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AND

HRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1871.

NO. 1.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'MARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER I.

The parish priest of - parish, about thirty-five years ago, counted half-way between seventy and eighty; yet he was a hale, sturdy resulting from an excellent natural constitution, habits of great temperance and regularity, and an abundance of healthful exercise, on foot and on horseback-indeed, in every possible way.

He used to walk along, with his chest expanded, his shoulders thrown back, his head quite erect, his arms hanging straight by his his hands, and almost always working against them. His face showed scarce a wrinkle, and it was florid-not red and white, however, like some old people's faces, nor yet purple, like those of others, as if the smaller blood-vessels had burst, and congealed, within the surface of their skins—but it was overspread with a still enclosed a space called the sanctuary) to nearly rosy color of health. His forehead was expan- the other end of the edifice. The top of this sume the places we have before mentioned as sive, and, at the temples, square; his eyes were choir consisted of three old worm-caten chairs, allotted to them. Finally, Father Connell and blue, and generally expressing thought and ab- with high triangular backs, of which the middle his curates quitted the sacristy, and in passing, straction-in which state, they used to stare one aspired to the dignity of an arm-chair, and he knelt praying on the steps of the altar; after straight-forward, almost without ever blinking birther in assumption of its dignities, it stood which taking his throne, his two reverend as-—yet they often relaxed into a smiling, or, as it might be, moistened expression; during which change they appeared half-closed, and opened and shut very fast indeed. His searce in the might be moistened expression; during above the clay and mortar floor. At right giving out, after some prefatory form, and in a negles with these old seats, and almost touching fine old voice, the magnificent psalm of "Dixit opened and shut very fast indeed. His searce in the might be a searce of the might be -yet they often relaxed into a smiling, or, as ly grizzled cycbrows were bushy and protruding; his nose was long, large, but well-formed, the side lines of the parallelogram, down to, as and with a broad back. His lips were full, and has been said, the railings before the altar. for his age, remarkably red and handsome.

It need not be said that the old arm-cl

But above all, there was about his countenance the indications of a great singleness, and primitiveness, and beauty of character—so that if you met him, stepping measuredly, yet almost springingly along his suburb street, or the adjacent roads, and silently moving his lips, and working, as usual, the palms of his hands with his fingers, and taking no notice of you, though perhaps you might be an intimate friend, and his old eyes winking, and his whole face smiling to itself, you must inevitably have said, that the smile was not provoked by any object or circumstance then noticed by him, but rather that it came from a heart enjoying, at that moment, the sunshine of a virtuous, and therefore very happy intention; or-excuse poor, human vanity, even in its least offensive shape--recollection, perhaps.

Since the day he had become a clergyman, Father Connell had never altered the form or the texture of any article of his attire. He still wore the curious head-dress which his present biographers have already endeavored to describe—in their tale of John Doe in fact as worn by Father O'Clery-or indeed, if they had told the perfect truth, by the celebrated Irish friar, Father O'Leary. It consisted of an article made of goat's hair, or of horse hair, protruding from above the ears down to the neck, into a curled yet formal mass, daily dressed with powder and pomatum-and above this rampart arose a round, almost conical continuation of the wig, very smoothly slicked down, and slightly, but sharply peaked in the middle of the forehead. When a hat was placed upon the structure, it rested on the frizzled bulwark, of course, and therefore never descended lower than about the middle of the back of the head. And the hat which Father Connell, at least, wore with his grotesque headclothing, was a good match for it-being very low-crowned, and exceeding broad-rimmed.

Our priest's black coat sloped to the skirts, and those skirts were enormously ample, and had great pocket-flaps across them, mohair buttons, also on a gigantic scale, ornamenting both. His waist-coat was collarless, and fell, again, with hugo pocket-flaps, nearly to his mid thigh. His black small-clothes were tightened at his knees by large silver buckles; and blue worsted stockings covered his legs; and his sharp pointed shoes also exhibited, across the insteps, silver buckles of great dimensions. Snow could not be whiter than his muslin stock, nor than the indication of his inner garment, every day in the year; and in winter an outside coat of dark blue, or, as it was then called a "jock.' with a little round cape, hanging scarcely half way down his back, while its skirts did not come lower than his knees, formed his protection against inclement weather.

And thus attired, Father Connell, while walking along the streets of the adjacent town, necessarily displayed, joined with his peculiarities of mien, face, and bearing, before noticed, an air of eccentricity which passers-by, would stop to criticise; while he himself, good man, remained perfectly unaware that anything about him or in him deserved particular notice.

CHAPTER II.

It was Twelfth Night. Six o'clock, the hour for vespers in Father Connell's little parish chapel, jingled from a little cracked bell, set of the priest's finger and thumb, that his little up at the top of a ruined, square Norman castle, some distance from the half-tolerated place place, grew red in the faces, with the efforts of worship; for at that time there existed a they made to suppress their laughter.

law that no Catholic house of prayor should summon its congregation from its own walls by means of a bell; and, in removing the illegal monitor from immediate contact with his chapel, the priest hoped to elude the pains and penalties awarded by this large-minded piece of legislation, for any breach of its mandate.

So, the little old cracked bell was wringing; the candles in the two badly gilded, wooden branches, which hung from the ceiling of the man without any droop in his figure, or any indi- chapel, had been lighted; and six others, supcation of old age about him-this appearance ported by tall candlesticks, also wooden, and badly gilded, on the altar, were in process of illumination, by the agency of a very handsome little boy, with auburn hair, which curled and glittered over his white surplice, as far as his shoulders; and the people summoned to evening devotion, were coming in; or, after bending before the sacrament, enclosed in the altar sides, and his fingers closed on the palms of tabernacle, were decently taking their places throughout the poor building.

> seats, technically called the choir, were arranged. When put together they formed three in space before the altar, all and each bent sides of a long parallelogram, running from the their knees and bowed, as the general congresemi-circular railing around the altar (which gation had done on entering the chapel, to the with railed backs; while plain forms continued

It need not be said that the old arm-chair, of little ease, was occupied by Father Connell, during vespers; while its two humble attendants were filled by his two curates. The confronting benches, proceeding from them towards the altar, afforded places to very religious men, wearing long linen garments, and after them, two little boys, wearing nice muslin surplices—the most eminent for good conduct, in every way to be found in the parish, as well as being the most distinguished for attention to faces, who occupied a form within the railing certain small official duties of the chapel—cn-before the altar, as well as by young girls in them fair promise of the capability of the confining the lines of the benches, sat a second their occasional services by the old, perpetual more satisfactorily another of the senses. We class of pious men and boys, not indeed robed in white, but still honored with the distinction of immediately assisting in the chant of the vespers-although, be it noticed, every man,

boys, who wore the long linen dresses and muslin surplices, were assisting each other in the sacristy, at the back of the altar, and approachable from the chapel, first by a kind of gateway in the middle of its railed enclosure, and then by a door at one of the sides. Father Connell's curates already stood robed; and the old priest himself knelt in silent prayer, to a kind of desk, in a corner-no one around him speaking above his breath.

He arose, and proceeded to put on his ceremonial surplice. To aid him in this task, immediately bounded forward the very handsome, glossy-haired boy, who has been seen lighting the tall candles on the altar, and who, that business ended, had been waiting in the sacristy to enjoy the honor of discharging a conferred cagerness to exhibit as an expert priest's valet, he happened to tread too familiarly upon one of Father Connell's feet; at which, smarting a good deal, and therefore a little ruffled at first, loved the boy—smiling in sympathy; and then he took him by the ear, in a make-believe show ave done, and proceeded to address the of-

"Neddy Fennell," it was in a whisper he me, and let us rejoice." poke, and there was a curious contrast between his assumed tone of reproof, and the reflection in his eyes of the glances of his half-spoiled pet; Neddy Fennell will you stop doing mischief? Neddy, while you are in the house of God, decorum and gravity; in the fields, you may jump and play, Neddy Fennell, but in God's own house you must, I say, be orderly and well-behaved." And again he feigned to inflict punishment on the boy's ear, only playing in the mean time with the little silky-surfaced organ. The moment he let it go, Neddy Fennell, covering it with his own hand, assumed such a farcical face of mock terror and suffering, and so well acted the part of pretending to wipe off his surplice imaginary drops of blood, which had trickled on it from the tyrannical pressure companions, amongst whom he now resumed his

the vestment press, stood inactive for a moment | tance of her station as housekeeper to her parish | Alice Mahony. as if in thought, and then turned round and priest; -though it was whispered that even spoke in a low voice to all those who stood by:

"The men and the boys of the choir are to wait here in the sacristy after vespers for me; I have something very particular to say to

No one distinctly replied, but there was a murmur of assent, with a bending of many heads, which gave a sufficiently satisfactory an-

After pausing, in reverential recollection of what he had next to do. Father Connell gave a well-known signal, by waving to and fro the back of his hand-and there was dignity in the motion; and thereupon the men of the choir, in their white linen dresses, issued out of the sacristy into the chapel, two by two, holding their joined hands before them, and after them went the little boys wearing surplices, In the centre of the chapel certain moveable limitating their elders, as well as they could, in every respect. In passing through the railedveiled sacrament; and then proceeded to asstrength of the congregation, young and old, in the result of whose efforts, although perfect accordance or harmony did not indeed occur, there was much of impressive devotion, which ought to have given satisfaction to any good heart; and thus continued the vespers, through a succession of many of the most beautiful of the psalms, the pastor always beginning each psalm. But we had almost forgotten to notice that the individuals particularly entitled to take up the responses, were a row of pious women. wearing ample white dresses, with hoods that came over their heads, and almost over their clerk of the chapel—himself, by the way, not a very eminent musician.

