

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.

# The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1870.

NO. 1

THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON;  
OR,  
THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT.  
BY CON. O'LEARY.

CHAPTER I.—CHRISTMAS DAY IN 1797.

"And happy and bright are the groups that pass  
From their peaceful homes, for miles  
O'er fields and roads, and hills to Mass,  
When Christmas morning smiles!"

Glorious Old Church! How often is poor  
humanity soothed and blessed as it listens to  
the rapturous strains of exulting hosannas, alle-  
luias, magnificats, litanies, and solemn vesperal  
chants! All these, and many more such like,  
hast thou for ages used to raise man's heart to  
heaven, to quiet the spirit that has been tor-  
tured and racked by the world, to calm the  
passions of nature outraged, or soothe the  
weary fluttering heart. But where, in all thy  
rich, and glowing calendar, can we find ought  
to equal the sweet and tender invitation of the  
*Adeste Fideles*, on a Christmas morning, in some  
silent nook of holy Ireland!

Our story opens on Christmas morning, 1797.

We take our stand for a little, on the rising  
ground of the main road leading beyond Ran-  
dalstown, in the county Antrim, north of Ire-  
land. The snow lies thick upon the ground like  
one vast winding sheet. Icicles hang from the  
trees; like diamonds, they sparkle in the bright  
starlight. See—there are dark figures of peo-  
ple who cross over the fields noiselessly and  
hurriedly. Not a footfall is heard, although  
the silence of the grave reigns around. Yonder,  
amid a clump of fir trees, stands the humble  
chapel. We can discern the cross from here.  
See the aged people, wrapped and hooded,  
bending the lowly knee as they approach within  
sight of the emblem of salvation! The lights  
glisten through the frost-covered panes. Come,  
we'll enter. What an humble spot; and yet  
there is life and warmth within. The walls are  
rough and whitewashed; the Altar and its  
surroundings plain and homely, clean and neat;  
no seats, no pews, as in the rich and splendid  
city temples of to-day. Hollys and laurels,  
festooned in rustic fashion, adorn the holy  
place. And there is a band of choristers too,  
but no pealing organ to accompany them. Oh!  
how sweetly they sing *Venite Adoremus*; we  
join them in our hearts, and realize the mys-  
teries of the Manger better perhaps for the  
poverty of the place.

Mass begins, and the people bow themselves  
to the earth. One glance at them, and we feel  
that they have just emerged from the dreary  
days when penal laws forbade them even such a  
place to worship in.

The sun is breaking in the east; and, as the  
hands of the good old pastor, Father John Mc-  
Auley, are raised to heaven to impart his holy  
benediction on his flock, a ray shoots forth upon  
the serene countenance of the holy man, and  
imparts to his face something of the hidden  
glories and mysteries of the Altar at which he  
stands. Listen: LAUDATE NOMEH DOMINE  
peals forth from the choristers, and, as the  
priest bends his knee for the last time at Mass,  
he slowly rises and stands buried in meditation  
for a few moments. Again, he ascends the  
Altar steps. One-half of the congregation re-  
tires; the others remain, and soon again the  
little chapel is filled. *Te Missa* ends as again  
pronounced, and a third Mass commences, the  
chapel half emptying as before, and filling again  
as rapidly.

Glorious morn! The sun is now well risen,  
and with it a sharp and bracing air that gives  
life and strength to the young, meet of whom  
go cheerfully along, while the older people re-  
main loitering about in the chapel yard, some  
to have a talk about the times, and others,  
chiefly old women, who, after exchanging kind-  
ly salutations of "a merry Christmas to you,  
and a happy new year," re-enter the chapel as  
if loth to leave the secret spot.

Many of these good people had a sort of  
foresight that they might never enjoy the hap-  
piness of another Christmas morning within its  
walls again. Most of them believed that before  
another winter came round they would be  
quietly gathered to the company of those who  
preceded them. Others thought, and with good  
reason too, that the dark cloud of persecution  
and suffering was gathering ominously around  
them, betokening ruin to them and theirs.

Various were their thoughts and surmises, as

the priest entered his humble abode which ad-  
joined the chapel.

"Won't you come in Mary," said one old  
woman to another, "and take a breath of the  
fire in Father John's kitchen, before we start  
on the road?"

"I'm just waiting for that same," said her  
companion; "but, poor man, I wouldn't like  
to disturb him till he gets some breakfast."

"Ah! that's true; I forgot. He's fasting,  
and was up the greater part of the night, and  
the night before, too."

"What in the world would keep Father John  
out of bed for two nights? Are any of the  
Dolans worse, did you hear?"

"Well, some of them can't be much worse  
than they are. Phil. is better, I'm told, but  
Ned, and the father are still confined to bed."

"That was an unlucky market day for them.  
May God bless them and preserve them, poor  
fellows."

"To be sure, woman dear; but just the same  
luck might have happened to any of ourselves.  
Pat. Dolan was advised not to go to Antrim, as  
there was a likelihood that some of Mackenzie's  
crew would be there, on purpose to raise a row  
because the Dolans were."

"The Lord help us; but isn't it a sad thing  
that strangers in the country, who hate the  
look of every one of us, have it in their power  
to maim and injure folk, without the smallest  
chance of punishment to themselves?"

"Yes; and there is worse even than that—

If we are known at all to be what we are, sure  
there's not one of us free from jibe or insult,  
go where we may. It was only the other  
morning I was going across Flanigan's field  
with a bit of butter and a grain of meal to old  
Molly, besides the hill, when a young brat of  
the Bryce's saw me, and called out, 'there's  
another of them papishes that we are going to  
string up with their beads and Mass books.' I  
never once turned round, but just passed on as  
if I had not heard a word uttered."

"The very best thing you could do. Old  
Molly is improving, I hope?"

"Sure wasn't she at Mass this morning,  
thanks be to God, and isn't she gone home with  
Mike Canavan and the family to spend the day?"

"And is this the way that Mary McQuillan  
and Nelly McLeesh spend their morning, in-  
stead of coming in to see an old friend, and  
wish him many happy returns of the season?"

Both speakers turned round, and there was  
Father John, with a hand outstretched to each,  
and wishing them good health, and many Christ-  
mas might they see.

"The same to your reverence," said Mrs.  
McQuillan, curtseying. "Mrs. McLeesh and  
myself were going in to see Kate; but we just  
thought as you hadn't breakfasted that we  
would bide here a little."

"Come away, come along," said Father  
John; "nor have I breakfasted yet; but do  
you think that the sight of one or other of you  
would take away a hungry man's appetite?  
Not a bit of it." and the kindly old man rubbed  
his hands, chattering away as they entered.

Father John's housekeeper was young Kate  
O'Neill, his niece, and an orphan beside. Her  
mother, the priest's sister, died when Kate was  
merely a child. Her father was but lately  
dead, and since then the handsome girl ap-  
peared to be stricken with years, although she  
had not passed her twenty-second summer.—  
Before her father's death, her uncle had pre-  
vailed upon her to come and make his house  
her home; she did so, and one year afterwards,  
her father was laid in the grave beside her  
mother.

Kate had been at communion that morning,  
and Father John observing her kneel by the  
Altar steps, just as he was leaving the chapel,  
and guessing too that her thoughts were divided  
between the Manger and the souls of her de-  
ceased parents, did not venture to disturb her.  
Presently she entered, and blushed to find that  
her uncle had been waiting.

"Now, Kate, child," said Father John, "let  
us hurry. Here are two of our friends come  
to see your old uncle, and to bid him all sorts  
of happiness for another twelvemonth, and what  
do you think but both of them were waiting  
outside till I had got my breakfast, just as if I  
were going to make a meal of them, I suppose."

Kate felt she had acted wrongly, but fell to  
with a will, and shortly produced a savory

breakfast of ham, eggs, and tea, and all the  
other *et ceteras* of cream and butter, and home-  
made bread. The white linen diaper table-  
cloth, so invitingly spread out, the warm plates,  
and steaming cups of tea, made Father John  
anxious to begin.

The two women were heartily invited to  
partake of breakfast, but declined. They  
wanted, as they said, just to speak with Kate  
for a while, and, accordingly, Father John was  
left alone in his humble but comfortable parlor.  
"I wonder," he said to himself, "if Mrs.  
McLeesh has heard anything more about that  
rumor; she appears as if she had, and proba-  
bly wants to learn from Kate if I have heard  
anything about it."

What rumor did Father John allude to?  
Let us try if we can understand it. It was ob-  
servable after last Mass that morning, that the  
male portion of the congregation did not re-  
main only a few minutes on the roadside, as  
was their wont; neither did they loiter in the  
precincts of a house of call kept by one Paddy  
Farren. It was also observable, that this same  
Paddy, a rough, but honest specimen of an  
Irishman, was absent at the very hour when he  
used to see his neighbors who had come a long  
distance, and who enjoyed the comforts of his  
great fireside, where Paddy usually kept a  
good stock of turf, to send a genial heat through  
the whole kitchen. What was up? Some-  
thing was going on, but what was that some-  
thing, and what did it mean? We shall find  
some explanation in the following chapter.

CHAPTER II.—KATE O'NEILL—THE TWIN  
BROTHERS—A CASE OF MISTAKEN  
IDENTITY.

"Thy soothing, how gentle! thy pity, how tender!  
Choir music thy voice is—thy step angel grace;  
And thy union with Deity shines in a splendor  
Subdued, but unearthly, thy spiritual face!"

Mrs. McQuillan and Mrs. McLeesh were  
sisters-in-law. They had known Kate O'Neill's  
mother and father from the time they were  
married; and either of these good women  
would have been happy to have taken care of  
Father McAuley's niece, if he had permitted  
them.

Mrs. McLeesh was quite restless from the  
moment her son told her that, when passing by  
the priest's house, he observed him go round  
the chapel with a lantern in his hand, and  
closely examine all about it as if something lay  
concealed in its vicinity. This was enough to  
rouse her suspicions, for she had heard it re-  
ported before, that the chapel was soon to be  
wrecked or burned by a party at that time in  
the country, known by the name of Wreckers  
(Orangemen). She thought she was the only  
one in possession of the secret, and endeavored  
to learn from her neighbor, Mrs. McQuillan, if  
she, or Miss O'Neill, knew of any danger.—  
Finding that both were alike ignorant, she de-  
termined to keep the matter to herself, lest the  
poor priest might come to hear of it. He must  
certainly have had some reason for his minute  
examination of the grounds around the chapel;  
but she hoped it had nothing to do with what  
she had heard.

Thus it was in those days. The people try-  
ing to hide unpleasant rumors from the priest,  
and the latter trying to bide them from the  
people.

"Kate?"

"Coming, uncle."

"This fire is getting low, child. Bring some  
turf, and let us have a cheery glow."

Kate obeyed; and, knowing that the com-  
mand to make up a new fire, meant also to  
come and sit at her uncle's knee, was soon be-  
side him.

Laying his hand on the girl's head, Father  
John said: "How long is it, Kate, since  
mother died?"

"You told me, uncle, it was nearly twenty  
years."

"Twenty years. Aye, let me see—twenty  
and twenty, and twenty-four. That's right,  
Kate; I am over sixty-four years of age. Now,  
what will you be, child, when you are sixty-  
four?"

"I hope to be in heaven long before that,  
dear uncle, and to be beside you, and father  
and mother."

"What! and you would really like to die at  
an early age, and leave poor Cormac breaking  
his heart behind you. See here, now, my  
child," and the good old priest feigned a  
strength and spirit he did not possess. "Sup-

pose that any one—always excepting Cormac,  
of course,—came near this house to injure us;  
or, suppose anything to take place, such as any  
annoyance, I mean, wouldn't the strength of  
other times, girl, come back to this old arm,  
and make it just what it was forty years ago,  
when I beat the biggest McQuillan in the par-  
ish at every feat of strength he could invent."

Kate looked up in her uncle's face, and saw  
that he was merely trying to divert her mind.  
"But would you really like to die, Kate,  
before you—"

"Now, dear uncle," replied Kate, putting  
her soft white delicate hand upon his knee, "I  
know what you are going to say, and I could  
laugh and enjoy all the good stories about  
young Cormac, but to-day, uncle, to-day you  
know is doubly sacred to your poor Kate, the  
birth of my God, and the death of my father.  
I feel happy, dear uncle, in thinking how many  
Christmases are reserved for us all above."

Father John saw with pleasure that his niece  
had as yet learned nothing of the evil rumors  
which were afloat around the whole country for  
some days past. He knew the inward nature  
of the sweet girl beside him, and only dreaded  
that what appeared to be a sort of unholy  
with her, was perhaps the result of fear, arising  
from what she might have heard. His pleas-  
ant fancy about young Cormac Rogan was  
merely a fancy.

Kate O'Neill was beautiful in person, and as  
pious as she was beautiful. It was seldom that  
her piety betrayed itself in outward actions, ex-  
cept when alone in her little oratory, before the  
dear image of her whom she had implored at an  
early age to be a mother to her. Hers was an  
inward piety, whereby her whole nature was  
regulated by the highest standard of virtue,  
and, although she believed she was shrewd  
enough to conceal all this from the world, yet  
the actions of her soul were visibly stamped  
upon her face, and gave to her natural beauty,  
that supernatural charm which the eye may  
witness, but which the tongue cannot de-  
scribe.

Cormac Rogan was a young farmer, about  
twenty-four years of age. His mother, who  
resided in the townland of Ballywooly, lost her  
husband when Cormac was only seven years old,  
so that there was this in common between him-  
self and Kate O'Neill, they were orphans at  
nearly the same time.

Widow Rogan's farm was poor and barren;  
but, with the help of a couple of servants,  
known by the name of the "two Mullans," the  
unfruitful soil was made to be sufficiently pro-  
ductive so as to keep all four in good circum-  
stances.

John and Peter Mullan were twins, and re-  
sembled each other very strongly. Oftentimes  
the neighbors found no small difficulty in distin-  
guishing one from the other, and as not a few  
laughable incidents occurred in consequence of  
this resemblance, it was agreed on all sides that  
the pair should henceforth be known by the  
name of the "two Mullans." \* \* \* \* \*

I shall relate one instance that partly led to  
the adoption of this course.

John Mullan was known to be a rather  
"good fellow" with a fine young woman named  
Bridget O'Hara. An appointment was made  
that each should see the other coming home  
from America Fair; but, as John was busily  
engaged at outdoor work on the morning of the  
appointed day, his brother Peter was sent in-  
stead, not knowing that John was selected by  
Cormac's mother to perform that duty. On  
his way home he met Bridget, and gallantly  
asked her to take a seat beside him in the cart,  
as the roads were soft and damp. She at once  
consented, as this was part of the arrangement  
between herself and John. To Peter's utter  
surprise, the girl began to banter him on being  
late, and quizzed him a good deal on that fact.  
He acknowledged that he was rather behind  
time, but laid the whole blame on Peggy Dolan  
and her father.

"And what has Peggy to do with you?"  
naively inquired Bridget.

"Faith not much; only she beguiled the  
time while her father and I were taking a dram  
at McQuillan's counter before starting on the  
road."

"Maybe it's fond of you she was getting,"  
said Bridget.

"Sure then I wish that that were the fact,"  
said Peter, "for a pretty girl is this same  
Peggy."

Bridget was glad that the darkness of the  
evening prevented her emotion being observed  
by her companion. Peter wondered that she  
kept so quiet, and thought that he had offended  
her in some way, little knowing, poor fellow,  
that he had indeed offended her, but in a man-  
ner he little dreamed of.

Bridget's house lay up a loaming about forty  
perches from the roadside. When Peter assist-  
ed her to alight, he did so as gently as possible,  
and with a sort of a quiver in his voice, bade  
her good-night; but Bridget never replied; she  
hurried onward lest he might hear the sobs she  
had tried to smother.

Peter whistled an Irish air, and endeavored  
to forget the whole "bit of nonsense," as he  
termed it. After a little while he said to him-  
self: "Well, I took that girl to be a totally  
different person from what she is, I did tell  
Jack, more than once, that he was a happy fel-  
low in having such a wife in prospect. My  
goodness! how she did wonder when I men-  
tioned Peggy Dolan's name. Phew! maybe  
she's in love with myself and is jealous of Peg-  
gy. 'Tis a good joke; and I'll keep it to my-  
self till some day when I want to annoy Jack  
about his sweetheart."

Next evening when work was done, John  
Mullan thought he might just as well take a  
race over to the O'Hara's and see Bridget. In  
he dashed in his usual offhand way; but the  
moment Bridget saw him, she arose with all the  
dignity she could command, and left the place.

"That's too much of a good thing," said  
Jack to himself. "I came here on purpose to  
explain how it was I didn't get to the Fair, and  
kindly to inquire how she got home, and here  
she passes me by as if I were a Turk. Noth-  
ing like seeing a little temper when there's time  
to mend matters," thought Jack.

After staying a short time he arose to  
leave; and, whether by accident or design on  
the part of Bridget, I cannot tell; but he met  
her "straight in the face" outside the door.  
It was but the work of an instant to take her  
by the hand, and throw his arm around her  
neck.

"Let go my hand, John Mullan," said Brid-  
get, imperiously.

"Certainly," said John, and he did so.

"I have been trying my best to believe that  
you weren't sober last night, in order to ac-  
count for your conduct; but no matter how I  
strive, I cannot banish the conviction from my  
mind, that you were under the influence of  
drink."

John Mullan stood there like a "dumbfound-  
ed ass," as he expressed it. He must have  
heard her—he was not deaf; but what did she  
say, or what could she mean?

"Might I—"

"Certainly not," said Bridget, in a decided  
tone.

"Come, come," said John, assuming his for-  
mer kindly attention towards the true-hearted  
girl; "there's a mistake somewhere. You  
know I take no drink, Bridget, and, besides, I  
never left the house from four o'clock till Peter  
drove up to the door, when I went out to stable  
the horse."

Bridget was quiet as the whole truth flashed  
upon her mind, and, flinging her arms tightly  
round her lover's neck, kissed him, then darted  
down the pathway that led from the house.

John certainly had some reason to be non-  
plussed before; but now he was in a sort of  
muddle, and began to question himself quite  
seriously as to whether he should ever have per-  
mitted himself to disbelieve in fairies and fairy  
lore. He followed the girl, whatever took place  
at that interview has never been known. A  
duet of ringing laughter and a hearty "good  
night," were the only evidence of a reconcilia-  
tion: thus John and Peter were called the "two  
Mullans," and not without some show of reason,  
either.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Kate," said Father John, "you are tired,  
child, and require some rest, being up so early  
this morning. I think I'll accept the invitation  
of Mrs. Rogan's, and go dine there to-day.  
What if you accompany me? Old Nell can  
mind the house, and we will all spend a happy  
evening. Come, child, prepare."

"Dear uncle, excuse me," said Kate. "I  
am a little tired, and walking would not refresh  
me; and you know, Father John"—she some-

times called him by that name, especially in the presence of others—"the three old women, the blind man, and the two little boys are to be here to dine with me to-day, as it is Christmas."

