the chief of the International Association was sent across the Atlantic; on Friday by the same mode of conveying intelligence we were informed that the day before he had presided at a Congress of the members of the above named society, at which there were present delegates from France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. The object of the gathering of these enemies of social order, and individual liberty was, we are told, to arrange measures for immediate action on the Conti-

We would invite attention to the advertisement of the Rev. Father O'Farrell's lecture, which we hope will be well attended, on Thursday evening, the 28th September .- Sec Adver-

The Courrier du Canada informs us that in the course of the coming month of October, all the Bishops of the Province are to meet at

THE WHEAT CROP .- That of France is re- naturalist :ported "light," in England the deficiency is

#### OBITUARY.

On Sunday, 17th inst, the mortal remains of a useful and respected citizen of Ottawa, the late Mr. John Alicam, were consigned to their last resting place. The unusually large concourse of all classes which he was held but also the widespread sympathy felt for his bereaved family and friends, Mr. Ahearn bore a high character for honesty, sobriety; and industry which superadded to the most genial qualities of head and heart made him a general favorite. Ardent, generous, and impulsive, his was not a nature to be indifferent, or wrapped up in self; hence every enterprise for the public good had his active cooperatian and no charitable or henevolent institution but found in him a ready friend and helper. Little wonder therefore the spentaneous and universal manifestation of respect, grief, and sympathy which characterized one of the largest funeral processions which Ottawa has yet seen.

The deceased was born in the County of Waterford, Ireland, in the year 1836, and was consequently but 35 years of age. His parents emigrated to Canada when he was but a child, and settling in Ottawa then the insignificant town of Bytown-he grew up with it and participated in all the important changes and material improvements which have taken place in its history in the last twenty years.

His father died many years ago leaving a numerous family totally dependent on him and his brother—two years his junior—for support; and well and faithfully did they discharge the onerous duty then imposed on them, and by dint of industry and per-severance worked their way to a position of independence and social comfort, alike creditable to themselves and beneficial to the widowed mother and family left by Providence to their charge.

The deceased was in poor health for the last year or so and was in consequence obliged to change his employment as a blacksmith and go abroad for change of air, but the fatal disease, consumption, which rarely succumbs to medical skill or human efforts laid its blighting hand too surely upon him, He steadily and even hopefully combatted the dread tyrant to the end, but it has triumphed and carried him off, as its victim in the very prime of manhood. A kind father, loving husband and dutiful son, he will be sadly missed by those who were dear to him, and to whom even the sincere sympathy of a large community is after all but very inadequate con-

He died as he lived, a good Christian. Having arranged his temporal affairs, and being fortified by the last sacraments of his church, he passed away tranquilly and with resignation to we have no doubt a botter world,-Ottawa Times.

LACHINE WEIR .- "We are glad to learn," says the Gazette, "that the work on the new supply weir at Lachine is progressing famously. The Government having relieved the contractor of his contract, placed the work in charge of Mr. Conway, the efficient Superintendent of the Canal. The result has been delays by the contractor. He complained that laborers could not be obtained as the excuse for the miserably small number with which he was attempting to complete the contract. Mr. Conway has already a hundred and fifty men; and the work is the hope that the water will be let in within a very short time. Meanwhile the Superintendent is doing everything in his power to assist the mill owners by leaving the lock-gates at Lachine open for a certain time every day, by which means the volume of water supply to the mills is greatly increased."