Vespers ended. All the lay persons pre-viously occupying the "choir," returned from woman, and child of the congregation, might, if the chapel into the sacristy, and employed Doyle's cakes;" in generations farther back themselves in taking off and folding up their they had borne, out of reverence to their great While the places in the choir reserved for chapel attire; and then all awaited the re-en-inventor, the appellation of "Juggy Fowler's the unrobed men and boys were being taken trance of their parish priest, as he had desired cakes;" and Juggy Fowler had sold or bepossession of by them, the other pious men and them to do. Were there none among them who well understood what his formal intimation be- them; but Biddy Doyle died suddenly and infore vespers meant? Ay, indeed, a good proper adjustment of their attire, in a little many, boys as well as men; and they could searcely now suppress, although, under the influence of a decorous feeling, they had lately done so, indications of their knowledge of Father Connell's intentions towards them, for the evening. It was Twelfth Night, in fact, and the majority of them knew his practices well.

He came back to them; he gravely unrobed himself, not confronting them; he bent his better or rarer could have been supplied on the head over his clasped hands; and then he occasion, in which opinion not one of his comturned round, and, his face shining with the delight which he knew he was about to impart to his auditors, said :---

" My good friends and little children, this is the season for offering with pure and light hearts, to a good and great God, praises both duty of a higher degree. In his buoyant in solemn hymns and in cheerful acts, for the wonderful and merciful bounty of his coming to redeem and save us, and my friends and you, my little children, we have returned here after singing praises and thanksgivings to the Lord the clergyman suddenly turned round upon of heaven and of earth; and He in his love will him; but so soon as his eye rested upon the not be displeased if we now enjoy ourselves in ing urchin, he could not help-for the old man temperately-of some of the good things which he has placed at our disposal-yes, my friends, big and little, we will now make merry amongst of punishing him, while thumb and finger ourselves; so come after me, my good friends pressed no harder than could a touch of velvet and little children; it is Twelfth Night, and we ought to rejoice, and we will rejoice; come-I have prepared a little treat for you—come after

Father Connell and his invited guests had not far to go to their house of entertainment, for it was not more than a hundred paces from the chapel. He stopped at the head of his troop-the urchins partly composing it shoutmy child, you must behave quietly, and with ing shrilly though in a low key, and the pious whose business it had been to prepare for the soirer, and who therefore expected the throng of revellers, quickly opened the portal to his summons, and, as amiably as her curious nature and habits would permit, bid everybody wel-

> Mrs. Mulloy was a peculiarity in her way ;tall, coarsely featured, pock-marked, and with an authoritative something like a beard, curl ing on her double chin; and almost fat in per-

The priest having adjusted his surplice, at spect she seemed fully sensible of the imporupon him, the source from which she derived all her consequence, Mrs. Mulloy did not always hesitate to forbear from dictatorial remonstrances, whenever in the exercise of his in such emergencies, and on it her lifeless body charitable extravagance, she was pleased to de- lay stretched, with a handsome shroud on tect a wasteful system of dissipation. Let it be added that her voice was the contrary of the attendants at the wake, and plenty of gossip what Shakspeare calls :---

"An excellent thing in woman;"

and that her master was a little afraid of its not unfrequent eloquent exercise.

Yet on the present occasion, allowing, as a great rarity, her usual inhospitality to unbend a little, Mrs. Mulloy, inspired by the pervading spirit of the hilarity of the season, did as we have hinted, behave very graciously in her capacity as portress.

"Welcome then," she huskily said; "welcome all, and cead mille a failte, to the Twelfth-Night's faste; come in, your reverence; come in, men and boys, every mother's son o' ye.'

"Come in, my children," cchoed the old priest, gleeishly, "come in, in the name of God;" and he bustlingly led the way into his white-washed, earthen-floored, and only sitting-room; in the black marble chimney-piece of which was, however, rudely carved a mitre, indicating that the paltry apartment had once, and very recently, been inhabited by a Roman Catholic bishop; but such was the fact; and such were the times. Father Connell was him-

self Catholic dean of his diocese. Seats of every description had been arranged all round the parlor; in its centre stood a large square table, at the four corners of which was a mighty jug filled with ale, whose froth puffed over and adown the sides of each vessel. Rows of delf mugs were placed at the edges of the table; but the crowning feature of the Twelfth Night's feast was a great two-handled osier basket, filled and pyramidically heaped up with brown-skinned, shining cakes of a fragrance so delicious as to perfume the apartment, and penetrating so keenly the masal nerves of at least the younger portion of the guests, as to give could dilate at great length on the marvellous and long inherited excellence of these cakes,-In our childhood they were termed, after the name of their then manufacturer, "Biddy queathed to Biddy Doyle the secret of making testate, so that the grand secret died with her; and alas, from that day to this, no succeeding artiste has possessed genius enough, truly to imitate, in the estimation of the experienced, Juggy Fowler's far-famed and unique condi-

We have enumerated all the dainties provid ed by Father Conrell for his Twelfth Night's soirer, nor did he in his heart deem anything pany differed from him; for indeed when they had taken their places, as exactly observed by them in the "Choir" at vespers, around the board, but at a distance from it, a set of happier faces could not on that same evening have been seen at any other board, no matter how magnificently contrasted with the poor priest's parlor. Our host hurried about, as if his very heart and soul were in the seene-though why our mysterious "as if?" There is no doubt at all upon the subject; his heart and soul half-penitent, half-laughing face of the bloom- making use-temperately, however, and very him, he walked round and round the circle until each individual of it held a "Biddy Doyle" in one hand and a merry mug of ale in the other; and he patted the children on the head; or rallied the men on their peculiarities; or joined in their homely jests upon each other; loud and general arose the frequent laugh, in which none joined more gleeishly than he did; and almost as frequent as his laughter, and fully as loud, were his calls upon "Peggy," to replenish from the half barrel under the stairs, the gigantic jugs which stood at the four corners of the square old oak table in the middle of the banquet hall.

Be it understood that all the members, men and boys, of our old friends' choir were unpaid volunteers; and moreover, of a very humble class in society - in fact, working masons, or slaters, or carpenters, and so forth, or else very inferior shopkeepers, and with few exceptions, the sons of all such. And yet with these men setting the example, became the order of the evening. And a few of these we shall here glance at, while others of them, reported more at length, will be found in another place.

son and in limbs. Her bearing was lofty, her hood in which he dwelt, had, a few evenings seen at such a distance; for he had worn it day look arbitrary if not severe, and in every re- before, been "frightened to death" by the sud- as well as night for the last ten or twelve years.

den coming to life, after her death, of "ould

The body of "ould Alice" had, as Jack stated, been "laid out" to be waked, on the door of the room in which she died—taken off its hinges for the purpose, a common expedient There was plenty of sauff and tobacco for all going on. The town clock-(yes, Mrs. Radcliffe!)-solemuly-tolled-twelve - when up sprang old Alice on her temporary couch, and without quite opening her eyes, sat on her heels, and, almost thrusting her knees against her teeth, as she had been much used to do before she died. Upon this, out ran, except two or three, the throng who had previously been waking her, tumbling helter-skelter over each other, and those who were last in the race wildly screaming in terror, and swearing that she was bounding after them bird-like, though with some little assistance from her shrivelled arms. And here ended Jack Moore's story; Jack, a man of reserved and not very exploring habits of mind, solemnly and contentedly dronping it at this point of interest.

Tim Brenan, "the stone cutter," supplied, however, a commentary on the wonderful talehe having been one of the very few self-collected persons who had remained behind in the wake-room after Alice had sat up on the door; and he explained that the solitary and neglected creature had died suddenly, quite alone, with her nether limbs crippled up; had been so found by some chance visitors the next morning, cold and stiff; that, in order to straighten her "dacently," and make her "a handsome corpse," her now attentive old female neighbors had hit on the expedient of strapping across her knees, and of nailing down, at either side of her bier, something not sufficiently strong for their purpose; that in process of time this badly constructed piece of machinery gave way; that consequently, the death-rigid limbs suddenly resumed the position in which He, the Master, had confirmed them; and that was all, so that Alice had not indeed come to life; and her body, instead of voluntarily jumping off the door, had only rolled off it; and she had all along been stone dead, and was now decently buried to the heart's content of any one who might choose to satisfy himself on the subject. But Jack Moore gave no credit to this account of the matter; for his own eyes had been witnesses of the real event; he was one of the very first to run out after plainly seeing old Alice bounce upon her heels to the floor; and as undeniable proof of his assertions, he exhibited a contusion on his lip, which he had received by knocking it against the top of the head of a much shorter man than himself, while that person impeded his way, during their joint escape from the old woman's leapjack kind of pursuit after them. In the dubious state of mind in which these two readings of the matter left the audience, there was now no laughter, nor even smile; their entertainer being the only person amongst them who continued to chuckle heartily.