"But Mrs. McQuillan and Mrs. McLeesh will help Nell, and you won't be missed," said her uncle.

Kate persisted in remaining, saying—"Take my kind regards to Mrs. Rogan, and tell her I'll be over to see her during the week, if the weather keeps fine. And be sure, uncle, to be back in time for tea, and I shall have it nice and hot for you."

Father John gave a nod of his head, and bent his way towards the Rogans.

CHAPTER III.—THE WRECKERS—CHAPEL BURNING—CORMAC ROGAN.

"Yes, we have strength to make Irishmen free again; Only unity—and we'll conquer our foe; And never on earth shall a foreigner see again, Erin a province—though lately so low."

Early in 1794, there was established in several districts of the North of Ireland, especially in Armagh, Portadown, Dungannon, Banbridge, Antrim, Randalstown, Troon, Cookstown, and many other places, a society of men known by the name of "Wreckers," (in reality, Orangemen.) A portion of this organized band of foreign conspirators extended southwards, and even to this day, their deeds of violence and bloodshed are remembered with horror by the inhabitants of Farns, Callan, Wexford, and adjacent districts. I call them foreign conspirators, for, although unfortunately born in Ireland, they were not of Ireland, and never claimed it as their country. They were chiefly the descendants of the Cromwellian troops, and some of them sprang from the Scotch, who were brought over by James during the Plantation of Ulster; the latter are to be distinguished, however, from that noble band of Presbyterians in Ulster, whose lives were often freely sacrificed in the cause of their country. From the moment this barbarous colony got settled down in the country, they became the bitter and unrelenting persecutors of the Irish Catholics. Their power arose not from their numbers so much as from the knowledge that their strength lay in the maladministration of the laws, and that the executors of the laws were one with themselves.

That portion of the Irish Catholics who possessed sufficient manhood to resist this band of marauders, was known by the name of Defenders.

From the Wreckers, as I have said, sprang that infamous curse of Ireland, Orangism; and, to the eternal dishonor of the British government be it for ever recorded, this Society, whose avowed and proclaimed object was to "wade knee deep in Popish blood," received the protection of that government by Royal Charter.

Father John McAuley, whose life was as innocent and guileless as that of a child, was marked "for doom" by the Wreckers. His house and Chapel, within an easy distance of Fairmleuch, were "chalked for vengeance," and sentenced to be wrecked and burned. Others were included in the list but not finally agreed upon, and these things arose chiefly from the fact that fair Bridget O'Hara had disinclined to accept the hand of a man named Cameron, a wealthy bachelor, who enjoyed as good a farm as the country could boast of. John Mullan was aware of this, but neither he nor Bridget ever thought that any evil would arise from the rejection of Cameron.

Mrs. McLeesh was a sharp, shrewd woman, who, not having much business to attend to, visited her neighbour's houses pretty often, and was on tolerably good terms with all whom she visited.

About a week before Christmas she happened to make a call, or, rather, intended to make one at Duncan Cameron's; but hearing the noise of many voices inside, retreated her steps a little, and, in order to be unobserved, quickly stole round to the "back of the house." A small window was open, and she could hear distinctly all that passed.

This practice of open windows was often availed of for such purposes. In country places, where residences were few and scattered, but little precaution was ever taken by those whose deeds were likely to be screened by the authorities; it was different with those who were opposed to the government.

A hot debate was just then going on regarding the burning of the Chapel on Christmas Day, and the only matter of dispute was, whether the sacrilegious act should take place in the morning, during Mass, or at night, when least expected. Some of the more violent were for the perpetration of the deed early in the morning, but Cameron, wily, cunning, and crafty as a fox, saw at once the impracticability of the scheme, and pointed out that no number of Wreckers in that part of the country were able to perform such murderous deeds when men were present. Finally, he prevailed in his scheme by appealing to the cowardly feelings of his brutal gang, and pointing out the dangerous character of the boys of Fairmleuch. It was arranged then that the wrecking of both house and Chapel should take place on Christmas night.

Father McAuley's visit to the Rogans had a double purpose: first, to protect the property of the Catholics by entrusting a number of his own brave fellows with the defence of the Chapel, and, secondly, to get young Cormac to go for Kate, well knowing her repugnance to leave the place on that particular day. If Kate remained obstinate, then Cormac was to insist that her uncle's orders must be obeyed.

The good old man's anxiety was to keep the whole matter a secret from his niece till all would be over. He knew her reverence and love for the old spot; he knew the depth of her love for him, and so far as it was possible for one in his position to bear human love within his heart, he bore it for that dear girl. For Kate's own sake, as well as for the memory of his sister who loved him much, Father John almost doted on his niece.

The festivities that day in Mrs. Rogan's were of a very humble kind.

Those in the priest's house were of a happier description. Kate O'Neill got to be quite joyful as she saw with what satisfaction her uncle's guests partook of the good food she had placed before them. She joined them in everything, and often wished that her uncle had foregone his promise to Mrs. Rogan, in order to see the happy faces around her. Even the blind man looked as happy and as cheerful as the rest, and would turn round to each speaker as if looking them full in the face. Kate was happy!

She retired to her room for a short time, in order to thank God for his blessings, and to partake in some measure of the joy of the Queen of the Manger. For a few minutes she was wrapt in thought; then lifting her eyes to a statue of the Madonna, a strange sensation of fear took possession of her soul; an unaccountable dread overpowered her senses, and instinctively she cried out, "Health of the weak, pray for us." The poor guests in the kitchen ran into her room, crying "Miss O'Neill, dear Miss O'Neill, the chapel's ablaze, protect us, O God!" But Kate still knelt; not a muscle moved. The statue before her was not more immovable than was she who knelt there with every sense stunned, with every nerve strung to the utmost. The cries of the poor people continued: almost frantically they shouted, "Save us, save us from the wreckers!"

(To be Continued.)

RELIGIOUS REMINISCENCES

WESLEYAN-METHODIST TO ROMAN CATHOLICITY. BY A LAYMAN.

From Catholic Opinion.

For the purpose of setting at rest the difficulties that had arisen in my mind by my conscientious continuance in the Church of England, I entered into a correspondence with a friend, who having taken an active part in the propagation of Anglo-Catholicism, and enjoying an intimate acquaintance with many of the clergy of that school, I deemed best able to clear away my doubts and enable me to remain a member of the Church of my adoption. In my first communication I brought forward that latitudinarian policy which prevailed in the Church of England, throwing open the doors to heresy in every form, and completely destroying all appearance of the Church as a teaching body. To be a member of that Church is no criterion of religious orthodoxy. As an able writer has recently expressed it, "What are its doctrines? Who are their representatives? Are they the clergy of the High Church, the Low Church, or the Broad Church? The Church of England is a five- or six-fold schism. Its own clergy have denounced each other as the teachers of damnable and soul-destroying doctrines, and yet remain within its pale and take its pay. Who will have the goodness to inform the public which tongue in this Babel utters Church truth?" I then pointed out that in the Catholic doctrines which we held and were teaching, we were clearly condemned by the Church of England, though supported by all antiquity, and I asked what should we think of a Roman Catholic who remained in the communion of that Church whilst he denied her articles and rejected her doctrines? For instance, Transubstantiation, or the Real Presence, had been condemned by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Burder v. Heath. I described the disgust I had felt at the uncharitable, nay unchristian remarks made by the Ritualistic press on what they were pleased to term the "Roman Mission." I traced a slight historical sketch of the Church in England, and expressed a strong opinion that that Church which had planted the seeds of Christianity in British England by Damianus Fugacius, and in Saxony England by S. Augustine, which had built most of the cathedrals and churches of the land, and that had kept alive the Catholic Faith during three centuries of persecution and contumely, was very ungraciously treated when spoken of as a "schismatical, foreign mission" by those who taught the same doctrines in defence of the principles of their "Articles of Faith" and the admonitions of their own superiors. To my mind the logical sequence of this charge would be to oblige all those whose ancestors had never apostatized to renounce the Church of their forefathers, or be denounced as "wilful schismatics, rending the Unity of the Church."

I drew a parallel between the Wesleyans dividing themselves from the Church of England, raising for themselves a ministry to preach and administer the Sacraments, and refusing to acknowledge the Liturgy of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the Church of England which had acted in a manner precisely similar in respect to the Catholic Church and the Pope of Rome. The question of the Anglican Order is, to say the very least, wrapped in considerable doubt and uncertainty, and this is a matter which above all things should be clear and free from dispute. The Royal Supremacy is as absurd as unwarranted by Scripture or antiquity, and the doctrine of Papal Supremacy, in defence of which Sir Thomas More, and many eminent ecclesiastics suffered martyrdom, seemed to me to be plainly a necessary Article of Faith. That Peter was called by Christ to be the Head of His Church appeared very clear. "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith may fail not; and when thou art converted, confirm thy brethren" seemed capable of no other construction, especially when taken with his extraordinary career, the fact that he is called the "First" in Matt. x. 2, and that all the principal events of the Acts of the Apostles were the fruits of his ministry. All antiquity confirms the Primacy and Supremacy of the See of Rome; the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, speaks of the Pope as their "Father and Head." S. Ambrose says, "Peter was chief amongst the Apostles." At the death of Our Lord, he assembled the Apostles, he was the first to preach, thus by the conversion of three thousand proving himself the "rock" or foundation; he worked the first miracles, and awarded the first punishment (Ananias and Sapphira). Finally, as it is necessary that the Church should have a Head, I requested to be informed, "If S. Peter was not Bishop of Rome, who was, and of what See was he Bishop?" and "If the Pope of Rome is not the Head of the Church, who can prove a better title?" I concluded the letter by regretting the loss that the Church of England must ever sustain by the rubric which forbids the Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament, contrasting the Catholic Church with the ever-abiding Presence, the centre and the cause of our worship, with the Churches of the Establishment, robbed by the law of the Presence of the Lord. To this my friend replied, There may be many points on which the Communion of the Church of Rome may be infinitely preferable to that of the Church of England, but the sole point is: "Is the Church of England a part of the Church of Christ, with Orders and Sacraments?" If so, all defects in the ritual, discipline, or organization, will not authorize succession, nay, they ought to be additional incentives to increased effort in that Church to remedy these deficiencies. Nothing but the impelling of our salvation can justify such a step. The authority of

the Judicial Committee he repudiated, obeying its mandates under protest and by compulsion. Admitting the indebtedness of England to the Roman Church, and the Primacy of the Roman See, he did not consider that at the Reformation the Church had been disestablished, and another Church placed in its stead, and pointed out in support of his theory that the Church of Pre-Reformation and Ante-Reformation times was the same, that Reformers and Catholics attended the same parish churches for some considerable period, till the Pope excommunicated the Church of England on account of the refusal of Queen Elizabeth to acknowledge his authority. Those who sided with the Pope thereupon refused to attend the Church services, notwithstanding the fines and imprisonment which were consequently entailed upon themselves, and the Church they thus formed became, in my friend's opinion, a "schismatical mission." The Royal Supremacy he considered it as legal, not doctrinal, and though he admitted that the consecration of Parker could never be proved as a positive certainty, still he believed God would nullify the omission of man, and not suffer His Church to be robbed hereby of her participation in the promises to His Fold, and pointed out the renewed life and activity of the Church of England as the best proof of her Divine mission and Catholicity. The doctrine of Intention he believed might have proved equally detrimental to members of Churches in communion with Rome. As regards the "Thirty-nine Articles," he could not honestly subscribe to them, but consider them binding on the clergy alone.

In my second communication I thanked my friend for the trouble he had taken in replying so fully to all my objections, but could not say the result had been altogether satisfactory to the removal of my doubts. The Royal Supremacy had always been held to consist of more than mere legal authority. Hallam considers that the power of the Pope had been vested entirely in the king, and the definition of the doctrine drawn up in 1690, with Lancroft's Imprimatur, consisting of a series of propositions to each of which an anathema of the opposite theory is attached, declares that the king's power is from God, and in all classes must be received with passive obedience. The declaration of the Thirty-nine Articles, clearly doctrinal, addresses the king as "Supreme Governor of the Church," and all matters deliberated in Convocation are null and void without his assent. Not only does the law reject the doctrine of Transubstantiation by the mouth of the Judicial Committee, but it is condemned by the Twenty-eighth Article as "repugnant to the plain words of Scripture," and Purgatory is denied and the Invocation of Saints forbidden in the Twenty-second Article. As regards the Reformation resulting in schism, my friend's version seemed to me to place the fact beyond dispute, for it was when, by a contumacious act of disobedience, the Pope's authority was set aside, and a clause inserted into the Litany, "From the Bishop of Rome and all his damnable heresies, Good Lord, deliver us," that all who continued in the religion of their forefathers refused to sanction by their presence such blasphemous riddance, and the Holy Father excommunicated the schismatical Church, as a man would disinherited and disown a contumacious child. The laws which were afterwards enacted condemning to death all priests and all who heard Mass, prove how much the Reformers believed in the Ritualistic doctrine that the Churches of Rome, Greece, and England are component parts of One Church. The manner in which the Church of England lost ritual and faith proves it to be a dead branch cut off from the vine (or the faith could not have been authoritatively denied), and the present revival is simply the natural result of the introduction of Catholicity, whilst as much energy is displayed by Dissenting sects as by the most enthusiastic Ritualist; indeed, I know a Wesleyan-Methodist who attends a Chapel where they use the Church service with intonings and Gregorian chants, who believes in Transubstantiation, and calls himself an Anglo-Catholic.

I admitted that laymen in the Church of England are only called upon to subscribe to the Creeds, but objected that it would be impossible for me to regard as my confessors and religious advisers men who had sworn to Articles they did not believe, and who were bound thereby to eradicate all impressions on the minds of their flock, contrary to the teaching of the same. In such ministers I could feel no confidence. I concluded by urging the necessity of a Head of the Church. "One Fold and One Shepherd," and the latter is as necessary as the former. Schools of thought will exist in the Church, but it is Unity, not slavish Uniformity, that is required, and they become pernicious only when they undermine the fundamental truths of the Faith.

Here our correspondence terminated, and after one or two interviews, which increased rather than diminished my sense of the insecurity and falsity of my position, I sought admittance into the Communion of the Roman Catholic Church, making my public confession of Faith in the Church of the Passionist Fathers, St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate, on the 13th June, 1869. In conclusion, I have found in the Church of Rome that immunity from doubt and fear, that calm certainty of having arrived at the Truth that I had sought for in vain amongst Protestants; and it is in this peace of mind, and with heartfelt gratitude for the mercies of God vouchsafed to me during this period of anxiety and research, that I can heartily join in the song of faith and triumph:—

"Faith of our fathers! living still,  
In spite of dungeon, fire, and sword;  
Oh! how our hearts beat high with joy,  
When'er we hear that joyful word,  
Faith of our Fathers! living still,  
We will be true to thee till death."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—JULY ASSIZES.—WATERFORD CITY AND COUNTY.—Judge Lawson opened the Commission for the city of Waterford. There was but one case for trial.

Baron Deasy opened the assizes for the county. The calendar presented but four cases.

LOUTH COUNTY.—The assizes for the County of Louth were opened by Baron Fitzgerald. There were only six cases for trial.

DROGHEDA ASSIZES.—The commission was opened before Chief Justice Whiteside, who congratulated the jury on the light calendar.

COUNTY LITTIM.—The Hon. Baron Hughes and the Right Hon. Judge George opened the assizes. There were on the calendar but five cases altogether returned for trial, and of these three were homicide.

COUNTY CLARE.—Judge Keogh addressing the grand jury congratulated them upon the lightness of the calendar. But ten bills in all would be submitted for their consideration, not one of which was of sufficient importance to call for any comment.

TIPPERARY.—SOUTH RIDING.—Mr. Justice Lawson in opening the assizes for the South Riding of Tipperary said that the calendar, in which there were five cases of murder, would not justify him in congratulating the Grand Jury on the state of the country, but that, as contrasted with the state of things on former occasions, a considerable improvement could be perceived of late.

WICKLOW COUNTY.—In opening the assizes Baron Deasy was enabled to congratulate the Grand Jury upon the peaceful state of the county. There were but nine cases on the calendar, of which one—a charge of infanticide—was of any importance.

THE LATE WATERFORD ELECTION.—An action for slander, arising out of the late Waterford election, was tried at the Tipperary assizes on Thursday and Friday, before Baron Deasy. The plaintiff, Mr. Michael O'Shea, a commission agent, residing in Waterford, was an active supporter of the nationalist candidate, Mr. Smyth, and the defendant, Mr. Timothy Curran, took an equally prominent part on the side of Mr. Bernal Osborne. During the riots at the close of the poll the defendant's windows were smashed by the nationalists, and on being informed of the fact he was alleged by the plaintiff to have remarked, in the hearing of some people, "How can it be otherwise when Shea (the plaintiff) has pointed out to the mob the house to be attacked." The plaintiff further alleged that in consequence of this imputation on his character he lost several customers, and he claimed a thousand pounds damages. The defendant denied uttering the words imputed to him, and said the only expressions he made use of were that if Shea was accurate they were only at the beginning of it. He also pleaded that a full explanation and apology had been tendered. The jury found for the defendant. The case afforded the learned counsel engaged in it the opportunity of indulging in various pleasantries and some curious political definitions. Mr. Hemphill, who opened for the plaintiff, alluding to the city of Waterford, observed that "it has not yet shared the fate of that other borough with which he had some connection, and which was so dear to his heart—nor yet of that other borough in a remote barbarous district with which one of his learned friends opposite has been so intimately associated. But how long Waterford was destined to remain in the sense to which he referred, the *urbs intacta*, he was unable to say. The learned gentleman proceeded further to provoke his opponents by describing Mr. Osborne's party as "the old Whigs, sometimes contemptuously referred to as Whiggings." Sergeant Armstrong retorted by stigmatizing the nationalists as a lot of political fanatics—republicans, who sighed after some Utopia in which every man was to become entitled to every other man's property. It reminded him, he said, of a story he had heard of a number of fellows of the same class, who had assembled in some public-house or another, and, in view of the establishment of an Irish Republic, proceeded to divide the estates in a certain district between them. "I'll take Mr. So-and-so's property," says one fellow. "Very good," says the other. "I'll take Mr. So-and-so's." Thus they went on until it came to one of the gang, notorious for his love of liquor. He said he should have a particular estate. "But what will you do," says the other, "when you drink out the property," "Shure," says Paddy, "we can divide all over again."

A correspondent, writing from London, on the 19th ult., says:—"Mr. Schlater Booth, late Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the administration of Mr. Disraeli, was last night to have moved the rejection of the Shannon Navigation Bill, on the second reading. The hon. gentleman was, however, more agreeably occupied somewhere else, and did not return to the House from his dinner party until the bill had been read. He then placed upon the paper a silly notice that on Thursday next he would move the rejection of the bill. The hon. gentleman, who has no political influence whatever in the House, might as well have put in the notice paper a motion that there be no war between France and Prussia."