FATAL Accident.—On Saturday afternoon a fatal

used as a hardware store, took place. The victim was a carter named Daniel Madigan, a married man with two children, and between 40 and 50 years of age. The building is situate on Chenneville street, and is occupied by Messrs Thomas Robertson & Co. At the western end is a covered-in gateway, over which and the front storeroom are the business offices. together with another storeroom. The wall, which divided the front rooms from the gateway, is two bricks thick, but instead of being regularly built into the premises, is only built from the floor to the ceiling, having nothing to brace it. Against this, in the wareroom, were piled several tons of sheet iron, whilst in the gateway a number of inch boilerplates rested against it. On Saturday afternoon about three o'clock, the deceased, Daniel Madigan, a carter for Redpath's Sugar Refinery, was sent to these premises accompanied by the engineer of the concern, James Robertson, to fetch away some boiler plates. Robertson had gone ahead into the yard and was in conversation with two clerks, Birks and Wilson, whilst Madigan was in the act of backing his truck through the gateway, when without any warning, the wall gave way bringing down on the deceased and his horse and cart four boiler plates, about two tons of sheet iron together with the bricks and mortar of which it was constructed. Robertson and the clerks were so near that they had a very narrow escape. As soon as possible the three men were by the side of Madigan, who with the exception of his head, was buried in bricks and iron, and was seemingly dead. Assistance was at once procured and after half an hour's work, the body was got out, horribly crushed. Deceased's back was broken as well as almost every hone in his body, whilst one leg was frightfuly smashed; the thigh bone protruding. Deceased's face which was downwards was suffused with blood and had assumed a livid hue, the pressure on the body having determined all the blood to the head. The horse had its leg broken and was subsequently destroyed, whilst the eart was smashed almost to atoms.

Big Guss.-Speaking of the presumed disamiament of Quebec, the Daily News says :- "The old fashioned guns went to the melting pot, but in lieu of them we have a powerful armment of seven-inch muzzleloaders, rifled 150 pounders, any one of which is worth more than a score of the old 68-pounders. They are now in position taking care of the Citadel, and more than a match for any iron-clad that enters the harbor of Quebec. The forts at Point Levi are being rapidly pushed to completion; a strong additional force of men was put on the works last month, and the armament of the forts ordered. There are three forts at Levis, each of which will mount five 300pounder rifled Armstrong guns, against which field artillery would be useless, while the guns from the Citadel can sweep the ground far in advance of the forts. Halifax, one of the selected Imperial strongholds, will be invulnerable when fully armed. There are already in position twelve 25-ton guns which throw a (600) six hundred pound shot, and twenty (300) three hundred pounder guns are to be added to the 12 monsters. The vessel has not yet been built that at a mile distance can resist the impact of a bolt weighing 600 pounds. An iron-clad fleet would be destroyed if it attempted to force its way into Halifax harbor-for that matter a few of the three-hundred pounders would effectually dispose of an enemy's fleet. We infer from the fact of England's taking such precautions to place her strongholds on this continent beyond the possibility of capture, that she has no idea of turning her back upon us, and that she is quietly preparing to give a good account of any foreign fleet that ventures to ittack us.

The Serpent Found in the River. La Minere, has the following communication from Mr. Lechevalier,

"Mr. Louis Payette, jailer, a few days ago confided estimated at 23 per cent, as compared with the Boa Anaconda (Eunectes narrinus) of South America.

aron of 1870

measuring 91 feet long and 13 inches in girth, which to me for the purpose of being stuffed, a magnificent he told me was found in the River St. Lawrence, opposite Hochelaga, on Sunday last, the 17th inst. by one Pierre Masson, hunter and fisherman, of Hochelaga. Whatever may be said, I doubt if this reptile was found alive and if it was killed by the last named person, for I have noticed no wound on and persuasions, rich and poor, who followed his body to the grave testified not only the esteem in suited to it, for in the place it frequents it is rarely its body. Besides, it is of a terrestrial species, and found except on land, although sometimes it bathes at his place of business, 419 St. Joseph Street, in itself as a relief from the tropical heat of the sun. Montreal, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, In my opinion the creature has escaped from some at 16 oclock, A.M., to receive statements of his menagerie, or from a ship that was bringing it home as a curiosity. It is not a venomous kind,"

In reference to the above, it may be stated that the Boids, or Boas, are almost all inhabitants of watery places, and often lie in wait for animals that come to drink, and the serpent taken from the St. Lawrence, Box Anaconda, is only to be found where rivers or narrow lagoons are overshadowed by gloomy forests. Moreover, it appears that plenty of water is indispensable to these reptiles' existence, and it is stated as a reason for being short lived when brought to Europe, that it was not the cold, but the want of sufficient supplies of water that killed them. Seeing therefore this element is so necessary to the reptile's life, there is no reason to suppose it could not have been alive when found by the fisherman, although in killing it he may have inflicted no visible injury.