Jeff Corrigan's story came next. He recounted the miraculous finding, very nearly one morning, of the well-known night-cap of James Dullard, the weaver, on the only remaining pinnacle of the old eastle near at hand, and before noticed as affording a legal place for the little cracked bell, used in summoning Father Connell's congregation to prayers.

Old Jim Dullard had, upon a certain night, fallen asleep at his loom; and while he dozed, costly, nor in any other mansion, no matter how he seemed to dream that somehow he was in the ruined building; that he had ascended the spiral stairs; clambered, at the devil's suggestion, he supposed, and with evident peril to life and limb, to an old man of seventy, up to the very highest attainable point of the edifice; were in it. With one or two favorites assisting and had there ventured to look down, and become inexpressibly terrified at his height from the surface of the earth. While just awakening from his trance, his wife came in to summon him to a late supper; missed off his head its usual covering; hinted the fact to him; and then, after passing his hand over his bald head, his pallied face turned into a dingy white color, even more remarkable than was its wont; his long jaws dropped, and became still more elongated; and in utter consternation he now additionally recollected, and admitted to his spouse, that after having been so very much frightened in his dream, while looking downward from the top of the "ould eastle," he funcied he had hung upon its point nearest to the sky, the article in question. She laughed and called him to her assistance, peered everywhere through the little manufactory in which was her husband's loom; but no night-cap could be found; and horrible to add, very early the next morning, James Dullard, issuing and boys our good priest laughed, jested, and forth with a next-door neighbor, whom he had made merry; and anon, story-telling, himself called up to afford him sympathy, and add to his courage in his projected investigation, discovered the missing head-gear-while, however, only looking up to the old castle, from their little street of cabins - perched on the exact Jack Moore, then, a very tall, uncouthly place where James had but dreamt having put shaped mason, recounted how all the neighbor- it; and he ought to know it well, although now

So James Dullard had dreamt no dream at the same style as the knights of the time, exwas now visible, with his own hands, or, (how the devil-God forgive us!) could it have got there? or, again, how could be have ever known that it had got there, if he had not put it there was a puzzle, and a very nervous one. He partially admitted the act to be his own, and he more than partially denied it. His bewildered mind did not know what to do. True, he had heard of people who walked in their sleep, ay, and who even climb in their sleep; but how could he were so old and rusted that they scarcely served him to ercep out from his loom, every day for about an hour, to enjoy the fresh air, and particularly up to the very pinnacle of that dreaded old castle? The mystery became deeper the moment when Jeff Corrigan told the story.

He ceased, and there was again a pause of doubt and awe among the listeners; and even Father Connell did not now laugh outright. He took it into his head; however, to go up and down amongst them all, sage men and boys as they were, collecting their opinions as to how the thing could really have occurred; and when a most absurd and amusing mass of interpretations had been delivered, then indeed he enjoyed his hearty fit of laughter; informing them that, chancing to have been called out, to attend, on horseback, a remote country "call" (a summons from a dying person) upon the morning when James Dullard ventured out in quest of his night-cap—some time before James got up, however - he had himself seen Ned Roach's thievish pet jackdaw busily employed at the top of the old building, in placing, on the point, where even at this instant it was visible to all observers, the old red night-cap. And here Ned Roach, the shoe-maker, joined his jackdaw; and, the pressure of superstitious terror, in various shapes, removed off their all the assembled guests.

A few other tales, as we have before hinted, enlivened the circle, which we again aver we ment of the evening; and many old Irish ones so forth, were droned out by others of them, Father Connell himself, being called upon, tried to recollect the only song-we do not know what song-that he had learned in his early youth, but after repeated failures in his own mind, and half irritated by his sense of the newhich all of them became dumb and sheepfaced, except his old pet, Neddy Fennell, who,

in a peculiar way. Perhaps it was the first abbey. Giolla was its Superior in the year time he heard a song of such a character; but | 1085 and in 1178 the forces of England plunhowever that might be, the old man now look- dered and burned the Abbey and the town. ed amazed, and as if admiringly, on such a There also existed here a Franciscan Friary, of new proof of the eleverness of his young friend; which at present, we have not been able to proand then, as the little fellow swayed his body and limbs, and frisked here and there, humor- rich in political and religious edifices. Over- of this country; and, lastly he had been one ing the burden of his melody, Father Connell looking the bright flowing Suir the ruins stand, smiled and winked his eyes, and laughed, and wagged his head from side to side, and almost attempted to whistle, in unison with the unexpected talent and capers of the public performer before him; and when Neddy had finished, he beckened to him, took the pretty boy in his arms, kissed him, played with his auburn hair, made him promise over and over again to be a good boy, slid a shilling into his pocket, although at that time neither Neddy Fennell nor any of his family wanted such a donation; and finally, laying his hands on the urchin's shoulders, gently forced him down on his knees, to give him his blessing.

(To be Continued.)

J Written for the True Witness.] SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TIERNA-N'OGE."

ARDFINNAN CASTLE, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

On a high rock, on the left bank of the Suir, between Cahir and Clonmel, stand the land, by John, Earl of Mortow, in 1184 .-Enough is left of its ruins which are ivy-coverstrongholds thoughout the kingdom of Ireland. to the readers of the Tuam News. This order was an extremely strict one, taking its rise during the first Crusade. Its members end an encircled cross was borne in the right hand. In time of war they were accounted in prayed for the health of the Holy Father, who

spirit chivalry, all Christendom viewed with pleasure the spread of this Order and such was inasmuch as no one had ever told him it was to the support that they received, that in the be seen there, before he went out with his period of one hundred and twenty-six years neighbor, in consequence of his abominable sus- from their foundation, they became possessors picion, and plainly saw it there? The matter of not less than nine thousand manors. Their corporate wealth was the cause of their ruin.-The monarchs of that time was as fertile in pretexts as the monarchs of the hour to despoil Church property. Philip, of France, accused them of monstrous crimes and by prejudicing the people against them easily procured their climb, either awake or asleep, whose joints ruin. Edward of England, following the exwere so old and rusted that they searcely server ample of the French potentate which he saw resulted in an augmentation of the Kingly coffers, ordered their seizure in England and in 1307 John Wogan, the Justiciary of Ireland and more fearful; and so it continued up to fourth son of Maurice, Lord of Kerry, was then the moment when Jeff Corriegn told the story. Grand Master of the Order in Ireland. Their years a bishop ought to be to all Catholics, The dramatis personce were men whose names years until 1312, when their total abolition was decreed and their lands and possessions given to the Knights of St. John. After the suppression of the Knights Templars, their stronghold at Ardfinnan fell into decay but during the subsequent wars the Butlers, partially restored it. until the Cromwellian wars, when it was finally dismantled. There are some strange legends told of Ardfinnan Castle and its surroundings as indeed there are of every olden place in storied Ireland. At a meeting of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland held on 19th of July in the present year Mr. Courtenaye of Clohcen, a much respected and talented Fellow of the Association communicated a legend which we deem of sufficient interest to reproduce in this sketch .-There is embedded in the wall of the mill building there, a portion of which is said to be as ancient as the Castle, a stone, bearing an alegotistically in the priest's laugh at the feat of most defaced bas-relief figure of a woman's head. The stone is about fifteen inches square, about fifteen feet above the level of the road and spirits, great indeed was its ceho throughout a few feet from the pier of the bridge. It is said that for ages, all passers-by, familiar with the object, have been accustomed to shew their contempt for it—the women of the district in must postpone,-but not for a long time even particular by spitting on it. The legend acfrom our present all-devouring reader. And counting for this is, that when John was buildsongs now took up, as a finale, the entertain- ing the Castle, the persons employed in the work lived in huts around the building and as were pretty well given by some of the men of the progressed towards completion, it was occuthe choir; and "Crazy Jane," and "Death
and the Lady," and "Begone, dull care," and
amongst whom the cook (whose effigy this head is said to be used to be frequently asked by the Masons for a share of the good things at her command. She invariably refused to gratify them, and they vented their disappointment and spleen against her, by setting up a caricature of her in this conspicuous manner, cessity of contributing to the mirth of his re- heaping all kinds of indignities upon it, the obvellers, he suddenly broke out into a joyous servance of which custom has been thus handed Latin hymn, and as suddenly stopped short, down to posterity. The effigy is popularly degrievously at himself; and then, to cover his signated as "Jane Squib's head. The most confusion, he appealed to "his boys," to help remarkable feature in the legend is the dislike him out with his "portion of mirth;" upon entertained by the women of the surrounding country towards the effigy, thus proving how heartily they, as hospitable Irish women, conwhen no one else would be friend his patron, demn the selfishness, evinced towards the hard-in this urgency, nimbly stepped to the workings mason by "Jane Squib." There was middle of the floor, and with the small portion also a monastery in the neighborhood of the of a "Biddy Doyle" in one hand, and a half- Castle, founded by St. Finman the Leper. finished mug of ale in the other, sang with | This monastery existed in the 10th century, for Cormac Mac Cullenan, Bishop and much spirit and fun, if not with skill or science, Cormac Mac Cullenan, Bishop and King of Billy O'Rourke was the boy for it—whoo!" Cashel, bequeathed one ounce of gold, an-This little display affected his parish priest other of silver and his horse and arms to the in that remote region, in creeting churches to eure any historical notice. Ardfinnan was thus mute yet eloquent witnesses of Tipperary's glory in the past. May we soon see the day, when rescued from the grasp of destruction, these olden Monastie ruins shall arise in renewed beauty, and the Suir as it murmurs past carry upon its sparkling surface the echoes of hymns, chanted in security, by Irish monks to the praise of the ever living and true God!