An accident of a sad nature occurred on July 16, by which a respectable young man about 24 years of age, named John Cahill, lost his life. It appeared that he was in Nenagh on the above evening, and was returning to his home at Cloonca. He was riding a spirited horse, and when passing near the gate at Grange leading to the Blessed Well, the animal got frightened at something on the road and ran away. The rider held his seat very well, and would probably have escaped unhurt, had not the spring of the stirrup given way, and he was thrown violently to the ground, receiving a fearful bruise on the head. He was brought into a house near where he was thrown, and medical aid was at once called in; but despite all the efforts of Dr. McKeogh, he died next day.

Pauperism continue to diminish in Ireland. The number of inmates of Irish workhouses on the 19th of February last is less by 2,726 than the number at the corresponding date in 1869, and less by 5,493 than the corresponding number in 1868. On the last day of March in the present year the decrease amounted to 3,248, and pauperism has now fallen below any point reached within the last seven years.

At the Tralee assizes, on the 22nd ult., the case of Lynch v. the Great Southern and Western Railway was heard. The plaintiff was one of several persons injured on the Tralee and Killarney Railway some months ago and had a narrow escape for his life. It is stated that he will remain disabled for life. He had been a traveller for a Manchester firm, and earning five hundred and fifty pounds a year. The jury awarded him three thousand five hundred pounds damages.

THE FATAL AFFRAY IN MONAGHAN.—A correspondent of the Northern Whig gives the following details of the catastrophe. The district is almost altogether inhabited by Roman Catholics, so that very many looked upon any assemblage of Orangemen in the locality on such an occasion as very questionable. Numbers of men carrying arms were seen loitering suspiciously on the hills overlooking the place of meeting. No danger, however, seems to have been apprehended, and little precaution was taken by the Orange party. In the afternoon, however, a small body of the Orangemen after leaving Mr. Montroy's demesne, proceeded towards a school-house immediately adjoining and connected with Shanico Church. There is a dense plantation surrounding it, and all unexpectedly a large body of Roman Catholics carrying guns made their appearance and fired upon the small body of Orangemen as they were approaching the school-house. One man named McMahon, a smith and small farmer, residing in the immediate neighbourhood, was struck by a bullet in the chest, and it is feared, mortally wounded. Some others received slight wounds, but these are not likely to lead to any serious consequences. McMahon was carried into the adjoining school house, and a messenger despatched for Dr. Stewart, of Glaslough. On his arrival, and seeing the dangerous nature of the case, he sent for Dr. Scott, of Aughnacloy. The wound has bled most profusely, so that little hope is entertained of the man's recovery. Soon after the occurrence of the outrage, a number of police arrived from Monaghan to aid the police of the district. They were accompanied by a resident magistrate and a sub-inspector. Information had reached them during the day that armed mobs had collected in the district, but they did not arrive in time to prevent the outrage. Seeing the dangerous nature of the case, the magistrate had the dying depositions of McMahon taken. Four men have been arrested by the police and lodged in Ennryvale Constabulary Barracks, on suspicion of being concerned in the commission of the outrage. It may be stated that on the Twelfth of July last year, the Orangemen of the locality assembled at the same place, and that large bodies of the opposite party assembled in the neighbourhood, and were said to have been armed. A messenger was despatched to Monaghan, and a number of horsemen and police arrived in time to prevent a breach of the peace. McMahon has a wife and family.

DONAGHADEE AND PORTPATRICK SHORT SEA PASSAGE.—We are glad to observe that an effort, which is likely to prove successful, has been made to establish a short sea service between Donaghadee and Portpatrick. There are few tourists or men of business who would not infinitely prefer the open day and hour or two at sea to the dark night and its chances of accident, when passing from Great Britain to

Ireland or vice versa, and by all such the opening of this route will be looked upon as a boon of incomparable advantage. The vessel at present on the station seems much superior to any that has formerly been tried, being swift, spacious, and commodious, and the incredibly short space of time in which she accomplishes some of the trips must act as a great inducement to the public to patronize this line. Anything that can reduce in a perceptible degree the unpleasantness of sea travel or obviate the disagreeable result which most people experience from it must be accepted as a public blessing, and this is effected in so marked a manner by the effort has only to be persevered in to make it a complete success. We look to see the company which has opened this line favoured with a large share of public patronage, and enabled to carry to a satisfactory issue a work which undoubtedly must contribute in the end to the incalculable benefit not alone of Ireland but of England and Scotland as well.—*Ulster Examiner*.

The extra police and military force which had been in Belfast from Limerick city and county have returned to their quarters, their services being no longer required.

It is announced in Belfast that orders have been received at that garrison for the removal of the Eightieth Staffordshire Volunteers who lately arrived from Parsonstown. It is believed the regiment is intended for foreign service.

On July 13 the body of a woman, name unknown, was found in the Belfast Water Works Basin on the Antrim road.

A dispatch from London, dated Thursday night, July 21, says:—"In the House of Commons the Lords' amendments to the Land Bill were again brought under the consideration of the House to-night, and most of the little good left in it was eliminated, and to use an expression of Mr. Symon, the 4th and 5th clauses were virtually repealed. The bill has now gone back to the Lords, once more in the shape in which the Government intend to adhere to it; but what that shape is, it is extremely difficult to gather, as the Lords have amended the bill, and the Commons have amended the Lords' amendments, and the Lords have amended the Commons' amendments, and the Commons have sent the bill back with the amendments to the Lords' amendments of both Houses. It is well known the matter has been 'squared,' so to speak, with the Lords, and that there will be no conference. We believe in its mutilated form it will receive the royal assent in the course of next week."

A REASON FOR THE "LAND BILL."—New Ireland hits the following shrewd blow.—The worst plea in favor of the Irish Land Bill yet used was that used by Lord Halifax the other night. He urged upon the Irish landlord interest represented in the House of Lords that it was "better to give compensation than to be shot." However forcible the argument, however true the statement, the confession is a most humiliating one; that the bludgeon of Rory of the Hills is the instrument for, literally, shooting the Land Bill through Parliament. Are all concessions from England to be shot for, as British Volunteers shoot for prize cups? Are the Irish to be condemned to practice assassination to secure those things which should be spontaneously conceded to them, or, it might be, resolutely refused, from the influence of abstract principles of justice? Is assassination to be the basis of reform in Ireland? These are some of the questions which the Whig argument for passing the Irish Land Bill suggests.

ORANGE INCONSISTENCY.—At a recent demonstration of Orangemen in the County Cavan, resolutions were passed strongly condemning vote by ballot at elections, also expressing a desire that Mr. Johnston, M.P., and the other Orange members, would oppose in every way the introduction of such a measure. Protests were adopted against the course of legislation towards Ireland which has characterized the English Parliament since the Union.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND BILL.—An open air meeting was held on Monday evening in Birmingham by the Irish and English Association. The Rev. Arthur O'Neill, Baptist Minister, presided. Speeches were delivered by working men, chiefly English. The Government was denounced as having betrayed Ireland, and as no longer worthy of the confidence of the working classes. The first resolution expressed regret that the Commons had accepted the Lords' amendment prohibiting letting land and building cottages for labourers, and it demanded a supplementary bill to enable the people to obtain suitable dwellings, and called for church and crown lands for the people on reasonable terms. The second resolution demanded a Federal Parliament for Ireland, having control of her resources, revenues, and internal affairs. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

The postal telegraph authorities are at present engaged in repairing the electric cable between Donaghadee and England, which was a long time out of use.

THE KING OF THE TREE METAL.—The *Trades Chronicle*, publishes the following notice, which has been received from the writer by one of its correspondents:—

Newcastle, Ballymahon, July 23.  
Dear Sir—Your frank and cordial letter of the 28th has just been handed to me by my father and I lose no time in thanking you for it. It is a great satisfaction to me to receive, as I do daily, letters from almost every part of Ireland, and from men of all classes, and creeds, expressing their approbation of the course I have taken. It is of course the policy of Ireland that the men who dare to come forward on avowed national principles are simply tricksters and humbugs, but they fail to show what we, especially such as us represent the land holding interest, and the Protestant religion, could expect to gain, as far as our private interests are concerned, were we to advocate the cause of the Repeal on any other grounds than those of conviction and patriotism. It is especially the policy of the English government to keep up the lamentable ill-feeling which has so long prevailed in our country between the different classes and creeds, for they know well that Ireland united is Ireland free.

You may assure your good friends in Tralee that I am not in the slightest degree disheartened at the result of the late contest in this county. The fight we made was a good one, and I am perfectly prepared to advocate the cause of Nationality and Home Rule whenever occasion presents itself, here or elsewhere. Your father and brother stood by me like men, as indeed did all their neighbors.

The feeling of the people was much in my favor throughout the country, but the pressure that was put upon them was too much for a great many even of those who had promised me their votes.

Yours truly,  
EDWARD R. KING HANBAM.

It is said that a noble lord, the grandson of an Irish earl, and recently a member of Christ Church Oxford, is about to start at Dublin a penny comic weekly paper, *The Knight Errant*.

HEALTH OF DUBLIN.—We learn from the weekly returns of the Registrar-General that the deaths registered during the week were 195—59 males and 137 females. The average number in the corresponding week of the previous six years was 107. Three deaths resulted from fever, viz.: 1 from typhus and 2 from typhoid or enteric fever. Scarlet fever proved fatal in 6 instances, measles, croup and quinsy in 1 each, and whooping-cough in 2. Six children died from convulsions. No death from diarrhoea, dysentery or cholera was registered during the week. Eighteen deaths were caused by bronchitis. Twelve deaths were ascribed to heart disease. Two deaths were attributed to kidney disease, and a like number

to disease of the liver. Fifteen deaths were caused by phthisis or pulmonary consumption, 1 by mesenteric disease, and 2 by hydrocephalus or water on the brain. Two persons died from cancer. Three of the deaths registered were the result of accidental causes, and 1 death was suicidal. Twenty-eight of the deaths occurred in persons under five years of age, and 25 in persons aged 60 years and upwards. —Freeman's Journal.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Shaw, M. P. presided at a recent meeting of the committee engaged in the organization of the movement for a federal parliament, and received a warm vote of thanks for his services. The second chair was taken by the Hon. King Harman, the Nationalist candidate for Longford, and Mr. Butt, Q. C. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and Professor Galbraith, were amongst those present. We understand that the Committee have modified their original scheme, and are now determined to agitate for a National Parliament—Queen, Lords, and Commons—instead of for a single Chamber. —Cork Examiner.

PURIFICATION OF THE LIFEFY.—On Monday night the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir John Gray, Sir William Carroll, and Mr. Norwood had a most satisfactory interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer at five o'clock, respecting the Lifefy purification. Sir John introduced the deputation and explained the object of their visit. The Chancellor was most gracious, and promised a favourable consideration with a view to meet the wishes of the citizens. He asked time to consider how he could best arrange the financial operation suggested, and promised to communicate with Sir John Gray in sufficient time to allow of a notice this session if requisite.

THE NEW LAW ON FELONY.—The Act of Parliament passed on the 4th inst., to abolish forfeitures for treason-felony, makes some important alterations. From and after the passing of the Act no confession, verdict, inquest, conviction or judgment of or for any treason, or felony, or *felonia de se*, shall cause any attainder, or corruption of blood, or any forfeiture or escheat, but nothing in the act is to affect the law of forfeiture consequent upon outlawry. Conviction for treason or felony is to be a disqualification for holding offices. Persons condemned of treason or felony may be condemned in costs, and for loss of property a court may award any sum not exceeding £100 by way of satisfaction or compensation. When a convict has completed his term of imprisonment, or been made a bankrupt, etc., he is exempted from the operation of the Act. The Crown may appoint an administrator of a convict's property, who may pay debts and sums awarded by law or equity to persons defrauded by criminal acts of the convict, and allowances may be made for the support of the family of the convict. The property is to be preserved for the convict, and to revert to him on the completion of his sentence, death, etc. In default of an administrator being appointed by the Crown, an *interim curator* may be appointed by magistrates. Further execution on judgments may be issued against the property of convicts. There are other provisions amending the law as to the property of persons convicted of treason or felony.

At the Month sessions, on the 6th of July, the case of the Queen vs. Maguire was concluded. The prisoner, a respectable-looking man, was indicted for a Whiteboy offence, and also for stealing a blunderbuss, the property of William Bryan. The case occupied the entire of two days, before the Lord Chief Baron, and terminated at a late hour on the night of the 8th in a verdict of acquittal.

IRISH MONUMENTAL CROSS.—There are at present on view at the stone-yard of Messrs. Earley and Powell, Grantham-place, a magnificent Irish cross, twenty-six feet high, and intended to surmount the family monument of Mr. Vincent Scully, on the Rock of Cashel. The cross, as a work of art, has peculiar claims to the most favourable notice on account of the ancient models being faithfully kept in view, and because of the variety and excellence of the emblematic designs, and the admirable manner in which they have been executed. The ornamentation is most florid, and represents a very great amount of patient and highly skilful labour. All its details are worked out with great care, and the general proportions of the entire work are very accurate, and, as a result, the cross presents a most light, graceful, and symmetrical appearance. No Celtic cross of modern construction that we have seen even distantly approached the merit of the one under notice, which is intended for a site on one of the most prominent positions of the greatest and most heroic group of ecclesiastical ruins in Ireland. From the base of the monument to the apex of the cross will be fifty feet six inches. The inscription-stone is four feet square, by two feet six inches high. It is surmounted by the motto-stone, four feet eight inches square, by one foot six inches high, forming a cap-stone to the monument. The cross itself, with its shaft and pedestal, are of the choicest stone, specially selected in the extensive quarries at Portland. The pedestal is two feet six inches high, and four feet six inches square at its base. The height of the cross, with its shaft, is twenty-two feet; but, with its shaft and pedestal, the cross is twenty-four feet six inches, and with the motto-stone it is twenty-six feet above the inscription stone. The shaft at its base is two feet six inches by two feet, diminishing upwards to two feet by one foot eight inches under the arms, the extreme width of which is seven feet. The outer diameter of the circular ring or halo is six feet, and its inner diameter four feet eight inches. Such being the dimensions of the new Cross of Cashel, O'Scaldine monument and family vault, it remains to describe the inscriptions and sculpturing. On a large white sandstone above the entrance door of the vault is the name O'Scaldine in ancient Irish characters. Surrounding the monument, but below the motto-stone and the sculptured pedestal of the cross, is the inscription-stone, on front of which stone is the following:—

"IN MEMORIAM  
Patris Praclari  
DIONYSII SCULLY—O'SCALDINE  
Noblem Matris Amatae  
CATHARINE SCULLY ORTU EYRE  
Hoc Sepulchrum Statuit  
VINCENTIUS SCULLY  
M.D. MDCCLXXVII."

On the southern aspect of the inscription-stone, facing towards numerous family tombs, is the following:—

"Juxta Jacent de Gente  
O'SCALDINE,  
Jacobus—Nat. 12 April, 1571; mort. 10 Augusti, 1648. Thaddeus—Nat. 26 Decemb, 1603; mort. 14 Januar, 1679. Jeremias—Nat. 18 Sep, 1645; mort. 2 Junii, 1710. Thaddeus—Nat. 8 Augusti, 1674; mort. 27 Julii, 1755. Rogerus—Nat. 17 Novemb, 1713; mort. 8 Martii, 1783. Jacobus—Nat. 1 Novemb, 1737; mort. 11 Feb, 1816. Dionysius—Nat. 4 Maii, 1773; mort. 25 Octobri, 1830."

The other two sides of this stone are still uninscribed. On the front of the cross is the Crucifixion, in prominent relief, and nearly life size, surmounted by a dove, and surrounded with symbolical figures of the Evangelists, typified, as in the Revelations, by four winged creatures—a man, a lion, a calf, and an eagle. At the feet of our Lord crucified are ears of wheat and a vine tree. In front of the shaft are three panels, each three feet six inches high, representing legendary incidents in the life of St. Patrick—as a captive, as a shepherd, and as the Apostle of Ireland. As we have stated above, the details are very elaborate and most artistically carried out, and to describe them in detail would involve more space than we

have at our disposal. The cross will be on view for a few days, and should be seen by all interested in monumental art, and who will see in the work so admirably put out of hands by Messrs. Earley and Powell how some of the glorious remains of ancient Irish art could be used as fitting models for monuments in which patriotism and faith, as well as affection and veneration for the departed, could be most gracefully and most appropriately expressed. —Freeman's Journal.

DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—On Tuesday evening it was rumored that the popular feeling—which has been running very high in this city in favor of France, and which has been notably intensified by the strong language of the English press against the Emperor—was to manifest itself in a "demonstration" before the French Consulate. No advertisement or public intimation of any kind soever gave notice of this intention. Nevertheless, towards half-past eight o'clock the presence of strong patrols of police in Lower Gardiner-street, opposite the Consulate, and the appearance of groups of people pouring into the street, gave proof conclusive that something was "up." As nine o'clock approached this influx of people swelled into a stream, and before the hour chimed from the Post-office several thousands had congregated in the street. The police, of course, prevented them from their manifest purpose of halting before the Consulate, and the bulk of the mass took up a position close by at the end of the street in the open space in Buresford-place. Shortly after nine o'clock music was heard in the direction of a Great-britain, and immediately two bands heading a great body of people—evidently artisans, as most of them were *en blouse*, or in their workshop attire—marched down the street, the bands playing *Pavane pour la Syrie*. Instantly on coming opposite No. 37, the French Consulate, the first shout arose—"Chers for France," "Chers for the Emperor," and "Chers for 'Down with the Prussians,'" "Groans for the English," and "God save Ireland," were raised on all sides. It was observed that the Consulate was closed, and none of the officials appeared. The lands now moved on towards Buresford-place; but were stopped from playing by the police. This prevention gave rise to a "difficulty," which soon had a rather singular solution. While the police, surrounded by an excited crowd, were disputing with the bandsmen, the music of other bands turning into Gardiner-street was heard; and the multitude, raising a cheer, set off to meet them, leaving the police to make the best hand they could of the two corps of musicians whom they stopped. Before five minutes no less than five or six additional bands of music, each followed by a body of people, had come up, and it now became manifest the police could not possibly deal with them all. In fact it became quite evident that the police officers were regularly non-plussed. They probably had not expected more than one band, or, possibly, a second; and these they were in force enough to stop. But the sudden appearance of more than a dozen of them, and the presence of a crowd by this time swelled to a multitude little short of twelve thousand, placed the police in a great dilemma. They now, of necessity, abandoned the idea of stopping the band; and indeed it is right to say the inspector in charge seemed to be very much impressed with the seriousness of the situation. He called upon them; but at the same time he exhibited every anxiety to execute the orders given him in good temper and forbearance. But he could not be ubiquitous; and during his absence at the lower end of the street, the over-zeal, if not downright indiscretion, of some of his force precipitated an incident which, in diplomatic phraseology, may prove most unward. About a quarter past nine, when the street was thronged with a living mass cheering vociferously in front of the Consulate, a French tricolor, with a broad stripe of orange and another of green entwined with it, was raised on a pole by one of the groups standing close by. The appearance of the French colors was hailed with immense enthusiasm, when suddenly half-a-dozen policemen made a dash at the flag—gasped it—tried to remove it from those who bore it. A scene of great excitement ensued. A cry was raised, "they are tearing down the flag of France!" The police were surrounded, and in a conflict of some minutes' duration, during which everyone anticipated the most serious and lamentable ending to the scene, they doggedly held their grip on the folds of the flag, but were utterly unable to wrest it from those who originally bore it. On the first outcry about this conflict, Mr. P. J. Smythe, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Cantwell, Mr. Carey, and several other gentlemen, made their way through the crowd, apparently anxious to ascertain the origin of the disturbance. Mr. Smythe was at once seized by the police, and a second hand-to-hand struggle for his body went on side by side with the "fight for the standard," the people vehemently refusing to allow either to be captured. It is difficult to say how all this might have ended had not the inspector rushed up, and he, apparently conscious of the critical nature of the incident, called off the police, leaving the people in the possession of the Tricolor. The cheering which followed was tremendous. The police formed in a body in front of the doorsteps on which the standard bearers and their guard took up a vantage ground—as determinedly apparently as if the fate of the Rhine frontier depended on the banner—and the idea seemed prevalent that the police were only waiting to get the banner-guard down from the steps, and in the open street in order to make an assault in force and capture the flag. After a while the persuasions of the gentlemen above named induced the bearers of the flag to fur it and rest content with the fact that they had successfully defeated an attempt by the police to capture and trample the national colours of France and Ireland." They complied—one of the party, it seems, imitating the ensign-bearer celebrated in song, winding the standard around his body lest it should be wrested from his hands. The most of people now were induced by those persons who seemed to interest themselves in controlling the demonstration to retire homeward from Gardiner-street; pausing however, for a short time, in the large space in the rear of the Custom-house. From the steps of this building Mr. P. J. Smythe briefly addressed the assemblage, urging them to return home peaceably and good humouredly. He said they had that night nobly done their duty; they had shown that they were an Irish people, not an English people, and fittingly answered the lying *Times* of London when, truculently abusing the Emperor whom England feared and hated, it said there was unanimity in condemning his action (shout of "No; we don't") and vehement cheers for the Emperor). They had that night tendered their sympathy to France and to her great ruler; and Europe should know that the heart of Ireland was with the banner of the Tricolor on the Rhine. Those Germans were known in Ireland—in '89—and bitterly remembered. It was a saying then that each true Irishman should "kill a Hessian for himself." France should know, whether former allies deserted or betrayed her now; that Ireland, linked to her by historic associations, and proudly treasuring the glorious memories of Sarsfield's Brigade, had thousands of men each ready to "kill a Hessian for himself" if France required their aid upon the Rhine (enthusiastic cheers). Again he entreated of them to separate in an orderly and peaceable manner; and thanked them for their manly spirit, their enthusiasm, good order, and temper throughout the evening. Mr. Smythe was vehemently cheered; and the assemblage soon afterwards dispersed, the several trade bands playing through the city to their respective society rooms. By eleven o'clock the city had resumed its wonted tranquillity.

The following circular was extensively circulated in the course of the evening:—  
"Mass meeting on Sunday next, 24th July, on

Harold's-cross Green, at four o'clock p.m., to express Ireland's sympathy with France. "Vive la France." "God Save Ireland."—*Freeman's Journal*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL IN PASTOR.—On Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Goss, Bishop of Liverpool, visited this part of his diocese, and assisted at High Mass and a solemn *Te Deum* at the Church of the English Martyrs, celebrated in thanksgiving for his restoration to health and return to Lancashire. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and there was a large and attentive congregation, the sacred edifice being densely crowded. Not only was every seat occupied, but forms were placed in front of the altar and along the aisles, and even then many had to stand in the passages. There was a full orchestra, and the music performed—including Mozart's No. 1; Emerger's Magnificat, by St. Joseph's band; and Handel's Alleluia Chorus—was most admirably rendered. The Rev. James Taylor, the Rev. Father Collinson, the Rev. Joseph Pyke, the Rev. William Walker (St. Augustine's), and the Rev. J. Parkinson (St. Joseph's) were present and took part in the service.

The Rev. George Gillow, who delivered the sermon on this occasion, took for his text the following words from the thirteenth chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews: "And may the God peace make you perfect in every good work that you may do His will; working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ, to whom is glory for ever and ever, amen." He said in his prefatory observations, that the great apostle St. Paul, the glorious bishop and champion of the early Church of God, had left us, at his conclusion of his grand epistle to the Hebrews, beautiful words which are sweetly and touchingly applicable to the present solemn occasion. "Pray for us, and I beseech you the more to do this that I may be restored to you the sooner;" and then he concludes, "May the God of peace make you perfect in every good work that you may do His will; working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ." He (the speaker) needed not to explain those words to them; each one could explain and apply them for himself. They knew how their bishop loved them; they knew how they, good faithful Catholics, joy of his heart, his crown, and his delight. They knew how he was kept away from them when the hand of sickness pressed heavily upon him; they remembered how he wrote to them almost in the words of St. Paul, "Pray for us, and I beseech you the more to pray for me that I may be restored to you the sooner." And they did pray, and during the long gloomy months of winter they besought God with many prayers that He would spare their bishop and send him to them. God had heard their supplication; their bishop was again restored to them that day, and was coming to give them his blessing. God had heard their prayers, and listened to their petition. Again St. Paul says: "You must offer to God the sacrifice of praise for all the blessings He has vouchsafed to bestow upon you." They were going to offer to God that day the sacrifice of praise: they were now assisting at the holy mass, a mass of thanksgiving for the return of their bishop to his diocese, and soon the notes of the grand *Te Deum* would roll around their magnificent and beautiful church. The eloquent preacher then vividly pictured the tendencies of the age, and the persecutions which had been undergone by the Sovereign Pontiff. He brought the beautiful and glowing discourse to a close by alluding to the joyful occasion on which they were now assembled. He said: "The coming of your bishop was to be signalized by the opening of new schools. They must have their children trained up under the watchful eye of the pastors of God's Church; they must be trained to fight the battles of God, against the enemies of God and His Church. He asked them, then, to rally round their pastor and help him to build those schools, which their bishop longed to see finished, in connection with this church. By doing so, and by availing themselves of the advantages it afforded, they would teach their children not to flinch before the rebellious men and women around them. They might not have much silver and gold, or an extensive wardrobe, to leave to their children; but if they left them a love of religion, of the Church, of their pastors, they would leave them a rich legacy—rich, not perhaps for this world, but rich for their everlasting home, for they had not here an abiding city.—A collection was subsequently made on behalf of the new schools connected with the church.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Friday Mr. Disraeli asked for information as to the war. He adverted in strong terms to the great responsibility assumed by that ruler who was the first to discard peace and amicable negotiations. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, stated that the English Government had spared no pains to bring about a friendly understanding between France and Prussia, but without success, although their remonstrances had been favourably received by both powers. As in the Lords, the question of the cession of Guahbi was brought before the House, and was energetically defended by Mr. Monsell. At the evening a count out took place shortly after the House had resumed.

An explosion of a somewhat singular and very destructive character took place lately at a corn-mill at Blackburn, England. The explosion arose from an accumulation of foul air generated by the action of the grinding stones. Extensive fires had been constructed to carry off the gases, but from some cause they did not act. Three persons were much injured, and property to the amount of several thousands of pounds was destroyed.

OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL, LIVERPOOL.—Father Nugent preached in the morning at High Mass, and Rev. H. O'Brien, D.D., of Orrell, in the evening on last Sunday at the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Clipping-street, Liverpool. The district of Liverpool is badly in want of both Church and School accommodation. At present only a portion of the school-room, which is a very good building and well adapted for the purpose, is available for educational purposes, for as there is as yet no church erected, the boys' school has to be used as a temporary chapel, so that only the very little boys, who are taught in the same school with the girls, receive instruction. The remainder have either to be drafted off to St. Patrick's or other schools or sent to where there is no danger to their faith. In this way, those who will be the future men of the parish, and who ought to be its chief support, are in danger of becoming estranged from it. Powerful appeals were made to the congregation on both occasions. Father Nugent, in dwelling on the necessity for contributing towards the education of their poor children, said that under the new Education Bill, there would be about 14,000 Catholic children in the town of Liverpool for whom education must immediately be provided, and if they did not exert themselves to give their children a Catholic education, the new law would sweep the streets of these children, and they would be driven into schools from which all religious teaching would be banished.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS.—TREAT TO THE CHILDREN.—On Tuesday a treat was given to the children of St. Mary's Schools, Rap-street, Liverpool. The usual plan, which is now becoming so general, was adopted, namely, giving the children a day in the country. For this purpose a place, admirably adapted, not only for treats to school-children but also to other parties of pleasure, was chosen—Matheson's Hotel, Pleasure Grounds, and Park at New Ferry. The day being fine and not too hot, the pleasing panorama on both sides of the Mersey was seen to much advantage, being diversified and animated by the many steamers and other craft proceeding to and fro, and the numerous lying in

anchor in the track, including the training ships Clarence and Indefatigable, and the reformatory ships Clewley and Akbar. This portion of the river for beauty of scenery is much preferable to what may be seen about some of the other ferries which have become more hackaded, and what is more objectionable, have obtained rather an unenviable notoriety for the disorderly character of some of their frequenters. At New Ferry, the river just begins to open out into its widest expanse, and its shores being fringed by the well-wooded country between New Ferry and Eastham, a very charming view is here presented. On landing at New Ferry, the children proceeded to the pleasure-grounds and park, where they had full scope to play and romp to their hearts' content, every appliance for their enjoyment having been kindly placed at their service by the Messrs. Matheson, who gave no pains in promoting the pleasure of their visitors. The hotel contains spacious rooms for the accommodation of pleasure-seekers, and at the rear, surrounded by conservatories and beautifully laid out plots of flower beds, is a spacious pavilion which can be made available for all weathers. Here, each day, a string band discourses eloquent music, and those who are fond of dancing may indulge in that healthful and exhilarating amusement without any fear of interruption from questionable characters, who are rigidly excluded. We might almost say it is the only place of a like kind that we could unhesitatingly recommend as a pleasant resort for our own people; in fact, it is well worthy of consideration, if the Catholic body of Liverpool might not this very summer, or at all events next year, utilize these admirable gardens and grounds for a monster fancy fair, to be given in aid of the whole of the Catholic charities of the town. The idea is worthy of consideration, and we feel assured that the Messrs. Matheson, being members of our communion, would use all their energy in making such an undertaking a success. The nature of the grounds allow of any large party being kept quiet secluded from the general public. This was done on Tuesday in the case of St. Mary's children. It was quite a treat to see how they revelled in the pleasant sunshine, on a calm in the various games and healthful exercises under the direction of their teachers. And then to see all the little folks gathered at tea-time in the spacious tent to enjoy the ample repast provided for them, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. In the evening, all were again gathered, when they proceeded to the steamer, which conveyed them back to Liverpool, all delighted with the day's holiday.

OPERATION HAVE BEEN COMPLETED in the Mersey to raise the steam-tug *Factor Jonathan*, which is sunk at the southern extremity of the Prince's Stage, Liverpool. There will be four balloons, calculated to lift forty tons each, twenty to lift twenty tons, and twelve to lift ten tons—total, 680 tons. The balloons are supplied by a number of gas-generators, and when the latter have been "charged" and the balloons inflated, an apparatus is to be lowered to the sunken vessel, and fastened to it by an iron bolt, and the formation of the hydrogen gas in the generator will be commenced, which will inflate the balloons and cause them to rise, the vessel rising with them.

CONVENTUAL AND MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.—The Select Committee on Monastic and Conventual Institutions met again on Monday afternoon. Mr. Villiers took the chair, and among the other members present were Mr. Sergeant Sherlock, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Paine, Mr. Pemberton, Sir J. O'Gilly, and Mr. Newdegate. The proceedings were altogether devoid of interest. Two witnesses were called—one a Mr. Adams, a Scotch advocate, who stated that, happening to be in London, the Lord Advocate had asked him to give evidence as to the state of the law in Scotland relating to conventual and monastic institutions. By an act passed in 1700 against the growth of Popery, the voluntary disposition of property to Catholic uses was declared null and void; and, in the event of a Catholic leaving property to another Roman Catholic, the law declared that it should go to the nearest Protestant relative. This act contained a formula to which the Roman Catholic body would not subscribe. In 1703 another act was passed, substituting an oath of abjuration and declaration for the objectionable formula; and this act remained in force until the Catholic Relief Act was passed. The law of mortmain did not apply to Scotland; neither was there any law in that country against what were called superstitious cases. In his opinion religious communities of women were not illegal in Scotland, but he apprehended that the communities of men were illegal, under the provisions of the Relief Act. The learned gentleman added that no case ever occurred in Scotland, upon the constitution of that act, in reference to the property of conventual or monastic institutions. He also stated, and some laughter, that he should not presume to think that anything had been done by the Lord Advocate was wrong. The next witness was a person named Farmer, of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, who deposed to the sale of some land in that and the adjoining parish, belonging to the Priory, of which the Rev. F. O'Brien was the occupier and respected owner. He admitted, however, that he had never been inside the Priory, and had no personal knowledge as to the precise character of the institution; but he added, that he presumed the owners of the property being priests were also monks. Mr. Matthews protested against the waste of public time and money entailed by the enquiry. In this he was supported by Mr. Sergeant Sherlock and other members, and eventually Mr. Matthews moved that all the evidence of the last witness be struck out, and that no more witnesses should be called. The Chairman having intimated that, if this question were raised, it must be discussed with closed doors, the public were excluded; and, after the lapse of half an hour, the Speaker was announced to be at prayers, and the committee was adjourned until Thursday next.

DARING ESCAPE OF A WOMAN FROM GAOL.—About six o'clock on Sunday morning it was discovered by the officials in Newcastle gaol that one of the prisoners, named Mary O'Neil, had escaped. O'Neil, who is 27 years of age, and a married woman, was tried at the late sessions for picking 12s. from the pocket of a woman. She was found guilty, and, having admitted previous convictions, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. On the sentence being pronounced the prisoner shouted, "Thank God, that's not for life. I'll come back again and be as bad as ever." On being removed from the dock she created such a disturbance in the temporary cells in the Guildhall that the police had to take her at once in a cab to the borough gaol. There she was confined in a cell situate in the north-west angle of the building. She continued to be refractory in her conduct, and, having threatened to commit suicide, two other female prisoners were placed beside her as a precautionary measure. At ten o'clock on Saturday night O'Neil was visited in her cell by a gaol official, and all was apparently right at that time. On Sunday morning, on the usual rounds being made, it was discovered that the woman was gone. The *modus operandi* had been somewhat as follows: She had in the first place either, snawn through, broken, or wrenched out a couple of bars in the window, and by that means made her escape from the cell, and obtained an entrance into the laundry or wash-house. The determined woman next had contrived to get out of another window and on to the top of the laundry. The roof of the laundry is nearly on a level with the boundary wall of the gaol, and, getting on the wall the woman had let herself down and escaped. When search was made, a piece of stout rope, not very long, however, was discovered hanging over the wall, one end of it tied to the roof of the laundry. As the rope hung only a very short way down

the outside of the boundary wall, the daring gaol-breaker must have dropped fully 20 feet before reaching the ground after leaving hold of the rope. —*Northern Express*.

STRAWING FROM WIVES.—However ingenious and forcible may appear the regulation arguments against the practice of celibacy by the Catholic priesthood, the discipline results in incalculable advantage to the laity, at all events. A minister with a wife and family, large or small, must surely belong only partly to his parishioners; the cares and responsibilities of marriage and parental relationships claim necessarily almost his exclusive attention. We know that the most that can reasonably be expected of a married minister is to attend two services on a Sunday; and any work that might crop up between times is properly relegated to curates, or scripture-readers. How marriage retards the missionary efforts of Protestant evangelists, renders their painful failures, in fact, we have Protestant testimony to prove: the missionaries themselves, including Livingstone and other celebrities, in their letters and books, take up much of their time in recording the troubles of their family; how Mrs. Missioner took a severe cold, and the little Missioners had the measles, or were providentially delivered from the hooping-cough. Letters in the *Times* have recently recorded the fact that in China the married apostles never get further than Pekin and the large towns, where they can live with their families in comfort; while the Catholic missionaries, unencumbered, can strike into the heart of the country, and devote themselves entirely and exclusively to their noble work. Only a fortnight ago we had the spectacle of the Protestant bishop of York complaining that the work of confirmation and the visitation of his diocese, was too heavy for him, and he must really "strike" and take things a little easier. The Rev. Mr. Stubbs, the Liverpool clergyman with Orange sympathies referred to above, is of somewhat the same luxurious turn of mind. "A Churchman" had taken him to task for leaving his parish and going to live some miles away, at Waterloo. When Mr. Stubbs is indignant. He says when he first came to Liverpool he did think it wrong in a minister to live away from his sphere of duty; however, the atmosphere of the town has so disagreed with himself and family, and his doctor's bills have been so heavy, that "a different conclusion forced itself upon him," and he thought it only right for a clergyman to claim the privilege of laymen and live out of town and away from business. He consoles his flock for his absence by saying: "that he still gives them the full benefit of a curate, scripture-reader, biblewoman, besides several earnest friends;" and intars that there would really be little or nothing for him to do, for during his 15 month residence in Liverpool he had been "called up to a dying person but once in the night." How would Parson Stubbs like to be a priest in a populous Irish parish in Liverpool, and during a fever or cholera epidemic? Wouldn't Waterloo even be a little too close for him? —*Catholic Times*.

ORANGE PARSONS.—Your pugnacious pastor of Orange hounds is a terrible fellow—on paper. Fortunately, the congenial columns of the *Liverpool Courier* afford scope for ebullitions of Protestant feeling, which might otherwise prove dangerous to the peace of the poor Papists. The Rev. Gustavus Carson, is an Orange fire-eater of a most pronounced type. On Sunday week he appeared in his pulpit, and delivered to an admiring Orange auditory, an eloquent panegyric on Saint William the Dutchman. In the course of his enlogium he delivered a diatribe against Ritualism, and the use of ornate vestiture at the same time being habited in a broad Orange stole and other insignia of the order. For this piece of glaring inconsistency, the Rev. G. Carson, and another offender, the Rev. W. F. Stubbs, were very properly taken to task by sundry correspondents of the *Courier*. Mr. Stubbs made a kind of apology for his error, but Mr. Carson has hurled his thunders (which are only orange *peals* after all) at the heads of the audacious scribblers. In a letter in which several names are happily coupled with the apostle of Orangism, Mr. Carson upbraids Mr. Stubbs for his weakness in letting the public know he is not an associate of the order. He designates the offending correspondents "Spawns of the Scarlet Lady," and says that "they must be prepared to meet the lash of an honest Protestant eye and sink away into their slimy haunts," &c., &c. Is it any wonder that Mr. Carson, at the Orange festival last week, had to deplore the absence of persons of position and respectability from the order—or that Parson Stubbs feels ashamed of his having been betrayed into association with the Orange horde through wearing a yellow scarf in the pulpit?