Buckingham, J. M. O'Neill, S6; Weston, J. G. Kent, 2; Granby, J. Hart, 2; Sillery, J. Cantillon, 2; Upton, D. McEvila, 2; Sherbrooke, J. McClarry, South Lake, P. Kelly, 2; L'Ardoise, N. S., Rev. J. M. Quinan, P. P., 2; Peterborough, Dr. O'Sulli

Per W. N. Cestello, Renfrew—F. Costello, \$15. Per J. O'Hagau, Templeton—J. Savage, \$1,50. Per F. O'Neil, Antrim—Amprior, J. Moran, \$2; Panmure, E. Lunny, \$2.

Per J. A. Phelan, Cornwall-D. Phelan, \$2; D. A. McDonell, \$2.

#### Birth.

At St. Lamberts, on the 8th inst., the wife of J. McVea, of a daughter.

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



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, OCT, the 2nd.

(By Order), JRO. P. WHELAN, Rec-Sec.

# LECTURES

For the Benefit of the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute for Females.

REVD. FATHER O'FARRELL, of New York (formerly of this City), will deliver a Lecture for the above purpose, in St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday, the 28th instant.

O'CONNELL AND HIS TIMES.

September 22.

Doors open at 7:30 P.M. Lecture to commence at o'clock. Tickets to be sold at the door of the Hall.

#### NOTICE.

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

J. L. B. DESROCHERS

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

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

## CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

## COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

PLATEAU STREET, MONTREAL

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

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

For the Prospectus-and further particulars-ap-

ply to the Principal at the Academy, Platan Street, U. E. ARCHAMBAULT

#### JOLIETTE COLLEGE.

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

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

Payable half-yearly in advance.

EXTRA.			
Piano		\$	20
Violin			15
Drawing	٠.	٠.	4
Bed and Bedding		٠.	10
Washing		٠.	6
ie Annual Session Commences on h	Ç.	$\mathbf{FI}$	FTI
EPTEMBER.			

#### C. BEAUDRY, Principal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

And Amendments thereto.

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

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet

affairs, and to appoint an Assignce.

JOHN WHYTE,

Interim Assignee.

MONTHEAL, 21st Sept. 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, ) SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal DAME ELLA LOUISA OF ELLEN OF HELEN LOUISA BRUIKERHOFF, Plaintiff

GEORGE AUGUSTUS COCHRANE, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An action en Separation de biens has been instituted

in this cause.

Montreal, 28th Aug. 1871.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 491. NOTICE is hereby given that OLYPHIE GUERIN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of MAU-RICE NONTMARQUET, Carpenter, before, of the

City and District of Montreal, at present absent of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada, has instituted before this Court, en separation de corps et de biens, an action against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the seventeenth day of August instant. Montreal, 17th of August, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE,

Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.

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

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

the ratification of the discharge thereby effected.

JOSEPH TELLIER di LAFORTUNE
By GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attornies ad litem. Joliette, 9th September 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LEON GIROUX,

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, Esq., situate on St. Paul Street, No. 338, in the City of Montreal, Wednesday, the twentieth day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the resignation of Claude Melancon, Esq., one of the un-dersigned Assignees, and to substitute another in his place, if necessary.

Montreal, 24th August, 1871. C. MELANCON

L O. TURGEON.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The appointment of Luripey as Minister to Berne, and Lafryjeuc de Choiseul as Ambassador to Berlin is probable. Rumor again asserts that Jules Ferry will go to Washington and Guizot to Athens, but the report is considered doubtful.

. All arms taken from the National Guards are to be deposited in the arsenal at Bourges. Favorable news have been received from Algiers French supremacy everywhere.

by court martial to transportation to a penal colony for life.

a dozen people have been accused of stealing, of art, and has been dug up in perfect condition. The well-known group representing the Prince Imperial blaying with Nero-a favorite doghas also been discovered in a similar spot. A good many articles of vertu in the precious metals, that were thrust away at the time of the flight of the Empress, still remain undiscovered.