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At the request of the well-known and distinguished President of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, we publish the following from the Tuam News, 21st ult. Apart from our appreciation of Father Bourke, it gives us great pleasure to aid in proclaiming far and wide the virtues and value of Sir D. J. Oliver, Knight of the order of St. Gregory.

This distinguished Irish-American arrived in Tuam last week. On the evening of Saturday, the 15th, he was the guest of the Very Rev. the President of St. Jarlath's College, as were also his Grace the Archbishop of ruins of the Castle of Ardfinnan. It was built Tuam, the Very Rev. Dr. Thomas MacHale, according to the Rev. T. Walsh, the author the clergymen in connection with the College of an excellent Ecclesiastical History of Ire and the town, and many others from the neighbouring parishes. After dinner many toasts were proposed; and, as the subjects alluded to ed, to tell us that it must have been a place of are those which just now very much concern considerable strength. Shortly after its cree- Irish Catholies at home and in America, a tion it came into the possession of the Knights summary of the observations made (from the Templars, a powerful order, having many pen of one who was present) may be interesting

The Very Rev. President remarked that the presence of their welcome and honoured guest, were bound to celibacy, poverty, humility and Sir D. J. Oliver, naturally reminded him of an untiring opposition to the infidel. They the Holy Father, the head of the Christian slightly differed in rule from the order of St. world. Even his most implacable enemies ad-John of Jerusalem, for the Knights Templars, mitted that Pope Pius IX. was a faithful the County Galway, soliciting their support in addition to their monastic vows were ecclesteward over the vineyard of the Church of the coming contest. We are in a position to siastics. Their dress in peace, consisted of a Christ on earth. No matter how much his long white robe, with the Cross of St. George enemies hated him, as our Lord had been Nolan will be again in the field, and will be on the left shoulder; on the head was worn a hated, Christ's Vicar deserved to be honoured supported by those whose influence has been cap of maintenance, and a staff shaving at its and loved by his spiritual children. He pro ever most powerful in securing the successful

ered on their banners. Tinctured with the late Conception of the B.V.M., Mother of God, and the dogma of the Infallibility of the Vicar the years of St. Peter. In his life he had mons,—Tuam News. been to the whole world the mirror of every Home Rule.—On virtue-patience, longanimity, mildness, meekfor the good of the Church, and the dawn of Father," which was received amidst great ap-

In proposing the "Health of his Grace the Archbishop," Father Bourke remarked that if the Holy Father's length of years in the Pon-Grand Master of the Order in Ireland. Their years a bishop ought to be to all Catholics, Irish people were gifted by God with clearness and honoured its possessor. Distance from their native home seemed only to enlarge and improve those natural qualities with which their race was blessed. And accordingly they found Irish-Americans and Irish-Australians having an intense love for the old land, the old ereed, high aspirations after legitimate liberty, a love for learning to an intense degree, and naturally some hostility to those who had dewhich they sought so ardently to possess. Mr. Oliver had declared that Irishmen all over the world admired our Archbishop, because they saw in him the living representative of learn-

> Americans and all Irishmen regarded whatever service he had ever done for the faithful Irish people, who deserved well of every priest and prelate in Ireland.

In rising to propose the "Health of Mr. men love their native land and those who lend better than give his opening remarks on the that land much of those attractive charms which surround it, so they hailed with a cead mille failte, and welcomed every exile,

When home his footsteps he hath turned From wandering on a foreign strand.

If an exiled son of Erin had been raised by energy and industry to rank and position in the social scale, such a one had in his own elevation aided in raising the character of his country, and therefore deserved a two-fold honour. Such a one was Sir D. J. Oliver. In 1842 he left Galway

Among strangers to find
That repose which at home he had sighed for in vain.

He had been the leader of an acout garde, for Catholicity and civilization to San Francisco. that rising city. But this was not all; he had aided the priests of the Catholic Church | Ireland and England." God; and he gave out of his own purse munificent sums for the founding of schools, convents, and hospitals. For these acts he had received the honour of Knighthood from the Holy Father. He gave in the famine years thousands of pounds for the relief of the poor of the most munificent in contributing to the erection of the New Buildings of our College. From the accounts in the public journals they had seen that he gave the present illustrious Pontiff a nugget of silver, value £1200; and that during the Council of the Vatican he had Princes and Chiefs of God's Church. Therefore he hailed his presence in Tuam, and wished him a cead mille failte to his native

Sir D. J. Oliver, in rising to return thanks, said that after landing in California he beheld a Catholic missionary priest living in a small tent, the frame of which was of broken timber, and the walls of which were made of calico. The zealous missionary was his own cook. On beholding this humble abode of the minister of Christ, his own Catholic heart was moved. He was thankful to God for having brought him safe round Cape Horn and the perils of that long sea voyage which he had made from New York to California, and as a token of his gratitude his first act was to creet an abode worthy of the Minister of God, and to furnish that new house with one of those patent grates value £100, many of which he had brought as cargo from New York. That was the first erection in that city, which now is the mistress of the South-west of the United States, and which, like Venice of old, commands the seas. He said he always felt a pleasure-he and family-in working with the priests of the Church in doing something worthy of the faith they in common possessed.

Sir D. J. Oliver has given (per the Very Rev. U. J. Bourke) £2 towards the fund for the support of Tuam band, and £2 for the members who compose that body.

Within the present week a great many cirstate that when the vacancy occurs Captain England.

was the greatest of the great Popes from the the late election are sure to win over to his at the base of which was placed the chair of the He must have put the night-cap, where it cept the cross of the order being displayed on the now visible, with his own hands, or, (how cuirass, and the "Agnus Dei" being embroid- had defined the grand dogma of the Immacu- Captain Nolan has lately set a noble example of people will not be forgetful of their duties to of Christ in matters of divine faith and morals. him, believing him best deserving of the honor By a special providence he had now lived to of representing Galway in the House of Com-

HOME RULE.—One of those events which occur but seldom, even in the life of a nation, ness, forgiveness—a promoter of learning and and which serve as landmarks in history, was of the fine arts. A new era was now arising witnessed on Tuesday last in Dublin. The Council Chamber of Ireland's capital was the that era dated from the year just past of the stage whereon was enacted a spectacle the most Pontificate of the Sainted Pius, the present significant, if we except one or two instances, Pope. He gave the "Health of the Holy that for centuries has been played on the historical stage of that country. It was one of those grand dramas of which history is made. The auditorium was occupied by an assemblage influential, brilliant, and we may add, august. Fair ladies lent the witchery of their was commanded to suppress them. Gerald, tificate was the occasion of wonder to many, presence to grace the scene; and grave men, doom was not however rigidly enforced for some and, above all, to his own spiritual children, a rare historical—are as household words throughsource of joy and of thankfulness to God. The out the globe, wherever the children of Ireland have made themselves a home. O'Neill Daunt, of understanding. They appreciated virtue John Martin, and Professor Galbraith, of Trinity College, Dublin, were the actors.