FITTED STAMES.

The venerable missionary of New York, Rev. John Shanahan, died, on Monday, August 8, in the seventy-eight year of his age.

Father Shanahan was born, in County Kilkenny, in the year 1792. Coming early to this country, he was ordained by the then Bishop of New York, Right Rev. Dr. Conolly, O.S.D., in 1823. He said his first mass in a shanty, on the spot where now stands the St. James Church, the pro-Cathedral of Brooklyn. He had various, and wide missions. Once in Northern New Jersey, with Patterson as a centre. Then along the Mohawk, from Albany to Utica. At that time, the wages of laborers were so small, and so irregularly paid, that Father Shanahan had, often, to wait for the necessities of life while watching over the souls of those on his mission. In 1849, he went to California, where he discharged the same kind of offices for four years. His eyesight failing, he returned to New York, and ever since, has been attached to St. Peter's Church, at the presbytery of which he died.

Exceeding simplicity of mind and purpose, and a most sacerdotal spirit, always characterized this good priest. To whose soul may God grant eternal rest.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

THE REV. J. J. CONSOLE.—This most estimable young clergyman, the young Pastor of Plainfield, N. J., departed this life on July 26th. The people of Plainfield were so attached to him that they insisted on having his funeral rites performed there. Father Corrigan, V. G., being present, and giving the absolution, after a Requiem by Father Dalton, and a panegyric from Father C. A. Reilly, Chancellor of the Diocese.—*Ibid*.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—The ceremony of dedicating a new Catholic Church to the honor, glory, and worship of God, took place at East Greenwich last Sunday.—The ceremony was performed by Vicar-General James Hughes, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tierney, Chancellor of the Diocese, and also by a number of other clergymen. The new church is to be called the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. It is seventy-seven feet in length, forty-four feet in width and forty-four feet from the floor to the tip of the roof. It is a wonderful structure of gothic style, and is capable of seating about six hundred persons.—*Weekly Review*.

NEW CHURCH IN MINNEAPOLIS.—A new church, belonging to the German congregation, of Minneapolis, was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, on Sunday, July 24th, under the patronage of St. Joseph. The church is thirty-five feet wide, by eighty long, it is spoken of as a very pretty building of which the German Catholics may be proud. It is only a short time ago that they conceived the idea of erecting, "but no sooner said than done." They set to work at once, and success has crowned their efforts.—*Northern Chronicle*.

On Saturday, July 23, Rt. Rev. Dr. Bacon, Bishop of Portland, conferred the sacred Order of Priesthood on Rev. James A. Finnigan, of New Haven, Conn.

## The True Witness.

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 663, Craig Street, by  
J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

## TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1870.

Friday, 19—Of the Octave.  
Saturday, 20—Fast. St. Bernard, Ab.  
Sunday, 21—Eleventh after Pentecost.  
Monday, 22—Of the Octave.  
Tuesday, 23—St. Philip Beniti, C.  
Wednesday, 24—St. Bartholomew, Ap.  
Thursday, 25—St. Louis, C.

OUR TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.—Our readers will notice that we present them to-day with the paper in a new dress. We trust the changes we have made may meet their approval; and that, remembering the cost thereof, they will testify their approval by remitting to our Mr. Gillies the sum by them due to this office.

For the rest, we deem it unnecessary to say anything more on the matter. After so many years acquaintance the Catholic public of Canada must know whether the TRUE WITNESS has been faithful or unfaithful to its original pledges; and in our past they will have a guarantee for our future.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The one all-absorbing topic of interest is of course the war on the banks of the Rhine.—We get through the medium of the telegraph dribblets of news. Small crumbs of information from which however it is difficult, if not impossible, to follow the plan of the campaign, the movements of the contending forces, or to divine the intentions of the combatants. Either important facts are purposely kept back, or the agents employed to send the news across the ocean, are incompetent for the work. Such however as it is we lay before our readers the most interesting items of news which have been transmitted.

PARIS, August 13.—*La Presse* publishes a proclamation addressed by the Prefect of Strasbourg to the citizens. He says:—"Reports calculated to create uneasiness have been circulated. Some have dared to express the belief that Strasbourg will surrender to the enemy, without striking a blow. The ramparts are armed with 400 cannon. The garrison is large. If we are attacked, we will defend ourselves so long as there is a man left. Let all good citizens be reassured, and let the evil-disposed tremble."

General Trochu has assumed command at Chalons.

General Canrobert replaces Baraguay D'Hillieres in the command of the army of Paris.

The Prussian and French iron clad fleets were recently in close proximity at the mouth of the Elbe.

The Prussians hold all the avenues of communication between Metz and Strasbourg.

In the Corps Legislatif last night the Minister of War read the following despatch:—Metz—I accept the resignation of LeBœuf as Major-General of the army. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Official despatches from Metz, noon of the 12th, state that the Emperor had visited the various encampments about the place this morning. The troops are all in fine condition.

A despatch announces that communication with Strasbourg is cut off, and the Prussians are surrounding the place.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree naming Marshal Bazaine commander-in-Chief of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th corps of the army of the Rhine, General Trochu commander of the corps now being formed at Chalons, from new levies; and General Vinoy commander of the corps now being formed at Paris.

Metz, August 12, 6 P.M.—A body of the enemy formed near Frouard Station, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad this a.m.; they were attacked and driven off, and their commander taken prisoner. To-day our cavalry made a brilliant reconnaissance in the direction of the River Nied. The enemies infantry and small bodies of cavalry penetrate far into the country, but the main body of their army is not making any forward movement.

The *Spectator* thinks the next battle must decide the fate of the Empire, as popular faith in the Emperor is vanishing. It is said that a telegraphic blunder caused McMahon's disaster. Faily was directed to move on Leinbach. He found Kansbach in the telegram as received.

Advices through Prussian channels from St. Avold to the 12th state that the Prussians have taken 71,000 prisoners.

Advices from St. Avold to Friday night represent the French army west of the Moselle, and still retreating. The Prussian cavalry had reached Pont a Maussion, about half way between Metz and Nancy, on the railroad. Part of the Prussian forces invested Strasbourg. The Prussians, as they advance, capture vast stores abandoned by the French.

Holland has sent 1,200 volunteers to serve the Papal army.

BRUSSELS, August 13.—Advices from Metz through private channels seem to confirm the story of the removal of the Prince Imperial from France. He has not been seen either in the camp or at church since Sunday.

It is reported on excellent authority that the Empress Eugenie has made preparations to leave for England, via Belgium, in case of necessity.

General Louman is in command of the forces in Paris.

General Alrith, commanding the fortress of Strasbourg, has issued a proclamation, declaring that he will defend the post to the last.

Street fighting took place in front of Metz yesterday. A considerable force of Prussians advanced into the environs of the city, as a reconnoitering party, to discover whether the reports of the town having been evacuated by the French were true. They were met by a sharp fire from the batteries and forced to retire.

Reinforcements for the French both in men and stores, are constantly and rapidly arriving. It would appear that the Prussian advance received a decided check at this point, and a great battle cannot now be much longer delayed.

LONDON, August 13.—Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers has returned to his original command at Tours.

Disturbances have taken place at Toulouse, Marseilles, Limoges and Lyons, and martial law has been proclaimed in the department of Bouches du Rhone.

The French claim Strasbourg to be thoroughly prepared for a siege. They say the garrison consists of 11,000 men, without counting the National Guard.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation at St. Avold, in which he declares *reception [sic]* abolished in all French territory occupied by German troops. He also announces that, though the French Government should persist in the forcible expulsion of Germans from France, no measures of retaliation will be adopted by him, as it would be unfair to punish men for belonging to a country cursed with a Bonaparte. He add: "Frenchmen in Germany need not be uneasy; they shall, in common with all mankind, be convinced that Germany moves at the head of civilization."

PARIS, Aug. 14, noon.—Nothing new from the headquarters of the army. Telegraphic communication was interrupted yesterday between Paris and Nancy. Last night the authorities at Toul sent a despatch to Paris stating that Nancy is occupied by a Prussian detachment. The news is confirmed this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Napoleon's retreat from Metz is fully confirmed.

From Cuxhaven it is stated that nine French iron-clads are in the offing. The French Admiral is off Kiel.

The British Consul at Hamburg telegraphs that the mouths of the rivers Elbe, Eyder, Jobde and Weser are blockaded by the French fleet.

Pfalzburg, the key of the Vosges, 25 miles from Strasbourg, surrendered to the Prussians, and the Crown Prince's army had left Pfalzburg in rear long before it surrendered.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advices from Metz state that the French army had withdrawn to the west bank of the Moselle, 12 miles west of Nancy. The evacuation of Metz is considered certain.

The Prussians count on starving out the defenders of Strasbourg, without recourse to bombardment.

A despatch from Nancy via Berlin, dated Saturday night, says a battalion of French moving towards Metz was encountered in the morning on the railway near Pont a Maussion, and retreated, leaving its baggage trains in the hands of the Prussians.

The Prussians have occupied Nancy, which was evacuated by the French.

The Prussian cavalry have destroyed a portion of the railway between Frouard and Paris, cutting off supplies and forage for the French troops sheltered under the glacis of Metz.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—King William has his headquarters at Falquemont, half-way between Metz and Saarbruck on the railroad between those two cities.

General orders have been issued from the royal headquarters that two francs be paid each man daily as commutation for rations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The *Tribune's* special dated London, Aug. 14, says: Our correspondent at Luxembourg writes, Aug. 13, 4.30 p.m., that intelligence has just been received here that three Prussian armies are concentrating rapidly in the neighborhood of Nancy. The King is said to be at Pont au Mousson and Steinmetz at Frouard, which is only four miles from Nancy, while the Crown Prince is advancing from Strasbourg and Metz.

Our correspondent telegraphs from Luxembourg on Sunday that news has arrived that the Crown Prince had entered Luneville, which place was evacuated by the French.

The Emperor has left Metz for Chalons. A great battle is expected to-morrow between Nancy and Chalons.

Our correspondent telegraphs from Dublin on Sunday that a mob of 600 strong headed by a band playing French airs, attacked a vessel lying at Kingstown on Friday evening, and threw stones at her. They failed in trying to board the vessel and left threatening to return next night and cut the throats of the bloody Prussians. The police now guard the vessel. Bands of people parading the streets this evening with French flags were stopped by the police. A riot is threatened.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Parisians are much calmer since the change of Ministry, and the patriotic feeling is deeper and more energetic.

Gen. Palikao says: We have 375,000 men between 20 to 30 years of age, this force must be put in a condition to repel the invasion. I will see to it.

Late advices from Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulouse show that there was nothing serious in the late popular disturbances in those cities.

The *Journal Officiel* contains the following, authorized by the Government to be given to the public:

At the beginning of the war with Prussia, the Emperor received an address from the principal chieftains of three Provinces of Algeria, who asked to be permitted to march and fight by the side of our troops, and to open subscriptions for the sufferers by the war.

A correspondent writes from Saarbruck that it was reported that Napoleon had asked for an armistice and was refused.

LUXEMBURG, Aug. 13.—The French are fortifying in the direction of Nancy.

The army of the King of Prussia has advanced to St. Avold, near Metz, which place the French had evacuated. The French are not likely to make a stand at Metz.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The Queen of Prussia to-day received the following despatch, dated in the vicinity of Metz:

"Sunday evening.—A victorious combat occurred near Metz to-day, in which the troops of the 1st and 8th corps participated. I hasten to the scene of the conflict."

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—There was a battle yesterday near Metz and both sides claim the victory.

The *Opinion Nationale* compute the forces for the defense of Paris at 130,000 men, and 600 guns are mounted.

The city of Mulhouse is still in the hands of the French.

PARIS, August 15.—Last evening, at eight o'clock, by order of the Government, all telegraphing throughout the French empire was suspended. This morning these restrictions were again removed.

The following important despatch to the Empress Eugenie has just been made public.

"LONGUEVILLE, Aug. 14, P.M.

"The army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours, they were repulsed with great loss to them. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

The *Journal Officiel* reports the arrest on the highway of an individual in whose house was found a quantity of poignards, revolvers of large calibre and ammunition. He was followed the night before last to an isolated house in the neighbourhood of the fortifications, where were found a list of names, a number of red flags, different rallying signals, a description of troops occupying forts surrounding the capital, a *carte de visite* of a person in the service of the Sovereign now at war with France.

On the afternoon of yesterday about four o'clock, a band of 60 or 80 men armed with revolvers and poignards of exactly the same model as previously seized, were seized. After attacking the engine house on Boulevard Villetti, they attacked the guard with daggers and revolvers. One of the officers received a wound in the heart, a fireman was very seriously injured by three bullets. Four guns kept at the station were carried away. Policemen of the 19th Arrondissement who ran to their aid, also received a volley; one fell dead, and others were seriously injured. The physicians think there is little hope

of the recovery of two of them. A little girl was also killed by a stray ball from a revolver.

The police, led by their officers under orders of the Commissary of Police, arrested the ringleader and four accomplices. The population co-operated and were full of enthusiasm. Guns were taken for the firemen and a call to arms having been spontaneously made, a goodly number of the National Guards were got together, who, with the aid of the citizens, contributed toward the re-establishment of order. A squadron and company of the Guard of Paris, which immediately arrived, was hailed with warm acclamations. Sergeant Deville also received applause, merited by his courage.

The Commissary and agents of the police made great efforts to protect from public indignation individuals under arrest. They numbered about fifty. They were imprisoned in the depot of the Prefecture.

During the evening two persons were also taken there whom the student pointed out on the Boulevard St. Michael. They carried daggers identical with those seized on the Boulevard Villetti. They offered resistance on being taken, and refused to answer the first question put to them.

After 5 o'clock the Boulevard Villetti resumed its usual quiet.

A crowd of from three thousand to four thousand persons continued to search for the rioters, and manifested the greatest indignation.

At a quarter past six other parties made an attack on the sentries of the same station. Two were arrested by the National Guard, and locked up in the barracks.

The rioters will be brought before a court-martial to-day.

The Empress sent a letter of condolence and aid to the parents of the little girl killed last night.

FLORENCE, August 15.—A despatch from Palermo announces the arrest of Mazzini. He has just returned from Genoa. He was taken to Gaeta.

PARIS, August 15.—The *Tout Perfect* telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior from Toul, Aug. 15, 7 p.m., as follows: "Some Prussians were noticed near this town about 2 o'clock this afternoon. A reconnaissance was made by gens d'armes and cavalry, who came upon two hundred Uhlans. Shots were exchanged, the enemy losing one killed and two wounded. The enemy summoned the town to surrender, but received a defiant refusal, and retired. The attitude of the populace is excellent. Members of the Mobile and National Guards hastened to the ramparts.

An official dispatch states that the corps of Gens. L'Admirault and Decouen was engaged in the contest at Metz yesterday. Marshal Bazaine was present. The enemy was repulsed after four hours fighting. The troops are in fine spirits.

Details of the battle were received, but the first reports received last night of its favorable result created immense sensation. Crowds went to the Minister of the Interior and demanded the particulars of the fight. All night masses of people marched through the Boulevards and principal streets shouting joyfully.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial arrived at Verdun.

Advices from the Rhine indicate that the enemy does not really intend to lay siege to Strasbourg, but merely to cut off its communication. For this purpose they will blow up the bridges and railways to Bazel. It is thought the surrounding forces of the enemy are inconsiderable in number. It is only the alarm of people which imagines the force greater than it actually is. The city is fully garrisoned and provisioned for a siege and a supply of water, under the control of the authorities, and cannot be cut off.

A despatch from Epinal, 9 o'clock this morning states that the town of Bitsche has not been captured, as has been supposed, but holds out against the Prussian troops, who have been detached to besiege it.

The Gaulois reports that Victor Emanuel wrote a long letter to Napoleon, saying:—"I give you my word, and I am ready to keep it, but I must tell you should I leave Italy I may never re-enter it."

The Gaulois adds that the Emperor released the King from his promise.

*La Presse* admits that the mission of the Duke Cadore to Denmark, appears to have failed, and quotes a statement of a Danish Journal that the King declined to receive him through the pressure of England and Prussia.

*La Presse* also gives up all hope of armed assistance from Italy where Garibaldi's are doing everything in their power to turn the minds of the people against the nation which so chivalrously aided them in their hour of need.

Advices from Rome represent the soldiers of the Legion D'Antibes anxious to join the armies of France.

The German troops hold Pont a Mousson.

The press in all parts of France resolutely denounce overtures for peace until the Prussians are driven from the soil.

The *Gaulois* says Drouyn de l'Huys has been offered by the Empress-Regent the post of Ambassador to Vienna.

A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries this morning, at which the Empress presided.

Some newspapers here assert that Prussians make the country people march in front of their advancing lines, so that the French troops may be forced to fire upon their own countrymen when they attack the enemy.

The Orleans Princes as yet have received no reply from the Emperor to their tender of services in the army.

Lyons has been put in a state of defence. Prince Murat, who was with McMahon in the battle of Worthe, has brought his family to England and returned to the front.

The Orleans Princes is still in England. The French admit that the Prussians pay the country people for all supplies.

Pere Hyacinthe volunteered as a private in a regiment for the defence of Paris.

The sale and circulation of the English and Belgium journals are now prohibited in Paris. A private letter from Paris describes the Empress as sadly changed and worn by heavy days and sleepless nights.

All the French correspondents have returned to Paris, as no opportunity was offered them of observing the operations in the field.

LONDON, August 10.—The following is the Queen's speech delivered to-day by the Royal Commission upon the prorogation of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen—The state of public business enables me to release your attendance upon Parliament. I continue to receive from all foreign powers, assurances of their good will and friendship, but I have witnessed with great pain and grief, on both domestic and foreign grounds, the recent outbreak of war between two powerful nations allied to this country. My best exertions have been used to avert this great calamity. I shall now direct constant and anxious attention to a strict observance of the duties and rights of neutrality. I have cheerfully assented to the measure matured by your wisdom to enlarge the powers of the Executive, not only for the discharge of international duties, but for the prevention of acts injurious to the interest of this country. I shall make every fitting endeavour to check the operations of the causes leading to the enlargement of the area of conflict, and shall contribute, if opportunity offers, to the restoration of an early and honourable peace. I have tendered to the belligerent powers treaties identical in form which will give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of war on her frontier. The Treaty has been signed by Count Bernstorff for the North German Confederation and the French Envoy has signified that he has authority to sign the corresponding instrument, and the receipt of full power therefor from the Powers parties to the treaty of 1839 has been invited and they are likely to accede to the engagement.