MARSHAL MACMAHON. - Marshal Mac-Mahon reappeared so quietly on the scene as Commander-in-Chief of the Versailes army in April last, and thereafter conducted military affairs with such vigour, that the world is apt to forget that he was wounded nigh unto death at Sedan, and even that his death was actually reported and honourably commented upon by English journals. But the Marshal's wounds will not so readily let themselves be forgotten. and, weak and weary, he is about to resign his command, and seek in retirement the rest he has so well earned. He will carry with him the admiration the world always bestows upon its brave men, and when the history of last year comes to be calmly written, it will be remembered to MacMahon's credit that, amidst singular temptations, he, Frenchman though he was, never for one moment attempted to play a did a soldier's duty, without troubling himself with weighing the advantages to be derived from becoming either "Monk or Washington." General Ladmirault is spoken of as MacMahon's probable successor in command of the army. now of Paris .- Ladmirault commanded an army corps during the recent war, was taken prisoner at Metz, and on his return to France did good service for the Versailists in the final assault upon Paris.—Echo.

How TO GOVERN FRANCE. - According to the Cologne Gazette, the Prince de Joinville refused recently to become a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic as a short cut to the throne. "But," said the Prince, "if I were king I should know how to govern well. The means are very simple. I would have a contitution of two articles—the first article should enact that every Frenchman should be a functionary; the second, that every Frenchman, on reaching the age of five, should be decorated."

THE FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER IN FRANCE. city were they to stay at home. -A Paris correspondent says-" Accounts restating that the anniversary of the 4th of September was nowhere marked by any attempt at agitation. At Niemes only there was a manifestation, having rather an anti-religious character, which occasioned some trouble, but was very rapidly checked. Among the congratulations that have been addressed to the new Government of France those of the Emperor of Austria have been particularly remarkable on account of the very friendly tone in which they

are conveyed." "Republique Française—ADOLPHE THIERS President." Such is the superscription we must expect soon and for some time to read on French five-franc pieces. There are few things in the world more curious or instructive than a complete collection of the gold and silver coinage which has been struck in France since the convocation of the States-General in 1789. Some of them are simple records of every normal and settled government acknowledged by the nation since its Monarchs ceased to call themselves "by the Grace of Gcd, Kings of France and Navarre:"-the ten years of the First Empire, the July Monarchy, and the eighteen of the Second Empire; but during the gaps between these brief, yet intelligible, cycles in French chronology the coin has to struggle hard to follow the phases of political transition. It yibrated between the extremes of wild anarchy bread, meat, wine, &c.; prices never known and blind reaction, and often, Janus-like, it in the Paris market. While there, for instance, bore the stamp of both disorders on its two faces, the words" Republicque Française" appearing on the reverse of a piece which bore the head of "Louis XVI., Roi des Français," "Bonaparte, Premier Consul," "Napoleon I. Empereur," "Louis Napoleon, President," than usual. The same was the case with and "Napoleon III., Empereur." Till a King medicines for the hospitals, with good claret or an Emperor had taken full possession, France was always understood to be a Republic; and inasmuch as frequently the new Ruler, on assuming power, announced himself as "the best of Republics," he deemed it expedient to humour the supposed partiality of the French people for that form of government by allowing its name, its insignia, its mottoes, to linger on the wreck of the edifice he had overthrown. As a general rule, however, the Republic was held to be something impersonal, and the mere appearance of the likeness of a Ruler on the Cent-sous Piece prepared the country for the change which was soon to sweep away "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" from the doors of the public buildings, and to substitute the Eagle or the Gallic Cock for the Phrygian Cap at the head of the flagstaff.—Times.

SPAIN. MADRID, Sept. 21.—Reinforcements to span- of you to be careful of it, sir."

Angelier and D D. College of Mark

ish forces in Cuba, continue to be sent forward. One thousand two hundred soldiers have just embarked from Cadiz for Havana.