Seventy-one years ago Ireland was robbed of her birth-right. For a mess of pottage her inalienable right was bartered away by a few mercenaries who had no authority so to dispose of it. The representatives in the Irish Parliament were elected for a term of eight years, but no such power was, or indeed-according to the most eminent jurists-could be conprived their race and nation of those favours ferred on them, even by the nation itself. They could not legally sign away the liberties of their country. Nor-as Daniel O'Connell put it-would a nation, not alone morally but legally, be justified in committing such an outing, nationality, education, tenant right, the rage on herself. A country but holds her champion of the poor and the oppressed, the liberties in trust, and she can have no right to advocate of the language of our forefathers, so destroy them, or commit political suicide. To much neglected hitherto, the guardian of legiti- bring the case of Ireland prominently forward, mate liberty, of Home Rule, of Ireland for the | and to win back her Legislative Independence, Irish. In this spirit he proposed the health of the Home Rule Association was formed, his Grace, and wished him many happy years. Amongst its most conspicuous members are the His Grace spoke in terms of thankfulness for three gentlemen who appeared before the Lord the high appreciation in which the Irish- Mayor and the Dublin Corporation, with the other Corporations and Trades Delegates from all parts of the island, on Tuesday last, deputed by the Association to lay its objects and views before that important assemblage, and to invite its active co-operation. The first speakquestion he had come to discuss. He said :-

"You are already familiar with the facts I shall have to recapitulate. The Severeign of England's Irish subjects possessed a resident Legislature in this island for more than six hundred years. So that in seeking a domestic Parliament we seek nothing new. We seek to recover for our country a privilege which our predecessors had for over six centuries. Of the freedom from English control which the Parliament of Ireland asserted for themselves, take the following sample as recorded by the historian Leland. There had been some attempts on the part of England, in the reign of Henry VI., to usurp jurisdiction over the Irish subjects, whereupon, in the 38th year of that monarch, the Parliament of Ireland declared :— That Ireland is, and always has been incorporated with itself by ancient laws and customs, and is only to be governed by such laws as by the Lords and Commons of the land in Parliament assembled, have been advised, acacepted, aftirmed, and proclaimed." You will ob-He quickly became one of its most eminent serve that the act does not process to set up any novel claim but merely to reassert rights that had citizens, and one of the wealthiest merchants always existed (hear, hear). The evistence of the

> This passage of Mr. Daunt's will serve to remove many misconceptions both in England and else-where, as to the demands of Ireland. He shows that the demands put forth by her are neither novel nor startling, and that she but seeks to regain the rights, which for centuries she held,-rights which England had never questioned, or striven to deprive her of, till the memorable days of 1800. He proceeds to

"You will observe that the legislative independence of Ireland is here claimed as our birthright, and that the possession is stated to constitute the essence of our liberty. Are these words true? (Cries of 'yes,' and loud cheers). Well, then, let me solemnly ask you whether legislative independence is not still our birthright? Has that monstrous crime, the destruction of the Irish Parliament, been princely in his hospitality at Rome to the forced by the most execrable means upon Ireland, against the nearly universal will of the nation—has it annihilated the equitable title of this ancient nation to make her own laws, and to govern herself? (Vehement cheering). It has, to be sure, suspended our power, but our right is indestructible."

Mr. Galbraith's address was equally powerful, eloquent and convincing. The following passage is

worth quoting:worth quoting:—

"It is my settled belief, that an armed people in Ireland would be the strongest defence of the imperial crown; but then Ireland must stand on equal terms with England. She must not be governed as now, by the Parliament of another country. What do we behold now? According to a recent return to Parliament, moved for, I believe, by my friend Mr. Plunket, thirty out of our thirty-two counties, are either wholly or in part under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act of 1870. Since that we have had the Westmeath Coercion Act. If invasion occurred in such a case, I ask any Englishman of common sense, would this country be of any use to the empire? There can be no question that the present condition of this country is full of danger to the empire."

The noble utterances of Mr. John Martin, on Thursday, formed a fitting climax to the overwhelming argument and cloquence of his patriotic col-leagues in the movement. That Home Rule has taken possession of the mind of Ireland there can be no manner of doubt. It is the all engrossing, the one subject, upon which the great majority of Irishmen over the world are agreed. Religious differences have been sunk in face of this great fact, and Catholic, Protestaant, and Presbyterian, can afford to clasp hands over the altar of their common country. A most significant fact in connection with the movement is the headway it is making on English soil. Mr. Isaac Butt lectured on this subject in Birmingham, on Monday evening last, the chair was taken by an Alderman of the city, and culars have been received by the electors of several other aldermen and councillors were present on the platform. This of itself is anything but an insignificant fact, and shows pretty clearly the attention which is being given to the subject, even in

That the issue of the proceedings before the Dublin Corporation will be highly important, we are sanguine enough to believe. The scene itself—the

Chief Magistrate of the city. With the well-re-membered features of his friend, the Liberator his confrere in many a hard struggle for Repeal, bewhat an Irishman is capable of doing, and the fore him the heart of O'Neill Daunt must have throbbed with more than ordinary emotion, whilst pleading the cause of Ireland in that city hali. And John Martin, the veteran Nationalist, who often in life had met the great departed, must also have been moved in that noble presence. Professor Galbraith, the latest, but not the least powerful, accession to the friends of Ireland, too must have felt inspirited by the influences of the scene. How such a sight would have gladdened the heart of O'Connell it needs not to be told. The old man would have hung with rapture on every syllable uttered by the patriotic trio, and would on the instant have taken the speakers to his big heart, for they were the champions of his beloved land. The cause is just-success must soon attend it .- Catholic Times.

> DEATH OF EN-CONSTABLE TALEGY .-- A point of the utmost importance in a medico-legal sense has arisen in this case. The unfortunate man, Talbot, received a bullet wound in the head, which, in the opinion of some of the best surgeons in Dublin, was not neces. sarily mortal, and it was said that the treatment adopted in probing for the bullet was not the most judicious. A young surgeon probing for the ball accidentally severed, it is said, an important artery, and the Irish Times states that the man's death was caused by cenemic convulsions, the result of homorrhage consequent on the surgical wound. If this be so, Kelly, who stands committed for inflicting the wound, can only be indicted for shooting with intent, which is not now a capital offence. So strong was medical opinion in favour of the probability of Talbot's recovery that the police magistrates committed Kelly on the minor charge, without waiting to see the result of the wound, or rather of the treatment. At the coroner's inquest the law officer declined to produce Kelly, and the inquest was adjourned in order to allow his solicitor to apply for a habeas corpus, in order that he might be present at the enquiry. Another difficulty is aparent from the fact stated, that the surgeon who made the blunder and a resident pupil of the hospital made the post-mortem examination, and not an independent medical witness,

> Passion plays were in great favour in Kilkenny during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and part of the seventeenth centuries.

At half-past nine o'clock on the 18th, uit, the body of the Rev. John Hally was found drowned in the River Suir, a few miles below Clonnel, by two boatmen from Carrick-on-Suir, named Commons and Torpy, who at once communicated that fact to the Cloumel police. The body being found at the county Waterford side of the river Dr. Gore, coroner for that county, had to be communicated with, and he will hold the inquest to-morrow on the remains. The deceased was missed from his home since Saturday last. He was for years curate in the parish of Kilcash, but on the removal of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Hally, to Dungarvan he declined to officiate there, and has since then been without a parish. His unexpected and sudden demise, which is be-Oliver," the Rev. President said that as Irish er was Mr. O'Neill Daunt, and we cannot do lieved to be the result of accident, is much regretted amongst the parishioners of Kilcash and Kilshelan,—Dublia Freeman.

LEAGUE OF S. SEBASTIAN.—At a special meeting of the Council of the League, held in Dublin, on June 22nd, Captain de la Hoyd in the chair, it was resolved that "The League express publicly its regret at the loss of so truly a distinguished and influential member as the late Very Rev. Dr. Spratt." Dr. Spratt, who died in Dublin last month, was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the League in Ireland.—At the ordinary meeting of the Council, held in London on July i, it was resolved, " That a letter be written by the Joint Secretaries on behalf of the League to the Hon, E. Noel, honorary member, expressing the thinks of the League for the protest he made against the Sardinian occupation of Rome by his conduct at the Hotel d'Angletorre on June 19th,"-Roman News Letter.

The Daily Examiner tell us, that of the 29 members of Parliament for Ulster all are Protestant, while 49 per cent, or about half the population of the province, are Catholics. Only one of these 29 is a Liberal, two or three others being political hybrids of the Orange Republican or the Liberal Conservative genus, even these few having been returned by the Catholic vote. Catholics may, therefore, be said to have no political, and absolutely no religious representation amongst the twenty-nine members for Ulster. When to this we add that the "representative' peers of Ireland are all Conservative, and more or less tinged with Orangeism, it will be at once seen how well the voice of Ireland is heard in the Imperial Parliament.

DISMISSAL OF A CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.-We have received a pamphlet containing the principal portion of the correspondence relative to the summary dismissal of the Catholic Chaplain of the Hibernian Military School, S. Mochta's Consilla, Co. Dublin. for an alleged violation of Rule 16 without any investigation whatever. Rule 16 says that "all boys on admission are to belong to the religion they enter with, and that no person whatever shall attempt to tamper with them, on penalty of dismissal." alleged infraction of this rule was the questioning by the Rev. Dr. Leonard, the Chaplain, of a boy who had been improperly entered as a Protestant, being in fact a Catholic, and desiring to be admitted to the exercise of his proper religion. The letters of Dr. Leonard, Colonel Wynyard (the Commandant), and His Eminence Cardinal Cullen seem to show that a great act of injustice and oppression has been done to the Catholic Chaplain. Dr. Leonard asserts that the Catholic children of Catholic soldiers are still registered as Protestants.— The Governors of the Hibernian Military School may, or may not, have followed the precedent common to the Protestant corporations of Ireland; and kidnapped the unfortunate children of Catholic parents. This usual course of dishonesty Dr. Leonard would be conscientiously bound to resist to the utmost, even to the sacrifice of personal popularity. The matter requires thorough sifting. We are far from insinuating that Dr. Leonard has written "the thing which is not," when we say that if only a small portion of his statement be true, a great outrage has been perpetrated against Justice. It is scandalous, unfair, and unsatisfactory to the common sense of a tolerant age, that allegation should attempt to take the place of proof: Dr. Leonard challenges the proof of his alleged guilt, conveyed in the assertion that he has "systematically and persistently interfered with matters outside the duties of his office." The charge is, to say the least, vague and ambiguous, since his accusers do not say what are the duties of his office;" or if his "persistent interference" has gone beyond objecting as a Priest to the Protestant kidnapping of Catholic children.— Until these points shall have been cleared up, all honest impartial men will regard the governing body of the Royal Hibernian School as guilty of a sly act of petly bigotry, or as using the power of their position to gratify personal malice. It is to be hoped the subject will not be dropped until full justice and restitution shall have been extorted .-The Nation tells us the head and point of Dr. Leenard's offence appears to have been his active interest in the case of John Murnane and his brother Hugh, the sons of a Catholic soldier, who were registered as Protestants, though the elder boy told Dr. Leonard that he was unhappy and wished to be of the religion of his father, and though the mother of both the boys, herself a Catholie, made a declaration before the control of the c tion before a magistrate that she had promised her

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 18, 1871.

to state his own conclusion that "the Rev. Mr. to state his own conclusion that "the fiew air.