The shocking murders in Greece have produced a painful impression in Europe, and have drawn attention to the serious evils existing in that country. My unremitting efforts will be directed to secure a complete and searching enquiry into the facts.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberal provision made by you for the ordinary service of the year, and for the additional supplies of men and money voted in view of the altered circumstances of the continent. The revenue gives promise to meet the new charges thus created without revising the proper balances of revenue and expenditure.

The act for the repression of agrarian crime and to maintain order in Ireland has answered its purpose thus far. The act regulating the occupation of land I anticipate the restoration of peaceful relations between the landlord and tenant, and of confidence and benevolence. Legislation duly protecting life and property I hope now is more easy and I rely on the loyalty and affection of my Irish subjects. I have been pleased to concur in the bill for national education in England, a new guarantee for the moral and social well being of the nation, its prosperity and power.

The Naturalization act and that for Extradition of criminals tend to strengthen our friendly relations with other powers.

The Act regulating enlistments for short terms, I hope, will increase the efficiency of the forces, promote the welfare of the soldiers, and provide for the nation a reserve well trained in arms, and ready on emergency to return to their standards.

I bid you farewell for the recess, with the earnest prayer that, when again summoned, I may rejoice with you on the establishment of peace in Europe.

Prayers were offered up for three days, from Sunday, in all the R. C. Churches for the recovery from illness of Mgr. the Archbishop of Quebec, who is stated to be almost at death's door since his return from Rome.

As we expected revolution in France seems to be at hand. The reverses which the French army have experienced, though of themselves little consequence, have been ruinous to Louis Napoleon: they have shown the world that he is quite destitute of military abilities: that he is no soldier, and therefore unfit for the role of Emperor, Louis Napoleon is played out, and the farce of a Napoleonic dynasty seems to be at an end.

What next? They talk of calling on one of the younger Bourbons to assume the crown, but this seems too an absurdity. If the French are willing to fall back upon hereditary monarchy they must accept the elder branch of the Bourbons: and if they are for an elective chief executive they had better proclaim a republic at once.

The danger is, that the new republic which seems to be looming in the distance, will be a republic Social and Democratic; that the grasp of the strong hand that for nigh twenty years has kept Socialism in check being relaxed the old devil will break out the more furious for his long captivity, and more desperate than ever. As in 92 and 93 the cry was a *bas les aristocrates*, so in 1870, if the demon of democracy be again unchained, as it seems by no means unlikely will be the case, his cry will be, "a *bas les bourgeois, a bas les riches*."

This is the danger that menaces France, and not France only, but Europe. Should the success of Prussian arms evoke the old Gallic fervescence of 93 we may even anticipate a renewal of the horrors of the Terror: a levy en masse of the French nation, forced contributions and a guillotine en permanence. Little therefore as is the claim that France has on the sympathies of Catholics, any defeats which she may encounter are seriously to be dreaded by all friends of order and religion lest they should again evoke the foul spirit of 1793.

"Irish Catholics are disloyal," you say. Granted. Have they any reason to be otherwise? "Irish Catholics are discontented." Where would be their manhood, if they were not? Infinitely superior to their Orange fellows, in all that goes to make men great and good. Irish Catholics are yet human, and it is not in the nature of things, that human beings should hug their chains, and love and reverence that which annoys and tyrannises over them.—To do so were to be indeed degraded. Loyalty in its primitive sense means "reverence for the law" though we English in our monarchical pride and toadyism have given it the meaning of attachment to a royal person. Using it then in its primitive and legitimate sense where can there be loyalty for that which is unjust and oppressive? Law to beget loyalty must be mutual. It must afford protection to both parties. But when was Irish law mutual? When did it afford protection equally to all? but of the 1,000,000 families, who live and toil upon the fertile soil of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught how many are there that know of the existence of the Civil Courts, as aught else but the source of "processes" "distresses" and "ejectment"? Is there aught here that is mutual? aught that is captivating? aught that tends to beget love or reverence? In England the law is respected because it protects the weak against the strong—the poor against the rich. It punishes alike the lordling and the swain. But in Ireland the law is for the strong—it protects only the rich:—it is evoked only to oppress the poor. In many parts of Ireland a "driver"—to seize upon the tenant's cattle—and a "process server" to carry out the ejectments, form regular parts of a landlord's establishment. With John the Coachman and Buttons the footboy, they fill up the requirements of a modern household.—Nor is this all. John the Coachman receives his pay from the Master whom he serves, whilst Scram the "driver" is paid by the tenants. Were it written of a Catholic country that on most estates a "Driver" was used to drive off the tenant's cattle for debt, whilst on many he was paid, whether required or not, by an annual tax upon the tenants (the tenants, be it remembered, whose cattle he is supposed to drive off) the announcement would be met by a storm of English indignation and indignant protest. But in Catholic Ireland governed by Protestant and English laws, this outrage upon all law and justice is accepted and approved! Is there aught here that to an Irish Catholic is lovable? aught that is comely? Aught that should beget loyalty in a manly breast? On many estates every tenant is served annually as a matter of form, with a notice to quit, lest his master in a fit of sudden spleen, should lose an opportunity of swift revenge, and should have to nurse his wrath until the coming rent day; whilst on more, the abatements from rent, which every landlord must occasionally make, instead of being absolutely remitted are kept in force—a formidable rod in pickle—to be used when any motive pecuniary political or vindictive may induce the landlord to produce it. In thirteen out of the 23 counties constituting the south of Ireland, the ejectments during the seven years ending in 1833, amounted to 10,336 (equal to

every fifth man in Montreal) whilst the mere names of the causes of ejectment form a folio of 213 closely printed pages!

To expect Irishmen to love and reverence such laws as these, is to expect a miracle—nay is to insult them as fallen and debased below the lowest depths of the most degraded humanity. It would not surely be loyalty such love and reverence but the rankest rebellion against all order and justice.

Some excuse might be offered for her lawgivers, if Ireland's laws had had a holy object. One may excuse an idiot, if it can be discovered that the spring of his malpractices be humanity. But was any holy feeling the spring—the object of Irish laws? Alas! no. During many generations—long enough to form a nation's character—the principal object of the civil law of Ireland was—not to render justice between man and man,—but to seduce or force the great majority of its inhabitants to change their religion—to renounce the faith of their forefathers. For this purpose Catholics were excluded from the liberal professions, from the universities, from public offices—bidden to educate their children and then scoffed at as ignorant and degraded. Forbidden to purchase land and taunted with poverty. Debarred from the trades by being excluded from the corporations which had a commercial monopoly, and then insulted as idle and shiftless. In short forbidden to be any thing but the Serfs of a Protestant aristocracy. Was it humanity think you, or was it bigotry that dictated the Gavel Act for Ireland, that most insidious of human enactments whereby the estates of a Papist were divided equally amongst his nearest of kin, unless one of them should turn Protestant, in which case the convert was entitled to the whole. The meekest and humblest—nay the most degraded people (even the crushed worm turns upon its crusher) would have resented a law, which seemed to exist merely for the purposes of oppression and proselytism—for securing the Protestant landlord his rent—the Protestant clergyman his title.

Nor is the criminal law any better. If such a thing is possible it is an object of still bitter detestation and contempt. In the first place, it is the support of the civil law. When the one orders a distress or an ejectment, the other compels obedience. When the one sends on the "driver" or the process server, the other invests their persons with an odour of legal sanctity. When the one tells the driver to drive off the tenant's cattle, the other proclaims woe to him who lifts a finger in the defence. In the second place this same criminal law has for generations been the punisher of acts, which every sane mind must deem innocent nay, even meritorious. Within living memory, it punished the Catholic Priest for performing the offices of religion held essential by the religious belief of the majority of the nation. The Catholic teacher who taught the simplest rudiments was punished by this same law as a felon and a traitor; for this enlightened law had discovered felony and treason lurking amongst the letters of the alphabet and the Arabic numerals. The Catholic parent, who through love for learning had dared to send his child beyond the seas, to receive that education, which the laws denied him at home, was again held by this same law as a felon and a traitor. What wonder, if Irish Catholics be disloyal to such laws? What wonder, if they be discontented amid the recollection of such injustices and oppressions?

HODIERNES.

THE LATE FATHER O'BRIEN.—It is only after his death that we begin to learn the real value of a good man. Few, indeed, of Father O'Brien's acquaintances will easily forget his quick apprehension, and his humble and jovial way of making an objection or solving a difficulty. While he enjoyed health, he always took a lively interest in literary pursuits—especially poetry—and one singular quality of his mind, was his thorough mastery of the art of criticism.

Some years ago the writer asked his opinion on the merits of a few verses written on the death of a tender friend. Father O'Brien reviewed the lines and returned them with the following stanza from his own pen. The reader will perceive how admirably they portray his own life and death:

"But his the glory, his the gain in death  
For God he labored, God his work has blest  
Of God he thought, he spoke, his latest breath  
Was breathed in God—his soul—Eternal Rest."  
—Com.

We regret to learn that the health of the Archbishop of Quebec is not improving. At His Grace's request, the last sacrament has been administered.

The Bishop of Kingston has left Rome for Canada, and is expected to arrive in Quebec on or about the 15th instant. Archbishop Lynch, Father Jamot, and Father Harris will arrive in Toronto the latter end of this month.

About two weeks since, a silk dress was stolen from a Mrs. Houle who resides in St. David street. A great stir was created in the neighborhood by the occurrence of so untoward an event, and loud were the anathemas bestowed upon the daring thief among Mrs. Houle's especial circle of acquaintances, and none were more eager to bring the criminal to justice, than Mrs. Valiquet, next door neighbor to the lady who had suffered such severe loss. The little community which had been so much agitated, had settled down into their wanted quiet and the affair of the dress was nearly forgotten, when one morning Mrs. Valiquet called upon her neighbor, and with an air of mystery, told her that she had no doubt, that the dress could be found. A friend of hers was a great fortune teller, and for sevenpence halfpenny, would tell anything. Mrs. Houle accordingly produced the necessary coin, and Mrs. Valiquet departed on her mission of discovery. In about half an hour she returned, with a face wreathed in smiles, and said that she had learned the number of the house where the dress was, and the exact amount that would require to be paid to recover it. Mrs. Houle at once went in quest of her husband whom she found at his work, and told her tale, with which he was so much pleased that he went to his employer, asked for the necessary money, and explained what it was for. The employer advised Houle to see the detectives before taking such a step, and thinking this good advice put his wife off until next morning. Accordingly yesterday morning he saw detective Bouchard, who advised him to give the money to his obliging friend and await the result. He accordingly went to Mrs. Valiquet and thanking her for her previous kindness requested her to obtain the dress. To this she joyfully consented, and started on her errand. As she went into the street, Bouchard, who was on the lookout saw and followed her to Cohens pawn shop on Notre Dame street. Here she asked for a parcel which she had pawned the day previous, and was just about to leave the shop with it when Bouchard stepped in and arrested her. Not for a moment suspecting Bouchard's acquaintance with the case she stoutly denied the theft, stating that the dress was her own, otherwise she would not likely have pawned it. She soon discovered her mistake however, and a few moments after, was enjoying the solitude of a cell at the central police station.

KEEPING OR HARBORING UNLICENSED DOGS.—Notwithstanding many repeated warnings, people will persist in keeping unlicensed dogs about their premises. Some people think that only the owner of the dog is liable; but according to law, any person who shall keep or harbor a dog unless the animal is licensed, is amenable to a heavy fine or imprisonment. The consequence is that, notwithstanding a large number of default dogs are seen on our streets, many persons have been fined recently at the Recorder's Court for keeping unlicensed dogs about their premises.

WOMANLY ESCAPES.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Bernard Tansey, of the Tansey House, droye up with his children to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery to visit his mother's grave. Just as he was preparing to start for home, and had put into the buggy his little girl of five years old, the horse, which by some means had rubbed his bridle off, started at full gallop round the walks of the Cemetery, dragging Mr. Tansey, who held the reins, along with it. His attempts to stop the animal were of no use, the bridle simply hanging from the home rings. Time after time did the horse and buggy rush round the walks, Mr. Tansey all the time shouting out to the child to hold on to the seat which it managed to do. All at once the buggy turned over on a stone, throwing out the child and falling upon Mr. Tansey. Mr. Tansey received some very severe cuts, and the child has a large gash extending the whole length of the forehead. The buggy, as a matter of course, was smashed all to pieces.

FIRE.—The fire which occurred early yesterday morning in Dr. Hingston's stable is found to have caused more damage than was first anticipated. The loss covered by insurance, will amount to about \$200, and consists of about four tons of hay, besides the roof and upper part of the stable being in great part destroyed. In the stable at the time of the fire were two fine horses and a cow. They were only saved through the very active exertions of Dr. Hingston who rushed into the stable just in time to save the animals from a terrible death. They were all making desperate efforts to free themselves and escape from the flames which were fiercely blazing above, and immediately in front of them. The origin of the fire has as yet been satisfactorily determined.—Daily News of the 12th.

Xavier Tanguy, a lad on board the steamer Powerful, has been missing two weeks. He was missed first in Montreal. The police there have been communicated with by his parents, who are extremely anxious as to his whereabouts.

TURNED UP AT LAST.—A few months ago a young man who went from this city to New York, married a Norwegian girl. He has subsequently found out that she is the daughter of one of the emigrants who was killed in 1864, in the railway accident at Beloeil Bridge. The old gentleman it appears has some valuable papers on his person, as well as a gold watch and chain, and other jewellery. Enquiries are now being made as to what has become of the property.

The Quebec Chronicle says: The work of removing cannon from our fortifications proceeds briskly. Numbers of Artillerymen can be seen daily engaged escorting these ponderous playthings down Mountain Hill, to the Queen's Wharf, Champlain street. Before being removed to a barge or lighter the trunnions are knocked off with a heavy hammer. This little operation once done the cannon is removed to the spot from whence it came, the founder's cupola—in which it is melted down and converted into stoves and other domestic articles.

Recent accounts from the Cape Breton coal mines show that mining matters are prosperous. At the Little Glace Bay Mines about 5,000 tons of shipping was in port a few days ago, and up to that date upwards of 15,000 tons of coal had been shipped. At the "International Mines" the agent was busily employed sending coals to New York. Upwards of 2,000 tons had been shipped by scows on board of vessels previously sailed; 500 or 600 tons of shipping were then receiving cargo. Great activity prevails at the new works, where a new shaft has been sunk. At the Caledonia Coal Mines upwards of 10,000 tons had already been shipped over the railroad to Big Glace Bay. Two large schooners were then taking coals aboard for the New York market.—Quebec Mercury.

The hay crop in the vicinity of Quebec has given the farmers courage. It is at present cheap, but good prices are expected in winter, owing to the failure of the crop on the south side of the river. Oats and cabbages, as in some localities in the west, are suffering severely from the ravages of some kind of grub or worm, more especially the latter. In a

field on the Charlesbourg road, containing about 4,000 head, not as many as 400 have escaped injury, while in several instances whole crops have been destroyed. The fruit crop seems to be very poor, the dryness of the early part of the season having injured it both as regards quantity and quality.

St. HYACINTHE, 11th August.—Yesterday, at 7 p. m., Mgr. Charles Laroque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, arrived from Rome. His Lordship was received at the station by his clergy, literary institutions, military and an immense gathering of people. A procession was formed, which led to the church, where a Te Deum was sung. Addresses were presented to him, to which Mgr. answered in the most fitting manner, after which he was conducted to his palace. During the evening the Bishop's palace was illuminated, presenting the most beautiful appearance.

The Ottawa Free Press is informed that one of the fishery overseers at Quebec reports that large quantities of fresh water pearls are being discovered in the streams and outlets of the lakes on the new road to Lake St. John, and that one of the Lorette Indians lately refused £100, offered him by an English gentleman, for thirty-three of these pearls, which he had procured. The small streams in the Saguenay district, all of them more or less abundant in the pearl-producing fresh water mussel (*Unio Margarina*), and there is no reason why they should not be made an article of trade. In England, now, the rage among the "fashionables" is for native British pearls, in preference to the Oriental, and it will be a curious coincidence if the finding of these articles of pearls in the Dominion should set the fashion among our belles for wearing none but Canadian pearls. The fact of finding them will, at all events, be a matter of interest to naturalists.

The water in the Ottawa River below the Falls has fallen over seventeen feet since the high water in May last. The saw mills at Hull have to be shut down in the day time on account of the scant supply of water, and as there is not sufficient to run the slides and the mills at the same time, the latter can only work at night, so as to give the timber a chance in the day time.

The South Simcoe News is informed that the crops in that section will be an average crop. Fall wheat has been harvested, and in many instances, turns out to be a very fair crop. Barley also will yield well. Oats and spring wheat give every indication of being light in the straw, but it is thought that the yield will not be much below the average. With the prospect of high prices, the farmer may calculate on realising more this year than last.

DROWNING.—On Thursday morning a serious accident occurred on Lake St. Peter resulting in the death of Narcisse Arand, one of the floating lighthouse keepers in that locality. He left the lighthouse in order to go to Sorel, and after moving a short distance up the Lake in a small boat intended to get on board the ship "Lake Superior" bound for Montreal. In his efforts to fasten the boat to the ship it gave a lurch, and the unfortunate man lost his balance and fell into the river. Although the captain of the ship had a boat lowered in a few seconds after he fell, all efforts to recover the drowning man proved fruitless. Deceased was quite an old man, bordering on seventy years of age, belonging to Deschambault where some members of his family reside, and was one of the oldest and most respected of the employees of the Trinity House.

The Kingston Whig says Col. Wiley has been in that city for the past three days, receiving over from the Imperial authorities here, on behalf of the Dominion Government, the different fortifications in and around Kingston. Fort Henry, the Market Battery and the Towers have been handed over, and are now the property of our Government. Lt. Col. Corbett now holds the keys of Fort Henry and the other fortifications, and they are now deserted by everybody except the rats. The Tete de Pont Barnecks were not delivered over, and are still occupied by the detachment of the 60th Rifles stationed there.

The Brampton Times says the barley which is already cut will be coloured, and the peas are milder in many fields. Turnips this year will be far below the usual yield from the ravages of the fly. Oats are promising well, but laid in spots by the heavy rains. The yield of the orchards in some sections will be very scant, in others the promise is better; but making full allowance for all the drawbacks the farmers have to contend against this season, the sum total will be a fair year's crop, whilst there is a prospect of good prices for every article he can place on the market. Straw will not be so plentiful this winter, but to compensate in some measure for that deficiency, as well as the scarcity of turnips, there will be a splendid second crop of clover.

SHOOTING CASE.—A fearful case of shooting occurred last night in Brockton, a suburb of Toronto. A man of the name of Hopkins, in the most deliberate manner, called upon a hotel keeper named Davey, and discharged a pistol at his breast. The ball entered the left lung a little above the heart. It was not expected Davey would live. Hopkins escaped.