An insurrection has broken out in Morocco and the Moors are making vigorous attacks upon the Citadel of Melilla, a seaport town belonging to Spain. The Spanish Government has desputched a large number of troops to the relief of the garrison of the place.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—It has been for some time a standing joke in Italy that the Ministers of indicating progress towards the restoration of State live on the rail. Their comings and goings between Florence and Rome are inces- dat, eh?" Rochefort, in his defence before the court sant. The theory has been that their extreme martial, says he refused to accept of a release mobility was caused by important affairs of from the Prussians during the siege of Paris. State connected with the transfer of the Capital. His trial concluded and he has been sentenced A letter from Florence shows that the Capital is not transferred, nor likely to be at present. In poit of fact, Italy's Capital is, at present, The silver statue of Napoleon I., which had nowhere. Not at Florence, and certainly not disappeared from the Tuileries, and which half yet at Rome. There are scores of bales of official papers packed up and waiting the turn has been found. It was in an underground of events. The truth comes out that Ministers passage of the old Louvre, with other objects cannot live at Rome. The climate of the Eternal City agrees well with the Holy Father, notwithstanding his great age, and the innumerable troubles and cares that press upon him. but it does not agree with the members of Victor Emanuel's Government.

ROME.—Jesuits and Republican agents have been expelled from Rome.

The Pope has postponed the appointment of Bishops to vacant Sees till November.

· AUSTRIA.

A rumour is current in Vienna that the Emperor, Francis Joseph, contemplates abdicating the throne of Austria.

#### GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 19 .- The German army will be immediately reduced to the effective strength of 400,000 men.

Gen Von Moltke has been created Marshal of the Empire. The Prince Imperial of Germany and wife have arrived at Wilhelmshohe.

BERLIN, September 19,-The virulence of cholera is on the increase. At Koenigsberg, the ratio of deaths had advanced from 50 to 70 per cent, and even 80 per cent. The number political role. He was simply a soldier and of deaths during the week ending 7th inst., was 300.

> THE GERMAN REIGN IN ALSACE. - An article has appeared in the Strasbourg Gazette, the organ of the German Government, threatening reprisals against the Alsatians who have elected to remain French subjects, should the Germans continue to be persecuted in France. The Gazette points out that every Alsatian who has decided upon remaining a Frenchman is now a foreigner in Alsace, and cannot be allowed to do anything to endanger the safety of the State. Advices received by the Debuts from Strasbourg state that no fewer, than 23,000 persons have left that city to settle in France, Switzerland, and America. The Debats points outs that if this emigration continues at the same rate the time is not far distant when there will be no longer any Alsatians in Alsace. This result would be very flattering to French patriotism, and it would show that France still has reverses. Nevertheless, the Debats thinks that Alsatians would show more political saga-

THE COST OF THE WAR .- The German ceived from the various departments concur in military administration are preparing for the next session of the Reichstag a document, the interest of which will be appreciated far beyond Germany-viz., an account, asfar as possible, of the cost of the war on the German side. The preliminary grants on the part of the different Jerman Chambers do not, it seems, represent anything like the real expense incurred. Thus, to name but one item, the materiel of the artillery is so completely ruined that no repairs will ever put it in a state fit for use again; nothing but a complete renovation will do. There are, however, no losses in horses. A great many, it is true, have perished, but the enemy left so many on the various fields that their number after the war surpassed that before it. Totally unfit for use are the uniforms of the men, which have long since been replaced by new ones. Only that after the capitulation of Metz such enormous quantities of French cloth fell into the hands of the Germans that this loss also was amply covered. Besides Metz, Le Mans yielded a vast amount of wearing materials. The greatest expense was incurred through the feeding of the army. the sixteen of the Restoration, the eighteen of Though during the whole campaign it stood in the enemy's country, it had, save a few comparatively insignificant requisitions, to be kept by German provisions, or these had to be bought from the enemy for German money. The highest prices were paid for oats, flour, oats were to be had at two and a half thalers, they were to be paid with eight, or at an average of seven and a half, at Lagny, Orleans, Amiens, and Rouen. In the same way, cattle had reached a price about three times higher than usual. The same was the case with or Cognac, vegetables, and other things. It seems that the account of these moneys spent in France is regarded as furnishing another proof of the leniency with which the war was carried on, as regards the French population .- Pall Mall Gazette.