Leonard had constantly interfered with matters out side his duty, and that he has been treated with and that the total number in custody on the 1st have performed. Thereupon, Lords Lindsay and Lamiter by the Board. The Irish people will January last was but 1,228.—Catholic Times

Contrict Prisons there is accommodation for 2,050 criminals, and that the other was a feat which no rope-dancer could have performed. Thereupon, Lords Lindsay and Adare entered the other room, and finding only a great lenity" by the Board. The Irish people will January last was but 1,228.—Catholic Times not think so. They will think that a Priest has beenoutrageously misused because he had respectfully striven to preserve the faith of helpless Catholic orphans, and they will hope that the production of the papers moved for in the House of Commons may result in casting a clearer light upon some points in the management of an institution sustained by the public funds, but certainly not supported by the public confidence.

of Commons were ill-timed and hadly chosen. Are the poor very successful, the Catholic members, now in possession of the facts, disposed to accept this empty statement as conclusive? We trust not. "Far be it from us, exclaims the Daily Examiner, to set up a defence of the salaried Catholic chaplain of a public institution who neglects his duties, violates the just and lawful discipline, conformity to which was a condition of his appointment, or behaves improperly towards the authorities. Such misconduct deserves, the position of a clergyman considered, more severe censure than in the case of a lay officer. We are certain no such charge can justly lie against Father Leonard. The just warfare that he has been conscientiously driven to wage, for cleven years, against the multiform anti-Catholic influences, open and insidious, of that Royal School of Military "Souping," has made him the terror of the procelytising staff, who find little diffioulty in spelling out, constructively, breaches of discipline and infractions of rules that otherwise would never be noticed."-Catholic Opinion.

The Irish people in America increase in numbers and in influence. Thousands of Mayo people are to be found in that free and splendid country, prosperous, happy, and loyal to the State. Large numbers have revisited their mother Ireland again to " tread the land that bore them, " yielding to that inexhaustive noble love of home and country which so distinguishes our race all over the earth. Amongst the visitants welcomed here this season were Mr. Alderman T. Carney, Mr. Thomas O'Connor, and Mr. Patrick Moran, Merchants, of Chicago City. These gentlemen having left home in early life, worked with energy and zeal, now occupy in their has cut the knot of the situation. On Thursday worked with energy and zear, now occupy in their adventors and social position, afternoon Sir George Grey put the question of which that brings them honor and happiness. Their example was always good at home and abroad, and sanctioned the proposal for the indemnitication of they have received their reward .- Mayo Ecaminer.

The corrected return for Monaghan states that the majority for Mr. Leslie, the Conservative candidate is 993. The proceedings were most orderly. Only half the constituency polled.

of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland for intended as a practical suggestion, it was either too 1870, two gratifying facts may be gathered. First, much or too little. The more stoppage of the overthat in 20 years crime has diminished to one-fifth of what it had been previously. Second, that 57 per cent of the immates of jails were re-committed effectual in meeting the objections which the oppoprisoners, showing that the criminal population of nents of Purchase bring against the system general-

the country is very small indeed. On the 24th ult., a numerous and influential deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and representing the Corporations of Dublin, Waterford, Kilkenay, Dangarvan, Chonnel, and other towns and cities in Ireland, waited by appointment upon Mr. Gladstone, at the Treasury office, Downing-st., for the purpose of presenting memorials on the Education Question in Ireland. The deputation was accompanied by a large number of Irish memhers of Parliament both Protestant and Catholic, and included Sir John Gray, Sir D. Corrigan, Lord Bagwell, Mr. Synan, Mr. J. P. Smyth, Mr. O'Reilly, putation. The Lord Mayor of Dublin said he had the honour to present a memorial from the Corthe principle of perfect equality between Roman Catholics and Protestants. There was a general desire among the people of Ireland that the question should be settled in a satisfactory manner, and that mons having definitively given its decision in favour Her Majosty's Government would introduce a measure for that purpose carly in the next Session of Parliament. They believed that civil and re-lived Warrant under which the purchase of complete the carly by the advice of Cov rament, cancelled the Royal Warrant under which the purchase of complete the carly by the advice of Cov rament, cancelled the loyal Warrant under which the purchase of complete the carly by the advice of Cov rament, cancelled the loyal warrant under which the purchase of complete the carly by the advice of Cov rament, cancelled the loyal warrant under which the purchase of complete the carly by the advice of the abolition of Purchase, Her Majosty had also a carly by the advice of the abolition of Purchase, Her Majosty had also a carly by the advice of the abolition of Purchase, Her Majosty had also a carly by the advice of the abolition of Purchase, Her Majosty had also a carly by the advice of the abolition of Purchase, Her Majosty had also a carly by the advice of the abolition of Purchase of the abolition of Purchase of the abolition of Purchase of the advice of the adv ligious liberty could not be complete without a perfect equality in education among Romen Cath- quently be abolished on and after the 1st of Novolics as well as Protestants. They looked upon it as a grievaner to be excluded from University education on account of their religious belief. He then read the memorial setting forth the above points, and arging speedy legislation, which he handed in to the right hon, gentleman; and also another memorial to the same effect, which had been signed by 22,500 Catholie electors of Dublin. The mayors of the other towns represented in the deputation then handed in their memorials. Mr. Gladstone replied : -Gentleman, I have to apologise for the absence of the Marquis of Hartington, who would have felt it his duty to have been present to meet the deputation had he not been summoned to attend Her Majesty at Osborne. If I understand rightly the prayer of the memorial, and the object of the deputation, it is that in any system of education for Ireland there should be the principle of perfect equality, and that this system should be introduced as early as possible. I have reason to believe that this request is based upon some remarks made by myself in 1863, and also in April last. In that respect I feel that the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and also the members of other communities, have a substantial grievance. I fully admit the pledges given by the Government. As to the time, they were naturally desirous of the question being settled as soon as possible, but they must recollect that Irish questions have lately occupied a great deal of the time of the Legislature, to the exclusion of important questions relating to Scotland. All I can say is that I at once admit, speaking of the question of higher education, that the people of Ireland have a distinct grievance, and I can assure the deputation that the Government are prepared to give the question their best and earliest attention, and that they will never be parties to any settlement of the question different from that to which they were pledged. I regret that my time will not allow me to enter more fully into the subject. The deputation then retired, thanking Mr. Gladstone for

his courtesy. A Parliament in Ireland would settle this question to the satisfaction of the people concerned—the Irish people-who are Catholic, without interfering with legislation necessary for Scotland. This is an argument in favor of Home Rule.

We understand that the question of Home Rule will be brought before the Dundalk Town Commissioners in a few days, with the view of having the agitation of the question approved of by the

Following up our gratifying report of the comparative superiority of Ireland with regard to the sister countries in the matter of crime, we have to remark that there has not yet been an exception to the gratifying accounts the judges have given of the condition, as regards crime, of the several counties in which the assizes have been opened. The burden of their lordships' charges to the grand juries is everywhere the same. Ordinary crime is diminishing; outrage of an exceptional character, has disappeared, and there is a perceptible improvement in the material prosperity of the country. Such was the gist of the remarks of Chief Justice Whiteside to the Carlow grand jury on Friday. Since the last assizes only cloven offences

priest. While deprecating discussion in the House these seems to be the burning of a fox-cover. The the window and entered the room feet foremost, the other evening, Lord Hartington had the temerity seventeenth annual report of the Directors of Irish the adds that there was no projection outside, beside that his own conclusion that "the Rev. Mr. Convict Prisons states that in the Government the ledge of each window, and that to pass from one

GREAT BRITAIN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster is laboring energetically in the Divine Vineyard.

A public meeting in aid of the schools of the mission of Our Lady of Dolours, Fulham Road, ined by the public funds, but certainly not supported by the public confidence.