St. JOSEPH, N.B., Aug. 11.—Great excitement was caused to-day by the forcible arrest of Capt. Ewing, Commander of the Dominion cruiser "Water Lily." It appears that Capt. Ewing boarded the schooner "Shooting Star," suspecting her of smuggling, and took away her registers. The agents made complaint to the Police Magistrate, who granted a warrant for his apprehension. Hearing this, Capt. Ewing put to sea, and a steamer, with a force of police, was immediately despatched after him. After an hour's chase they then came up with the "Water Lily" and attempted to execute their warrant. The Capt. resisted, and it was only after a hard fight, during which every article of furniture in the cabin was destroyed, that he was handcuffed and brought on shore. The Hon. Peter Mitchell has been communicated with, and is said to be on his way to St. John to investigate the unfortunate occurrence.

An Admiralty Court is now in session at Halifax to dispose of certain American vessels seized for violation of fishing laws. American fishing vessels in the Gulf of Canada and on the coast are mustering very thick. Our cruisers are boarding from fifteen to twenty a day.

Died,

In this city, on the 9th inst., Rose McMullen, wife of Mr. Wm. Booth, aged 31 years.—R. I. P.  
At Chambly, on the 6th inst., Eliza Brown, wife of Mr. Thomas Lussey, aged 60 years and 2 months, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland.—R. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, Barley, Pease, Buckwheat, etc., and their prices per bushel or barrel.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of FRANCHERE, QUINN & Co., Insolvents.

ON Saturday, the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Act. Montreal, Aug. 8th, 1870. FRANCHERE, QUINN & Co. Their Attorneys "ad litem."

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET, Insolvent.

ON Monday, the Nineteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Act. Montreal, 4th August, 1870. PIERRE C. MONTMARQUET, His Attorneys "ad litem."

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PARADISE OF THE EARTH; or The True Means of Finding Happiness in the Religious State, according to the Rules of the Masters of Spiritual Life. Originally Published with the Approbation of several French Bishops, and many Religious Superiors and Directors. It is full of the choicest selections from Bourdaloue, Massillon, St. Jure, F. Guilloire, St. Alphonsus Liguori, St. Bernard, St. Teresa, and others. Translated from the French of M. Abbe Sanson, by the Rev. F. Ignatius Sisk. The object of this Work is to assist in removing a want so much felt in our Religious Houses, arising from so many of our valuable Spiritual Books being written in French and other languages, and so few in ours. Though designed more particularly for those who have consecrated themselves to God in the Religious State, it abounds in useful instruction for such as live in the world. Cloth bevelled edges. American price in Greenbacks \$1.25 Montreal " " Gold " " 1.00 THE INVITATION REDEEMED—Reasons for a Return to Catholic Unity. By James Kent Stone, D.D., late President of Kenyon and Hobart Colleges. Cloth bevelled. American price in Greenbacks \$1.50 Montreal " " Gold " " 1.25 DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. From the Italian of Scusendo Franco, S.J. From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—"It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find another work which unites in the same degree the two qualities of solidity and devotion. It is full ofunction, as it is of instruction; and its perusal cannot fail to detach the heart of the reader from material allurement, by enlightening it in the love of our divine Redeemer. It shows the infinite excellence of that Divine Heart, which has put no limits in its love for men; and the unspeakable benefits attending the devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus." Cloth 18 vo. American price in Greenbacks .75 cts. Montreal " " Gold " " .60 Cheap Edition, paper bound, .25 cts. Nearly ready in a very neat volume of nearly 600 pages, 12vo., cloth bevelled. A COMPENDIUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, in which are narrated her Combats and her Victories in times of Persecution, Heresy and Scandal, and wherein is shown that her Preservation is a Divine Work. Compiled and translated from the best authors. By Rev. TIMONORE NOETHEM. American price in Greenbacks \$2.00 Montreal, " " Gold " " 1.60 A discount off the above prices to the Rev. Clergy and Trade. Any of the above Books sent free by Mail on Receipt of price. Address, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—La Liberte says that the Emperor is in the neighborhood of Metz.

The corps of Gen. Frossard has united with that of Bazaine, who has now 150,000 men.

La Liberte published the following account of the scene to-day about the hall of the Corps Legislatif:

At one o'clock groups formed before the hall which grew greater every moment and soon there were more than 10,000 persons assembled. The people were calm and unarmed. There were, however, shouts from time to time of "A bas la Prusse" and "Vive la France."

THE "JOURNAL OFFICIEL" ON FRANCE'S POSITION.

The Official Journal, after describing the resources and patriotic spirit of the nation which always has been an obstacle to Prussian ambition, asks what other power would like to see Prussia making the North and Baltic seas Prussian, the lakes invading the smaller states and acquiring a dangerous preponderance. Favorable signs are already apparent. England is satisfied with the categorical assurances of France and hastens to render secure the northern frontiers of France by causing Belgian neutrality to be respected. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the popular feeling is with France, and the Emperor of Russia gives proofs of the best understanding with France. Austria and Italy are arming and will cause embarrassment to Prussia. French diplomacy is not more idle than French arms will be, and France will prove that she has not degenerated in 1870.

Figaro says that twenty-one divisions of French infantry and eight of cavalry have not yet been engaged.

The Empress says news from headquarters is reassuring, and the immediate danger is passed. All the proposed dispositions have been made.

For the defence of Paris it is assured that but thirty thousand men are needed. There are ten thousand already in the forts and twenty thousand are arriving from Cherbourg.

The National Guard can furnish one hundred thousand men.

The Garde Mobile is to be immediately incorporated with the line.

Other despatches respecting the battle of Weissenbourg says the two Regiments that suffered the most severely in attacking with the bayonet are the "King's Own Grenadiers" and "Fifth Fusiliers."

The regiments of the 11th Army Corps, recruited in the Electorate of Brandenburg, in Nassau and Frankfurt, co-operated with the regiments above named, and thus for the first time fought as Prussian soldiers.

The remainder of the troops engaged were Bavarians of the 2nd Bavarian Army Corps, from Franconia and from Palatinate itself.

The High Court of Justice of Blois has pronounced judgment against conspirators against the Emperor. Ten of them were sentenced to from five to twenty years imprisonment, and one who turned State evidence was discharged.

It is stated that McMahon wanted, some days before the battle, to fire the forest in his front, through which the Germans came down so unexpectedly upon the French, but the Emperor declined to authorize the step.

HAMBURG, Aug. 9.—The river Elbe is closed to prevent the entrance of the French fleet; but a small passage is still left open for steamer traffic.

The iron-clad "Arminius" which left for the North Sea in the teeth of the French squadron has reached port without seeing or been seen by the French, though she passed them while at Frederikshaven.

The yacht "Grille," the swiftest ship of the Prussian Navy is out on the Baltic, with orders to keep close to the French, and watch their movements. She is in no danger of being caught. The French Corvette near Barholm attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour.

Prussia is organizing a volunteer naval force. French continue concentrating on the road to Paris. All that region is in a state of siege.

LONDON, August 10.—The result of Saturday's fighting is generally attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Journal Officiel says no important action has taken place at the front since Saturday.

Marshal Bazaine's reconnoissances with the cavalry elicited information of the position of the enemy.

A dispatch dated London, says that news which was received there last night was to the effect that a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry had been adopted by the Corps Legislatif, and the sitting suspended.

PARIS, August 10.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the project for calling under arms all unmarried men of the classes of 1859 to 1846 inclusive, was extended to embrace all men from the ages of 25 to 35 who are not married and not already members of the Garde Mobile. Projects for armament were presented by the Government, and adopted with the addition of the proposition above named, as previously amended, and with a further special article, voting the thanks of the Corps to the army which merits much from the nation.

A credit of 4,000,000fr. for the families of the Mobile Guard is increased to 25,000,000. The project of law for national defence was adopted unanimously.

General Count Palikao announced his formation of a new Ministry as ready. The list of names is as follows:—Count Palikao, Minister of War; De La Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Henri Chevreau, Minister of Interior; Grand Perret, Minister of Justice; M. DeGenouilles, Minister of Marine; Pierre Magne, Minister of Finances; Jerome David, Minister of Public Works; Jules Braine, Minister of Public Instruction; Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce; Bussou-Rillauds, President of the Council of State.

La Liberte says all the members of the staff of McMahon were killed or wounded in the battle of Froeschville. Colonel Gramont, brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, lost an arm, Colonel Abzas was mortally wounded, Count Vogue Septend and others were among the killed. The 74th Regiment

lost at Weissenbourg 48 officers killed and wounded.

New York, Aug. 11.—A special from London, dated last evening, says the last official despatch, dated Metz, August 9th, evening, states that the Emperor that morning went to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, who resumed command of the troops concentrated at Metz. This is an indirect way of contradicting the rumour that Marshal Bazaine was to be made Generalissimo of the whole army of the Rhine. The Emperor is blind to his own incompetency, and disregarding the universal outcry against it, will cling to the chief command of the army until another defeat exhausts the national patience. He gives out that he will never return to Paris alive, unless a conqueror.

Gen. St. Jean is in command of the 3rd corps. The Emperor was well received. McMahon has rallied the bulk of his army, and is falling back upon Nancy in good order.

The wounded, both Germans and French are still arriving in Monheim in hundreds from the front.

The second line is moving forward and reserves are taking its place. Movements are impeded by the weather, it has been raining in torrents since yesterday.

A London special to the Tribune says, no news of an engagement up to this hour, 1 p.m., but it is believed in Paris that a battle is in progress.

The Tribune special correspondent writes from Cologne on Sunday that no telegrams are allowed to go through and that there are no railway trains running south or east from Cologne, except one to Berlin daily and two trains for troops. This explains the difficulty of obtaining news from the front.

The Tribune's Paris dispatch on Tuesday night, the 9th, says: No description can do justice to the confusion and scandalous tumult in the Corps Legislatif. It was known in advance by many members that orders had come from Metz to turn out Ollivier, the Emperor seeking to propitiate Paris by sacrificing the most unpopular and least responsible of his advisers. M. Ollivier himself had not the least suspicion of his fate. He came smiling into the Chamber only to leave it pale, terrified and ruined.

La France asserts that the Prince Imperial whose return to Paris was rumoured yesterday, is still with his papa at the theatre of war. It adds a curious proviso to this contradiction that the Prince will not come back unless the Chambers expressly desire it.

LONDON, August 11.—Advices from the Prussian frontier up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, state that the French are falling back to the line of Moselle, and are harassed by the Prussian cavalry, which had already passed Sarre, and Fargumont, and Les Etangs. Stores of all kinds, and railway trains, had fallen into the hands of the Prussians. They had also taken the small fortress of Hutzelsheim, in Vosges, which the French had evacuated, leaving the guns and provisions.

PARIS, August 11.—The Journal Officiel has advices from Metz to 4:30 p.m. yesterday. The details of the battle of Froeschville are meagre. Marshal McMahon in the battle, had a horse killed under him. A brigade of cavalry, and one division of the corps of General Laibley, arrived on the field at the close of the day, and covered the retreat. The pursuit of the enemy was vigorous at first, but soon became a mere reconnaissance.

A Metz dispatch, published in the morning paper, says the Prince Imperial is still at that place, and that the Emperor will certainly make a stand there. It is the conviction here in the Clubs and among the people, that the rule of the Bonaparte dynasty is over. The restoration of the House of Orleans is anticipated.

At Cherbourg last night there was great activity in the embarkation of troops for the Baltic.

The Austrian Minister is authorized to deny the report that Italy and Austria are sending troops to save Napoleon.

Le Francais states the situation, generally, thus:—The French hold the Vosges, and the passages. The Prussians are massing at their ease.

L'Opinion Nationale says the reported restoration of the defenses of Paris is a farce. A few scattered diggers are employed, and kept at work to delude the public.

LONDON, August 11.—Telegrams from Metz give assurance that General Bazaine is the real Commander of the French army, while the Emperor is the mere nominal head. Only two corps now have their headquarters at Metz; the others are under McMahon.

It is stated that at the battle of Woerthe the French charged the Prussians 11 times, and that McMahon was 15 hours in the saddle without food, and finally fell fainting in a ditch, but was accidentally discovered and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

Count Darn has gone to Châlons with 25,000 troops as a reinforcement to the French army.

It is said that the French commissariat is wretched and the provisions utterly inadequate.

It is feared that the Bois de Boulogne must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the defence of Paris.

The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation:—

"We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon having by sea and land attacked the German nation, eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German armies to repel aggressors, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontiers. We war against soldiers, not citizens; therefore the latter may continue secure in person and property so long as they abstain from hostile acts, and we grant them protection as a matter of right. Generals commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary toward individual communities violating the usages of war; they will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currencies, in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens.

(Signed.) WILLIAM.

Given at Saarbruck on the 11th day of August, 1870."

PARIS, Aug. 11th.—The Revue and Rappel, the radical journals which were seized last night, have been entirely suppressed by a ministerial decree published to-day.

The position of Perfect of Seine, heretofore held by M. Henri Chevreau, now Minister of Interior, will not be filled, as affairs of the city and prefecture of Police will hereafter be under control of the Minister of Interior.

Four new Senators are to be named, among them M. Pietri.

La Liberte says a lot of crazy fellows tried this morning to proclaim a republic at Tolouse. The same journal says last official account. Duc de Gramont was signing a treaty with England to secure Belgium neutrality.

confidence, just arrived from Alsace, states the Prussian losses in the recent fighting were beyond computation. In Vosges the decision and greatest energy prevailed. The Garde Mobile manifest much enthusiasm.

PARIS, 11th.—In the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the question was made simple. Jules Favre said the Cabinet need not meet to decide, but need not retard the action of the Chamber. The commission must give a report, and we must deliberate at once.

Minister Jerome David said government had made known its opinion.

M. Jules Favre—Again this Chamber must decide. M. Thiers rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He advocated an immediate decision upon the question.

Remember, said M. Favre, how significant it will be to the nation if you put off the deliberations.—We place upon you the responsibility.

Minister David replied: You may assume it. Members of the left asserted this was a menace.

M. Jules Favre answered:—I think of the effect of delay. Remember that the Ministry had promised to invade the Territory of the enemy, and now they are on ours.

Here the tumult became extreme. Deputy Gambetta mounted the Tribune, but could not be heard. At last the Corps became calmer, and M. Gambetta said the Minister of Public Works has changed the question. The Chamber will vote under a wrong impression. The members of the left asked for arms for a patriotic purpose.

Minister David: Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace. The Chamber must know what it votes for. There must be no equivocations. A Minister said the government did not seek to be equivocal. At last it was decided (170 to 79) the question of reorganization of the National Guard should go over till to-morrow.

The President expressed a desire to close the meeting, but Deputy Estancelin, insisted upon a vote that the Chambers be in permanent session so long as the war continues. The Chambers (177 to 17) refused this.

M. Ferry renewed the agitation by demanding to know why the state of siege is continued against enemies within the city of Paris. A voice answered, but it was impossible to hear more. The President, worn with the toil of the proceedings, ceased his efforts to procure order, and slowly the meeting dispersed.

The Senate met to-day and greeted the Count of Palikao warmly. A vote of thanks was given to the army, and the project of a law tending to the arming of the nation was adopted.

Bodies of the Garde Mobile from the Provinces have commenced to pour into the city on their way to the front. People crowd the sidewalks and windows and cheer their enthusiastically.

La Liberte says the Orleans Princes addressed letters to the Minister of War, asking service in the French army.

MARSEILLES, August 11.—For two days the city has been greatly agitated by the demonstrations of the people. Great crowds assemble, and demand arms. Last evening, groups of Radicals, seemingly without evil intent, entered the City Hall, and endeavored to overturn the Municipal Government. Troops quickly arrived with stringent orders to arrest the rioters. Arrests have continued to-day, about forty persons being now under guard for participating in the disturbances. The city is perfectly tranquil again.

Metz, Aug. 11.—No engagement has yet taken place. Rain fell in torrents during the night. The troops continue in excellent spirits.

New York, Aug. 12.—A London special says that the special correspondent of the Tribune writes on Wednesday evening, that extraordinary precautions were taken to-day to protect the Corps Legislatif. Beside infantry and cavalry two batteries of artillery were in position.

Seventy-nine deputies voted for the immediate discussion of the proposal to increase the National Guard.

A forced currency of bank notes is practically established, for a hundred franc note cannot be changed in specie without paying a premium.

The Bank of France still professes to pay in silver, but gives only silver for notes. The run on the bank to-day was very severe, and some persons were compelled to wait five hours for their turn. Seven millions of specie was paid out yesterday and to-day.

Private letters say that Marshal McMahon's treasury containing 1,500,000 francs in gold, was captured by the Prussians.

A special correspondent of the Tribune at Metz writes, that he was arrested at that place on Sunday together with Simpson of the London Illustrated News and Henry Mayhew as Prussian spies, and was mobbed by the town people, and was with difficulty protected by the soldiers. They were repeatedly examined by the military authorities, released and re-arrested and their papers taken away, and finally carried before General Coffinieres, commanding in Metz, who threatened them with death. After some delay they were again released and ordered to leave Metz instantly and quit France either by Boulogne or Dijon. They chose the latter.

Marshal McMahon marched out of Saeruaire on Sunday night on one side of the town as fast as the Prussians were marching into it on the other.

At Brussels last night there was an enthusiastic popular demonstration before the palace and the British legation.

The Times says the pride of France is wounded and her prestige dimmed. Whoever brought this on must suffer for it. Victorious or discredited is Napoleon's alternative on the next battle-field.

Prussian accounts say that nothing Konnegratz could parallel the destruction of life at Woerthe.

M. Russell writes to the Times that the French headquarters were wholly ignorant of the details of the battle of Woerthe, but were impressed with the belief that it was decisive and important in its results.

M. Thiers is reported to have said that the Empire was ended, and a Republic inevitable.

NAPOLEON'S GENERALSHIP DENOUNCED.

The Paris Pays publishes a letter from Charles Desmouliet, dated at Nancy, denouncing the Emperor's bad generalship. He says McMahon, gallantly struggling, was beaten for lack of support, though there were multitudes of armed Frenchmen at hand eager to save him. The passage of the Rhine was underrated, the commissariat was utterly inadequate, and soldiers were compelled to eat sour fruit and raw vegetables. Prussia to-day has Alsace and to-morrow she will have Lorraine.

ANTWERP, Aug. 12.—Advices from the seat of war state that a battle is momentarily expected.

The substance of all private despatches received at New York and at other quarters convey the impression that a great battle may be expected at any moment in the vicinity of Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Berlin correspondent to the Times writes that England has declined to join with Austria in the league proposed by Von Bismarck for guaranteeing belligerents against loss of territory. England's reason for declining is, that the league could not save the North German Confederacy in case Prussia should be defeated.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The journals of Metz publish Marshal McMahon's report of Saturday's battle to the Emperor:—The report says the enemy is greatly superior in

numbers. He was forced to order a retreat which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigor and by no means troublesome. He was able to send only a partial list of the killed and wounded.