> AN ADROIT SELL, A PRECIOUS PAIR OF ROGUES .- One day a gentleman called in at the store of Mr. Ralph Hardman, in Pawtucket, with a violin under his arm. He purchased a neektie for which he paid fifty cents, and then asked permission to leave his box while he did a few errands down town. Old Hardman-a dealer in new and secondhand clothing-had no objection.

"It is a violin," said the gentleman, " which I prize very highly. It was given me by an Italian, who died at my father's house. I beg the precious violin departed.

Toward noon, while the old clothing dealer was deeply engaged in the work of selling a suit of shoddy for a bag of Prussian tricot, a stranger entered the store—a remarkably, well dressed man, with a distinguished look. The violin box was in sight upon the shelf, and no one was near to prevent, the new comer slipped around and opened the box and took out the instrument - a very dark-hued and ancient looking one.

"Hallo!" cried Hardman, when he heard the sound of the violin, "what for you touch

The stranger explained that he was a professor—that he was a leader of orchestra-and that he could never see a violin without trying it. And then he drew the bow across the strings, playing a few passages of a fine old German waltz.

"My soul!" he cried, after he had run his fingers over the instrument awhile, "that is the best violin I ever saw! There is not a better one in the city-a perfectly genuine old Cremonal I will give you a hundred dollars

Hardman said it was not his.

"I will give you a hundred and fifty! Two hundred.' Mr. Hardman was forced to explain how the

violin came to be left in the store. The stranger had taken out his pocket-book

and drawn forth two one hundred bank notes.

He pat them back remarking:
"I must have the violin if money will buy it. When the owner returns, will you ask him to meet me here at six o'clock? If he cannot do that, tell him to call at the office of the Treasurer of the Academy of Music, and inquire for the Director of the Orchestra .-Will you do that?"

Hardman said he would.

"But suggested the stranger, "you need not tell the man what I said about his violin, nor what I've offered; because he may have no idea of tion they have justly acquired. the treasure he possesses. You will be careful and circumspect."

The stranger went away, and Ralph Hardman reflected. In the course of an hour the owner of the violin returned, and asked for the box. But the shoddy man had been captivated by the golden bait.

What would the gentleman sell his violin

At first the gentleman would not listen to to the proposition; but, after a deal of talk he confessed that as he was not himself a professor, and could not well afford to keep such a valuable instrument, he would sell it for one hundred and seventy-five dollars-not a penny on outside wrapper of box, and private government

Ralph Hardman paid the money, and became the legal possessor of the violin, ready to take anywhere from \$300 to \$500 from the director | TROCHES. of the orchestra, as he might be able.

But the director did not come. At the end of a week Hardman carried the violin to a professional friend, and asked him what was its real value. His friend examined it, and said

"Two dollars and a half, without the box!" Ralph Hardman was strongly of the opinion that the gentleman who left the violin in his care was a swindler, and that the director was a partner in the business, and that, together, they had made him their victim. That night shoddy was marked up ten per cent.

DISCONTENT.—The immediate causes of discontent are numberless. Some of those that seem to have a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and all that eath can bestow-wealth, education, friends and talent - are the least satisfied. Trifles disconcert them. A wet day, an ill-fitting garment a broken enagement a slight disappointment, are sufficient to destroy their peace of mind, and render them slaves to vexation and chagrin. The main couses of discontent, however, is always to be found within. It has its origin in selfishness. Directly we forget ourselves in our efforts for others, we strike at the very root of all discontent. The truly benevolent, loving man is seldom tormented by vain regrets at his own circumstances, and he who in-wardly repines and chafes at his situation, and who is harrassed by the spirit of discontent, can in no surer way free himself from the chains that enslave him than by turning his thoughts and energies to some good works of others; there are no blessings, however rich, that discontent will not turn into evils; and no trials, however severe, that serenity and virtue may not transform into blessings.