The Marquis of Hartington's remarks in the House attended, and the appeal in behalf of education of

> On Sunday, 16th ult., Archbishop Manning preached at the Kensington Pro-Cathedral the third of his course of impressive sermons, the subject being "The sovereignty of God over Society." Many Protestants attended. He also gave the special Papal blessing, under the usual conditions.

His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, on the 18th ult., opened the new schools in connection with St. Charles's, in Ogle Street, London. There is a grammar school in addition to the poor schools for boys, girls, and infants.

The Archbishop of Westminster preached in behalf of the various works of charity in connection with the house of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Westminster, on the 19th ult. The convent chapel was quite crowded on the occasion, many leading ladies being present. A distribution of prizes preceded, and a children's feast followed the cere-

Earl Russell is about to publish an Historical Essay on "The Foreign Policy of England, from 1570 to 1870."

Mr. Gladstore's "Coup b'Etat."—A few days ago we should have said that the great event of the week was the rejection of the Army Bill by the House of Lords. But the rigode of the Government has thrown that subject of excitement quite into the background. Even the spiteful cover of Lord Salisbury, and his reckless attack on the Commons, the Government, and statesmen in general, has been eclipsed by the cool manner in which Mr. Gladstone officers of the army on the abolition of Purchase they intend to take measures to prevent the future violation of the law involved in the continued payment of over-regulation prices ?" Whether this question was a concerted one, and intended to lead up to an announcement of the Government's inten-DEMENTION OF CREEK IN PRELAND. - From the Report tions, is not clear. All we can say is that, if it was regulation prices would have punished the officers who had paid them, and would have been quite inly. The Government had several courses open to them. One was to resign, which now-a-days no Cabinet does on a defeat in the Upper House: another was to dissolve, which would have been just as absurd, for there is really no issue between the House of Lords and the country. We have said and we maintain it, that the motive of the Upper House in rejecting the Bill was, not that its proposals were too radical, but that they were not extensive enough, If it had really been what it professed at first to be, a Bill for the reorganization of the Army, it would have passed-abolition of Purchase and all. As it St. Lawrence, Mr. Sherlock, Mr. Delahunty Mr. was, it was not only not an Army Bill, but there were ominous signs that we should never get one: Mr. Ennis, Mr. M. Henry, &c. Sir Dominic Corat least such at one as we want, if this simularization, M. P. for Dublin, briefly introduced the dewere allowed to pass. In this the country, we be-lieve, was of one mind with the Upper House, and dissolution was therefore not to be thought of, even poration of Dublin, praying for the introduction if the barrenness of the Session had not made such into Ireland of an educational system based upon an idea highly unpopular. There remained another alternative, which was adopted by the Government.

In reply to Sir George Grey's enquiry. Mr. Gladstone stated on Thursday that the House of Comember next. Mr Disraeli protested vigorously against the course which Government had thought proper to adopt, and as Mr. Gladstone had preferred his announcement with the assertion that he had been acting in harmony with the decision of the House of Commons, Lord Eleho wanted to know whether he would give the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion on his subsequent proceedings. the Liberal side, Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Horsman condemned this resort to Royal prerogative for the purpose of overriding the judgment of one of the Houses of Parliament, and Mr. Hardy, Sir J. Elphinstone Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Bentinck joined in

the artack. When the parallel statement was made by Lord Granville in the Upper House, their lordships adjourned, after a few remonstrances from the Duke of Richmond and a short discussion. They could not do otherwise, as the predicament in which they found themselves was strange enough to make short breathing time imperatively necessary. This is how the matter stood. They had not rejected the Bill absolutely, but they had declared that they could not go on with it till the complete scheme of Army reorganization was laid before them; and that, on the ground that they could not commit the country to the cost of abolishing purchase till they had the remainder of the plan in detail. But, by the exercise of the Royal prerogative, the preliminary question which they postponed is no longer an obstacle to the settlement of the rest; and while Lord Granville urges them, since that point is disposed of, to proceed to the consideration of the remaining clauses about which the same difficulties cannot wise, Mr. Gladstone proposes in the Com-

mens to wait and see what the Lords will do. We acknowledge the difficulty in which the Government is placed. After the discussion in Parliament it could scarcely shut its eyes any longer to the illegality of the over-regulation prices, nor could it well stop them, and so deal harshly with the officers who have paid them, without disposing of the whole question of Purchase. Still we cannot think that the course adopted is a Constitutional one. A certain portion of the Liberal Press seems to consider the attempt to crush the Upper House on every possible occasion an act of the highest political virtue. But if the House of Lords is to be retained as one of the wheels of the Constitutional machine, due care should be taken not to make it appear too obviously a superfluous one. And, on this occasion, its demands were not so unreasonable after all. We are persuaded that if, even at the eleventh hour, the Government had given anything like reasonable satisfaction to the demand for a more complete scheme, this unpleasant collision might have been avoided .- London Tablet.

"SURITUAL LEVITATION."-The last number of the Spiritualist contains a letter from Lord Lindsay, communicating personal experiences of a startling character. He says that he and Lord Adare were sitting in a room, the window of which was 70 feet from the ground, Mr. Home, the medium, being in the next room in a trance. That they heard the window of the next room open, and presently beheld, by a bright moonlight, Mr. Home fleating in the air outside their window, his feet being six inches above the window-sill; and that, after remaining in

small crack of the window open, asked Mr. Home how he managed to get out, to which the latter replied that he would show them, and, being still in a trance, leant backwards and was shot out of the window in a rigid position, and after remaining a few seconds in the air, returned feet foremost. We learn from the same paper that the medium, Mrs. Guppy, has recently been "carried away" from her residence in Highbury and placed, after two or three minutes interval, on a table in Lamb's Conduitstreet, surrounded by a sounce of Spiritualists. She arrived in a state of deshabille, with an account-book in one hand and a pen with ink in it in the other. All this is circumstantial with a vengeance; what a pity it is that these kind of phenomena are never witnessed by daylight,-Tablet,

London, August 10 .- In the House of Lords the Marquis of Ripon made a long argument in favor of the Ballot, in the course of which he referred to his experience in the United States in the most pleasant terms, and paid a compliment to American institution ..

The Earl of Shaftesbury made a demand for two months time for the discussion of the question of the Ballot.

A vigorous debate ensued, participated in by the Lord Chancellor and various other peers, and strong expressions in relation to the Bill were made on all sides. Finally the House divided,, and the Ballot Bill was rejected, the majority against Government being 49.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone announced the postponement of Her Majesty the Queen's departure for Balmoral, which had been arranged for next week, in deference to the con-dition of public business. The date of prorogation of Parliament was therefore yet uncertain.

Mr. Monsell, Postmaster-General, announced that the reduction of telegraph tells to sixpence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom, will be made upon the completion of the new General

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, spoke in defence of the English military system as compared with that of Prussia. The latter, he said, was not suited to a free country like England. He also stated that the military maneutres to take place in Berkshire during the coming autumn promised most excellent results.

Loxbox, Aug. 10 .- A meeting will be held in London on Sunday, to protest against the execution of any of the Fenian prisoners, and the action of the authorities in regard to the Phonix Park meeting in Dublin.

An order has been issued prohibiting all processions in Londonderry on the aniversary of the raisng of the siege of that city, in 1689.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disradi moved hat a committee be apointed to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, and report whether the minutes declared that the Royal Warrant abolishing the purchase system had been issued without statu-

The motion was rejected after a vehement discussion, during which Mr. Disraeli charged that the oper House had been juggled out of it privileges by the abuse of the Royal prerogative.

The following is the Royal Warrant, dated the 19th of July, 1871, to cancel and determine all Re gulations authorizing the Purchase or Sale or Exchange for money of Commissions in the Army. from the first of November, 1871, which has been presented to Parliament by command of Her Ma-

"Victoria R.—Whereas, by the Act passed in the session holden in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of King Edward VI., chapter 16, intituled Against buying and selling of offices, and the Act passed in the 45th year of the reign of George III, chapter 126, intituled 'An Act for the prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices, all officers in Our Forces are prohibited from selling or bargaining for the sale of any Commission in Our Forces, and from taking or receiving any money for the exchange of any such Commission, under the penalty of forfeiture of their Commissions and or being I cashiered, and of divers other penalties, but the lastnentioned Act exempts from the benefities of the said Acts purchases, or sales, or exchanges of any Commissions in Our Forces for such prices as may be regulated and fixed by any regulation made or to be made by Us in that behalf:

"And whereas We think it expedient to put an end to all such regulations, and to all sales and purchases and all exchanges for money of Commissions in Our Forces, and all dealings relating to such saies, purchases, or exchanges;

" Now, Our will and pleasure is that on and after the 1st day of November, in this present year, all regulations made by Us or any of Our Royal pred essors, or any officers acting under Our authority. regulating or fixing the prices at which any Comnissions in Our Forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorizing the purchase lost one of their most gifted and respected fellow or sale or exchange for money of any such Commissions, shall be cancelled and determined.

" Given at Our Court at Osborne, this 20th day July, in the 35th year of Our Reign.