The Journal Officiel publishes a decree declaring the department of Haute Garonne in a state of siege.

Metz, August 11th.—It has rained all day. The French army is concentrated and reinforced. General Bazaine is visiting and inspecting the troops under his command.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Advices from headquarters represent that the best understanding exists between Gen. Bazaine and the other Generals.

Workmen in the factories of Lyons threaten German employes with violence, and trouble is apprehended.

Dury, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, has joined the Garde Mobile, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays, has entered a regiment of Zouaves.

Among the German prisoners at the beginning of the campaign, are members of the Landwehr, who were called into service six weeks ago. This proves that Prussia expected war before it was declared, and was not taken by surprise as her Government repeatedly asserted.

The apprehensions that famine will be added to the horror of war in consequence of the late drought, have been dissipated.

Revue des Deux Mondes (Orleanist) his a skillful article defending the attitude of France, and holding up Prussia to the execration of mankind.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Bavarian army has passed through the Vosges, and bivouacked last night at Dymorgen, near Saarouis.

The Cologne Gazette prints the outlines of another treaty proposed by Count Benedetti to Bismarck in 1856.

It is stipulated that France shall take possession again of the territory acquired by Prussia in 1864. Prussia supporting France in the recovery of the left Bank of the Rhine from Hesse and Bavaria, and that the guarantee given by the German Confederation in favor of Luxemburg and Neth, shall be announced.—The Gazette adds that Benedetti represented that these emanated from the Emperor at Vichy in 1866.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Examiner says:—Napoleon adopts the course most worthy of his name and the gravity of his situation. Aroused from indolent indistinctness by a stunning blow he attains to the greatness of his situation in the presence of peril unspeakable to himself, his family and the proud nation which so lately reinstated him with Kingly power. Leaving aside conventionalities he tells France her danger and exhorts her to the rescue, not for his sake but for her own.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The manifesto issued by the leaders of the Republican party demands the convocation of the Cortes and revision of the Monarchical clause of the Constitution. The manifesto counsels calmness and subordination as the only guarantee of success.

UNITED STATES.

A MAN 143 YEARS OLD.—There is a man in the mountains of North Carolina, not more than forty miles from Greenville, S. C., says the Tarboro Carolinaian, who has reached the extraordinary age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was 26 years old, and had a wife and three children. A gentleman at Greenville says that this man who has come down to us from former generations, has always been in moderate circumstances; lived upon a coarse, vegetable diet; that he has never drunk any liquid but pure spring water; and bids fair to live many years longer. He has survived seven wives, and having lost the last one about sixty years ago, he now naturally begins to feel quite lonely.

ORDINATIONS.—On Tuesday, July 26th, the Rt. Rev. T. Mallon, Bishop of Erie, conferred Clerical Tonsure and Minor Orders, in St. Michael's Seminary chapel, on the following students: Messrs. Jos. Bohm, P. O'Halaran, Edw. Hanses, Bernard McDonough and Hugh McKeeff. On the following day, Messrs. Joseph Suhr, James Byrne, George Alman, P. Thurheimer, Joseph Bohm, Edward Hanses, P. Attalaran, Bernard McDonough, and L. Shayer, received Subdeaconship. On Thursday morning the Rt. Rev. Prelate raised to the order of Deaconship Messrs. Joseph Suhr, George Alman, Joseph Bohm, P. Thurheimer, P. O'Halaran, Bernard McDonough, Edward Hanses, and L. Shayer. On Friday morning Messrs. Suhr, Alman, Bohm, O'Halaran, Thurheimer and McDonough were raised to the dignity of the Priesthood.

Of these gentlemen, Rev. Bernard McDonough was ordained for the Diocese of Albany, and Rev. L. Shayer for the Benedictine Order. Mr. Hugh McKeeff is from the Diocese of Richmond.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

At a trial in the Court of King's Bench, June, 1833 between certain music publishers, as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of the "Old English Gentleman," Tom Cooke, the composer, was subpoenaed as a witness by one of the parties. On his cross-examination by Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, for the opposite side, that learned counsel rather slyly questioned him thus:—"Now, sir, you say that the two melodies are the same, but different; what do you mean by that, sir?"

"To this Tom promptly answered: "I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with a different accent—the one being in common time, the other in six-eighth time; and consequently the position of the accented notes were different."

"What is a musical accent?" Sir James inquired:—"My terms are a guinea a lesson, sir," said Cooke, which elicited a loud laugh.

"Never mind your terms here. I ask you what is a musical accent? can you see it?" returned Sir James, very angry.

"No."

"Can you feel it?"

"A musician can," said Cooke, amid laughter.

"Now, pray, sir, don't beat about the bush, but explain to his lordship and the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you call accent."

"Accent in music," said Cooke, "is a certain stress laid upon a particular note, in the same manner as you would lay a stress on any given word for the purpose of being understood. Thus if I were to say, 'You are an ass,' it rests on ass; but if I were to say, 'You are an ass,' it rests on you, Sir James."

Reiterated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the bench itself joined, followed this repartee. Silence having been at length obtained, the judge with much seeming gravity accented the chop-fallen counsel thus: "Are you satisfied, Sir James?"

Sir James, who, deep red as he naturally was, had become scarlet in more than name, in a great huff, said, "The witness may go down!"

And go down he did, amidst renewed laughter in which all joined, particularly the learned brothers, except one, who did not see any joke in the matter.

WHO INVENTED THE MARINER'S COMPASS?—Flavio Gioja, a Neapolitan, is the popular reply, but on no satisfactory evidence; and when it was discovered that the Chinese and Arabian authors had spoken of the polarity of the magnet before the fourteenth century, it began to be suspected that the Neapolitan was merely the introduction of the compass into Europe. M. Klaproth, however, proved the

Chinese claim to the invention in their magnetic chariot, the origin of which is lost in the obscurity of mythological ages. The power of magnetism, and the polarity of the magnetic needle, appear to have been known to the Chinese from the most remote antiquity. Extracted from the annals of Seemann, a Chinese historian contemporary with the destruction of the Bactrian empire by Mithridates I., we find the following extraordinary relation: "The Emperor Tchingwang (1110 years before our era) presented to the ambassadors of Tong-king and Cochinchina, who dreaded the loss of their way back to their own country, five magnetic cars, which pointed out the south by means of the moving arm of a little figure covered with a vest of feathers. To each of these cars, too, a hodometre, making the distance traversed by strokes of a bell, was attached, so as to establish a complete dead reckoning. Such inventions, we cannot but observe, and not the creation of a few years or of a few generations. They presuppose long centuries of previous civilization, and that too 'at an epoch contemporary with Codrus and the return of the Heraclides to the Peloponnesus'—the obscure dawn of European history! Even the declination of the needle, or its deviation from the true meridian, was known to this extraordinary people at the epoch in question.

WHALEBONE.—This substance is improperly named, since it has none of the properties of bone; its correct name is baleen. It is found attached to the upper jaw, and serves to strain the water which the whale takes into its large mouth, and to retain the small animals on which it subsists. For this purpose, the baleen is plenty, sometimes eight hundred pieces in one whale, placed across each other at regular distances, with the fringed edge towards the mouth. Seeing that the head furnishes the baleen, the record of an ancient requisite of English queens-consort evinces gross ignorance of the natural economy of the whale. This privilege was, that on the taking of a whale on the British coasts, it should be divided between the king and queen; the head only being the king's property, and the tail the queen's. The reason for this whimsical distinction, as assigned by ancient records, was to furnish the queen's wardrobe with whalebone!

STRONG EVIDENCE! A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

HAMILTON, C. W., Jan. 23, 1864. DEAR SIRS.—I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint. The matter discharged from them was thick, of a brown color, and very bad smell. I used all kinds of salves, ointments and lotions, but without any benefit. Last December, I began using your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills. At first, the only effect was that the sores became more painful and tender, but they gradually died away, and I am now quiet well—no sore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness. Very truly yours, JOHN W. GARDNER.

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

A VITAL QUESTION!

Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills? a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create. If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills will realize your wish. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. 418.

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

MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—If the price of an article were always the measure of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which a fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price. But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidences of our own senses, our conclusion in this instance is a very different one. We have tested the preparation in various ways, and unhesitatingly pronounce its fragrance as indistinguishable, as fresh and flower-like, and in all respects, as agreeable as that of any toilet water with which Cologne, Paris, or London has ever furnished us. This is the verdict of all Spanish America, and we heartily endorse it. 199.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, J. K. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine. Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lamman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lauman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

MANY SUFFER rather than take nauseous medicines. All who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes or tendency to consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. The Balsam is a pleasant remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a safe remedy; it is a remedy that cures. 42.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
Prov. of Quebec, }  
Dist. of Montreal. }  
In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., and ANDREW MACFARLANE, individually, Insolvents.  
ON Saturday the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned, individually and as a member of said Firm of Andrew Macfarlane & Co., will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.  
ANDREW MACFARLANE,  
By his Attorneys *ad litem*,  
BETHUNE & BETHUNE.  
Montreal, 8th August, 1870. 6w

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
CANADA, } In virtue of the INSOLVENT  
Prov. of Quebec, } ACT OF 1869.  
Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
en re  
AMABLE DUHAMEL, Insolvent.  
ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will ask his discharge, in the said Court, in virtue of Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively.  
AMABLE DUHAMEL.  
By his Attorney *ad litem*,  
M. GARAUULT.  
Montreal, 28th July, 1870. 4w

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

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

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

**GEO. A. CONSITT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
PERTU, Co. LANANS, ONT.

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

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

**BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, WINDSOR, ONT.**  
Patrick Conway, Merchant.  
D. K. Butler, Merchant.  
Vital Ouellette, Esq.  
Daniel Goyeau, Esq.  
Edward Hanrahan, Esq.  
Rev. J. H. Wagner, Pastor, of Windsor.  
John O'Connor, Member of Parliament, Essex.  
Francis Caron, Police Justice, Windsor.  
Alexander H. Wagner, Postmaster, Windsor.  
Charles E. Casgrain, M. D.  
Pierre Langlois, Esq.  
John Montreuil, Esq.  
James Cotter, Esq.  
Alexander Marentette, Esq.  
Achille H. Ouellette, Esq.

**BANKRUPT SALE.**  
THE GREAT  
**BANKRUPT SALE**  
OF  
W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK,  
STILL CONTINUES  
AT  
3 9 5  
NOTE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.  
May 13, 1870.

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

**CIRCULAR.**  
MONTREAL, May, 1867.  
THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SIMP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.  
He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.  
Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

**D. SHANNON,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,  
443 Commissioners Street,  
Opposite St. Ann's Market.  
June 14th, 1869. 12m.

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

**SEWING MACHINES**  
THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1869, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.  
The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—  
The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines.  
The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines.  
The Ethna Family and Manufacturing Machines.  
The Florence Family "Reversible Feed," A new Family Shuttle Machine with stand, price \$30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A B, and C.  
I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.  
Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.  
A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions.  
Principal Office—365 Notre Dame Street.  
Factory—48 Nazareth Street, Montreal.  
Branch Offices—23 St. John Street, Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S.  
All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth Street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.  
J. D. LAWLOR,  
365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION**  
FOR 1870,  
OPEN TO THE WORLD,  
WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL,

on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, ON THE GROUNDS OF COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, Near Mile End.  
PRIZES OFFERED FROM \$12,000 TO \$15,000.

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

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

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

**F. CALLAHAN,**  
JOB PRINTER,  
28 ST. JOHN STREET,  
CORNER OF NOTRE DAME,  
(Over J. McEntyre's Clothing Store.)  
MONTREAL.

**BRUNO LEDOUX,**  
CARRIAGE MAKER,  
AND  
MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS,  
125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

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

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

**WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.**  
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]  
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.  
E. A. & C. R. MENEELY,  
West Troy, N. Y.



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

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. R. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Andre Lapierre, Esq. Abraham O. Lariviere, Esq. J. B. Homier, Esq. Narcisse Valois, Esq. Naz Villeneuve, Esq. J. E. Mullin, Esq. Ferdinand Perrin, Esq.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL, PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

TERMS. For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders, 7.00. For Boarders, 15.00.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.



TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdenburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 9:00 A.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 7:10 A.M.

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

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

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

Trains leave LINDSAY daily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. for Omamee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omamee and Lindsay.

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

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

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

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS FOR 1870.

PRICES REDUCED. THE METROPOLITAN READERS. Compiled by a Member of the Holy Cross.

Metropolitan School Books are approved of by the Catholic Board of Education, and used in the Catholic Schools of the Dominion.

The Metropolitan First Reader. Royal 18mo. 120 pages. Illustrated with ninety cuts. Beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. . . . . doz. \$1.35, retail 15 cts.

The Metropolitan Fifth Reader, or, Book of Oratory. . . . . doz. \$14.00, retail \$1.40. The Metropolitan Illustrated Speller. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

Published for the use of the Schools of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, with the special approbation of the General of the Order given at Paris July 1, 1853, at a meeting of the Council of the Order, and recommended as the only School Books to be used in their Schools in the United States and Canada.

First Book. New and enlarged edition. Strong Muslin back. 72 pages, stiff covers. . . . . doz. 60 cts, retail 8 cts.

The Spelling Book superseded. By Robert Sullivan, L.L.D. Beautifully Printed on Fine Paper, and handsomely bound. . . . . doz. \$1.50, retail 17 cts.

Bridges' Algebra. With Additions. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. . . . . doz. \$3.60, retail 40 cts.

Perrin's French and English Conversations. . . . . doz. \$2.00, retail 25 cts.

Frederick's Modern History. . . . . doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25.

A New Catechism of Sacred History. Compiled for the Use of Catholic Schools. . . . . doz. \$1.35, retail 15 cts.

IRVING'S SERIES OF CATECHISMS. Revised by M. J. Kerney.

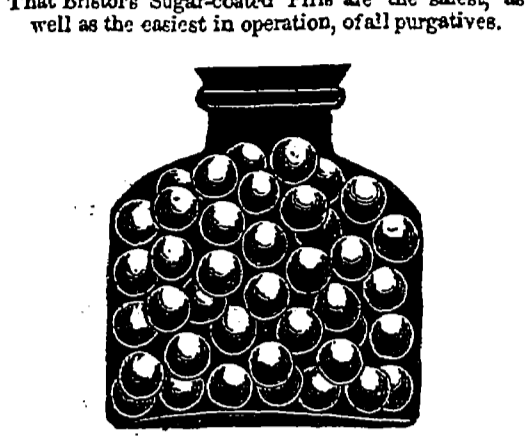
Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without Head-lines. . . . . per doz. 30 cts.

Sadlier's Superior Headline Copy Books. Nos. 1. Initiatory Lessons. 2. Combination of Letters.

- 6. Half Text with Capitals. and Small Hand. 7. Small Hand with Capitals. 8. Text, Half Text and Small Hand. 9. Angular Hand. 10. Fine do. 11. Commercial Hand. 12. Figures and Ornamental Letters.

The above Copy Books are used in nearly all the Educational Institutions in the Dominion and the United States. . . . . per doz. 50 cents.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the safest, as well as the easiest in operation, of all purgatives.



IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills never gripe nor sicken, and that their operation does not weaken.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best and only antibilious medicine that is purely vegetable.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a certain and speedy relief in all kinds of headache.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are unequalled as a remedy in the different stages of Liver Complaint.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the only purgative that eradicates Costiveness and Piles.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a gentle, safe, yet certain remedy in Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best of preparations for clearing the Complexion and brightening the eyes.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills give a sweet breath, and clear and strengthen the voice.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best, safest, and most agreeable of family medicines. They will not disappoint you. Try them and be restored to health.

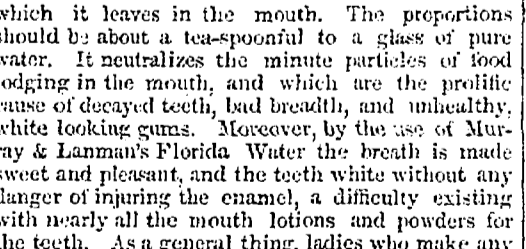
BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

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

PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES,

the softness of skin produced by its use taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of toilet waters, every thing entering into its composition being of the finest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects.

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



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

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and after twenty-five years of everyday use, they have decided that it is the only fragrant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Cash Paid for Raw Furs.

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

By a species of instinctive feeling, the people of nearly all countries are greatly averse to those medicinal preparations which contain mineral substances amongst their ingredients. And yet, if the question was asked why they objected to this class of medicines, we presume few could give an intelligent answer. Nevertheless, the aversion is well founded.

All mineral substances, when taken into the stomach, are cumulative in their nature—that is to say, they remain either partly or wholly in the system and accumulate with each additional dose, until in many cases the result is death. For example, arsenic, although known to be a deadly poison, yet in certain parts of Switzerland is extensively used by the mountain guides as a means of giving them, vulgarly speaking 'long wind.' But although it is thus beneficial for a time, the ultimate result is always death.

It therefore becomes evident that the popular dislike to mineral medicines is well founded, and it is doubtless in a great measure to the entire absence of any mineral substance that the wonderful success of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



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

It is to purge and purify them of every atom of disease, and to instil into the general system a degree of vigorous, natural life, that enables even the weakly and fragile to throw off and resist the attacks of disease. All old sores and eruptions of a scrofulous or syphilitic nature, all ulcerous diseases, Salt Rheum, Carbuncles, Boils, Blotches, or Pimples are

and removed, and a new elasticity and vigor given to the body that is indeed most agreeable.

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

GRAY'S UMBRA.

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

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN, A delicate and lasting perfume. Price 50 cents per bottle.

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne). This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1850.)

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair, honest profit.

A VALUABLE FARM

LOT No. 4, S. E., in the Township of Beaufort, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 120 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overhanging springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.

SAID farm is situated on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 1 1/2 miles from the city of London, and 1 1/2 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Lucan, and three and a half from the village of Granton—the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic Church, Presbytery, and Separate School; in Lucan there are three Protestant churches—namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road.—Terms moderate. For further information apply to John McIlhargy, on the premises, or by letter, to Patrick McIlhargy, St. Mary's Road, Elginfield, P. O. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

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

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

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on

THURSDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

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

MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax. 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

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

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraphic office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c.—use in all kinds of commercial transactions.—None department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to put the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

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

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

4th SECTION. 5th year.—Class of Science.

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

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

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction, \$100.00 per annum. Half Boarders, 20.00. Day-Scholars, 10.00. Bed and Bedding, 6.00. Washing and Mending of Linen, 6.00. Use of Library, 1.00.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$3.00 extra per quarter.

DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

Dwight's Diarrhoea Mixture. Brown's Chlorodyne. Dixon's Blackberry Curmative. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Butler's Blackberry Cordial. Parties going to the Sea-side or Country should lay in a supply of one or the other of these excellent and well-tried Diarrhoea remedies. Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, imported direct from Alfred Bishop, London, England. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1850.) N. B.—Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbonate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expecting the other Sulpho Carbonates daily.