MENTAL TAXATION A CAUSE OF DYSPERSIA .- Montal anxiety and pecuniary embarrassment, such as loss of property by fire, by failure in business, or by bad debts, and also domestic troubles, disappointed affections, and the loss or treachery of friends, will frequently cause dyspepsia; too close and too active intellectual labor is also a frequent cause. Editors, authors and literary men often engender dyspensia in this way. Much brain labor requires much blood at the brain, and an over-working intellect uses up so much of brain blood and nervous force that there is not enough remaining to do the work of digestion. On the other hand, deranged digestion is sometimes produced by too little exercise of the brain. Persons are frequently met with who have been in active business life, and, having accumulated enough to satisfy their ambition, have retired from business .-Now, although the brain and body retire from active life, yet the poor stomach very often has its task increased. If a man has been for a long time accustomed to eating heartily and working hard, either with body or brains, he had better nor relax his working habit, without at the same time having a corresponding relaxation in his habits of eating .-He who will not work, neither shall he eat," is not only a Bible injunction, but a law of the human constitution, the disobedience of which is often attended with such derangement of digestion, and other bodily infirmities, as to render either property or life of little value.

CHARACTER.—Strength of character consists of two things-power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existencestrong feeling and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a grand mistake; we mistake character. A man who bears all before him, and before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of his household quake because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. It is his passions that are strong; he that is controlled by them is weak. You must measure a man by the strength of the passions he subdues, and not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply

Mr. Hardman promised, and the owner of precious violin departed.

We ever see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering binself? Or one that, bearing a hopeless daily trial, remains silent, and top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge. never tells the world that cankers his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with many powers of indignation in him, can be provoked and yet retain himself and forgive, those are strong men, the spiritual heroes.

The newspaper business is very exacting on all connected with it, and the pay is comparatively small; proprietors risk more money for smaller profits, and the editors reporters and printers work harder and cheaper than the same number of men in any other profession requiring the given amount of intelligence and training and drudgery. The life has its charms and its pleasant associations, scarcely known by the outside world; but it has its earnest work and anxieties and hours of exhaustion, which likewise, are not known to those who think the business all fun. The idea that newspaperdom is a charmed circle, where the favored members live a life of ease and free from care, and go to the circus at night on a free ticket, and to the springs on afree pass in the summer is an idea which we desire to explode practically and theoretically. Business is business, and the journal that succeeds is the one that is run on a square business footing, and the same as banking or building bridges, keeping a hotel or running a livery stable.

Caution!-In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. by its great tonic and health-renewing properties, will restore tone more quickly than any other prebaration known, it being the surest remedy for all debilitating maladies.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS-Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

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

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

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

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

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

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

stamp attached to each box. This care in putting up the Troches is impor tant as a security to the purchaser in order to be

sure of obtaining the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL

#### A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Wixslow's Soothing Syrur was just the article needed, produced a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleep less night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the merning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother, 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists, Be sure and call for

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

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, ? August 5th, 1871.

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

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

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

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

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 convnience that the health and pleasure-secker can desire.

#### WANTED.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Noturies of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary.

Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1871. WILLIAM FAHEY.

PROGRAMME OF TUITION IN THE

# LYCEUM OF VARENNES

PREPARATORY COURSE.

French and English Reading. Mental Arith metic. Writing.

FIRST YEAR.

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

SECOND YEAR.

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

THIRD YEAR.

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Can-ada (English Domination). Vocal Music, 620-

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

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

The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and

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

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or

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

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

Boarders.....\$80.00 Half-Boarders..... 10.00

The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Es, tablishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College. Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the

other school requisites, at current prices. Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each

F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,

VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1476.

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

Plaintiff;

NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place,

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

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

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

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

# INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, IN THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT FOR
District of Montreal. LOWER CANADA.
In the matter of JOSEPH POULIN, the younger,

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

Montreal, 7th August, 1871. JOSEPH POULIN, Jr.
By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His attornics ad litem

## APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

LES CURE ET MARGUILLIERS DE L'ŒUVRE ET FABRIQUE de la paroisse de Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Pro-vince of Quebec at its next Session, asking that the Act 33 Victoria chapter 52 entitled: "An act to amend the Act of the 32nd Victoria Chapter 72, respecting the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges," be amended in such a manner as to allow the Court or a Judge to appoint the commissioner who, by the OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal Act, should be named by the party or the parties meditating a retreat to the country during our interested, in the event of the latter's refusal to summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the name any, or of a vacancy occuring amongst the pleasant village of St Anne as their summer said commissioners, and for other purposes generally

Land Walley St.

quietly? This is a man spiritually strong. Or did residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at

Montreal, 9th August, 1871.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late

firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shaunon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORN-MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, ac., ac. He trusts that from his long experience in buy-

ing the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, ne wat thus to chaoted to other inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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 V .rket. June 14th, 1870.

TO THE CLERGY,

DIRECTORS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ORGANISTS.

PETER'S CATHOLIC CHOIR,

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

Each number contains about 36 pages of Music, printed on fine white paper, and from full-sized

printed on fine winte paper, and from full-sized Music plates, and will contain from \$3 to \$4 worth of choice new Music, by the very best authors.

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

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION-PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Country Subscribers must add 30 cts. to the 6 months' or 60 cts to the yearly Subscription to cover postage. Now to be had of

A. J. BOUCHER, Music Dealer and Agent, 260 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONKE, (NEAR MONTREAL) P.Q., CANADA. THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER. J. GRATON, Sup.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

NO'S. 6 AND S, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY of SEPTEMBER

next, at Nine o'clock A.M.

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

WM. DORAN, Principal.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

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

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

Scholastic year, 102 months. Terms:

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

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

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

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

Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS,

Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers,

600 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

KEARNEY & BRO.



MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

OWEN M'CARVEY

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, st. Joseph Street, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

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

#### JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

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GENERAL JOBBER,

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

JOHN BURNS,

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

675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

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GEO. T. LEONARD,

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F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING

F. GREENE,

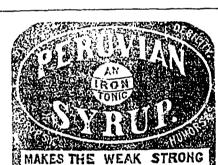
Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest im-or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at-

 $J \cdot C \circ X$ ,

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SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (Nor "Peruvian Bark.") blown in the glass. A 32-page pain lifet sent P. Dinsmore

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS RVERYWERE. Practical and Analytical Chemists. Dr. J. C. AXER & CO., Lowell, Mars.,

The property of the street of



EOU DEBIETING THE BYOOD. Ayer's Sarsaparilla,



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# CLOTHIER,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

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BOYS' TWEED SUITS	\$ 3.50
MENS' " "	
MENS' BLACK CLOTH SUITS	\$10.00
MENS' TWEED COATS	\$ 4.50
MENS' TWEED VESTS	\$ 1.50
MENS' TWEED PANTS	9 2.50



The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

with a large and unequalled Stock of

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

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

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

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

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

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Inspection is respectfully invited.

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SEWING MACHINES.

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BOOT

AND

#### SHOE MACHINERY,

FINDINGS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

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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 ef-

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer :-1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

ship.
2nd. Moderate Premiums.

fected for a term of years.

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

ROUTH, gent, Montrea

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

#### WRIGHT & BROGAN

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OFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, ONTREAL.

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CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

MONTREAL. Cash Paid for Raw Furs

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agrecable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and

make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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 CHIMICIS, 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.

Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums, Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes.

302 Notre Dame St. Montreal, March 31, 1871.

MICHAEL FERON.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procure several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.



OLD EYES MADE NEW.

SPECTACLES REVDERED USELESS.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

Read for yourself and restore your sight. Speciacles 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

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-edness, 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 In-flammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, 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, f using now, to key them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are follow-

ed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and re-

finement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

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

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of
Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One
Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.
R. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us
Nov. 16th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory
Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am
pleased with them: they are certainly the Greatest
Invention of the age.

Invention of the age.

All persons wishingfor all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will prove 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.,

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has

P. O. Box 957

proved a certain cure for this disease. send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your

nose and disfigure your face.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information turnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage.

Add ess

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