" By Her Majesty's Command, ⁶ Евward Санижен."

The Echo makes a good Joke on an act of "great gallantry." It appears that, during the sham light at Wimbledon on Saturday last, a deed was done which deserves a place in the military annals of England. "A considerable body of Volunteers had been put to flight by a charge of Lancers, in whose rear came a battery of artillery. But about forty men who had been acting as skirmishers did not take part in the retreat, but, forming a small square, opened fire upon the Lancers and the Artiflery. which latter was posted so close to them as to be almost dangerous, even with blank cartridge. Not-withstanding the tire of artillery at 15 yards' dis-tance, this gallant little band held their own, and refused to retreat till a staff officer from the other side rode up and considerately informed them that their position was perfectly untenable! Upon this they scampered off with an agility which they could not have shown in a real action. The mingled during and ignorance displayed in this brilliant affair lead us to repeat the now famous criticism; "Cost magnifique mais ce n'est pus la guerre." But then when will our Volunteers learn la guerre?" Probably had it been the "Battle of Dorking" these dogged sons of Albion would have acted precisely in the same manner, without at all influencing the result; and furnishing only a few victims more to the conquerors of Austria, France, and England.

The enterprize which Lothair contemplated, that of building a glorious cathedral as a central temple of the Romish religion in England, but which he abandoned at the time of his Pagan proclivities, has fallen into the hands of the young Duke of Norfolk. who is celebrating his arrival at years of discretion by spending a hundred thousand pounds on the crection of a magnificent cathedral at Arundel. The cathedral is now in course of creetion. The length of the nave will be 122 feet, and the building is to be characterised rather by grace and richness than by grandeur. But a hundred thousand pounds properly expended cannot fail to produce a building which will add much to the attractions of Sussex and the Castle and the famous owlery which people now go to Arundel to see.—Echo.

GALLANT RESCUE,-The Royal Humane Society has just awarded its medal, with testimonials rehave been reported to the police, and the worst of that position for a few seconds, Mr. Home opened cording the services rendered, to Mr. Harry Lons- past twenty five or thirty years.—N. Y. Table.

dale Hallewell, a student of the Royal Military College at Sandburst and a son of the late Colonel Hallewell, for saving life under the following circumstances:—Two boats were on the river Nidd at Knaresborough, not far from the bridge-one heavily laden with men and women, the other containing two men and a woman, when by bad management or carelessness the heavily-laden boat run foul of the other, upsetting the women and men into the water. One of the men being a good swimmer at once struck out for the shore and escaped but the other man and the woman were left helplessly struggling in the water. Mr. Hallewell, who was stunding on the bridge with a friend, witnessed the accident, and immediately jumped into the water with all his clothes on, and swimming to the man and woman kept them affoat until a boat came to their assistance.

CHARGE OF POISONING.—The woman Charlotte Day. remanded on the charge of poisoning her husband William, a coprolite digger, was again armigned before a bench of magistrates at Cambridge yesterday. It will be recollected that the parish doctor, Mr Knowles, was of opinion that the man did not die of natural causes, and the meat pudding and bread of which the man had partaken were submitted for analysis to Professor Liveing. He found no traces of poison, and the woman was discharged; but upon making a further analysis the Professor discovered arsenic in a portion of the pudding, and the woman was again taken into custody. The body of the man was then exhumed, and a portion of the stomach forwarded to Dr. Letheby, who now states are engaged in a cordial co-operation with our that there were no traces of poison. The facts coming out before the Bench yesterday the magistrates decided to remand the woman till next Saturlay, when Professor Liveing will attend with other witnesses, and the discrepancy in the medical testimony discussed.

John Bull (Anglican paper) informs us that the Provost of S. Niniaus, Very Rev. H. N. Foretsche, loss resigned his position to become a Catholic, and that ome clergymen, late associated with the Rev. Larke Rivington in a kind of brotherhood have done the same, John Ball - Tearns this with indignation," We are very glad to hear that those gentleman have had the grace and courage to take a step so importaut to themselves. In the Catholic Church they will receive that which will more than outweigh the loss of esteem of their former co-religionists .-Catholic Ominion.

UNITED STATES.

FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH,-SERMON BY THE REV. Dr. H. A. Braxx-Notwithstanding the great heat of August 6th a goodly number assembled at Dr Brann's Roman Catholic Church, temporarily situatin the Fort Washington school house. Owing to the absence of an organ High Mass was not sung or celebrated. Dr. Brann, after reading the Gospel, which was taken from Matthew xvii., I'v, remarked; Our nature is a combination of the human and the divine. As Our Lord transfigured Himself upon the mountain to His disciples so also can we transfigure ourselves from sin and damnation to virtue and glory. But men, from the millionaire to the penniess, seem to forget this important fact; they are so nuch engrossed with the material things of this transitory life that they cannot give it due considertion. The poor man who to its and labors all day long cannot, when he goes home, afford to give him-

A MOMENT'S REST,

but puzzles and racks his brain in devising means wherewith he may become wealthy. The poor man's life upon this earth may be considered as a hell. He has everything to discourage him poverty, sickness, fifth, and perhaps disobedient hildren. But not satisfied with one hell he thinks of making to himself two; one which may last for ten, twenty or thirty years, and another which will last for millions of endless years. My dearly beloved brethren, the devil has much

HARDER BORTS TO WORK

than those on the boulevards, and his bosses are much more exacting. The men of these days go on building factories, boulevards and palaces, just as though they had a thousand years to live and enjoy them. They fail to remember that in ten or twenty years their bones will be mingled with the dust and their names will live no longer. A few relations may perpetuate their memory, but after a few years even these will not think of them, and if their names happen to be mentioned kinsfolks will say, "For God sake do not speak of him." Let Christ racifi d to your model; hear with the same humility as He did the cross laid upon your shoulders, He for thirty-three years lived the life of the poor, and was always content to do the will of

HIS FATHER.

who sent Him. He was crucified, died and was buried, but "the third day He arose again," immortal and impassable, to live a life of eternal happiness, a blessing which I wish you all.—N, -V. Table

The Lark Groude II. Mass.—The Catholic literati of America, as yet comparatively few, have recently laborers, George 11. Miles, of Maryland. As the author of several really good Catholic tales, such as "Loretto, or, the Choice," "The Governess," "The Truce of God," &c., Mr. Miles contributed his share to the young Catholic literature of America. He was the author, moreover, of a tragedy entitled 'Mahomet," which showed him capable of yet high er things. Mr. Miles was also a poet of no mean order. His endowments, both natural and acquired. were many, and his genial amiability of character made him beloved in the elegant and refined society of Baltimore and Washington. We have heard of his premature death with unfeigned sorrow, and commend his soul to the fervent prayers of our Catholic readers. He labored conscientiously to build up a sound and healthy literature for them; let them not forget him now that he has joined the shadowy host beyond the tomb.—Requirerat in pace.—N. Y

A person walking through the streets of Charleston, S. C., will see a large black turkey-buzzard here and there, quarrelling with a dog about the possession of a bone. These turkey-buzzards, or carrion birds, as they are more familiarly known, are one of the institutions of the city, and are as tame and docile as the common cur dogs which wander through the streets. They have been in the habit of visiting the city for almost a century past, and have become so useful that the laws of the State prohibit any interference whatever with them. The children, dogs, poultry, and all other street habitues are on intimate terms with them. They are very industrious, and can be depended upon to clean the city of all refuse which may be thrown upon the streets. They live a mile or two out in the country, and spend their days in the city, around the market, where they deyour the offal. They are prenounced, by those who have tried them, to be the best seavengers in the

ROCHESTER, N.Y., August 10. — The Hydraulic Company's buildings were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$147,000; insurance, \$79,000.

It is not a little worthy of remark that three of the most eminent Cutholic publishers of books in mind, set to work, but found he had met his master; the English language, on either side of the Atlantic, have died in less that two years, viz; Messrs. Burns,—of the well known London firm of Burns & Lambert,-James Duffy, of Dublin, and James Sadlier, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York. It is hardly possible to estimate what these three men have, in their respective sphere of action, done for the promulgation of Catholic books, during the

New York, Aug. 10 .- The report of the board of experts, Messrs. Fletcher, Vanderbilt, and Copeland, on the causes of the Westfield explosion :-After thoroughly testing the steam guage, it was liscovered that in no case did it indicate less than the true pressure. The safety valve, however, at one test blew off freely at 23 pounds pressure; at other tests, 27 to 28 pounds. The lock-up valve blew off at 32 pounds by the mercury guage, showing either that the scale had been Inid out, originally, incorrectly, or that the valve had become less sensitive by oxydation or distortion of parts. Tests of six specimens of iron taken from the boiler showed an average strength with the grain of 45,070 lbs. per square inch, and across the grain of 45,079 lbs. The experts in the testimony given after the presentation of their report, expressed the belief that the cause of the explosion was an old defect in the boiler, which Mr. Fletcher (of the Board)

twenty-seven pounds, and that the steam gauge would have been seen to indicate a greater amount had any one noticed it at that moment. The boiler contained plenty of water. New York, Aug 11-The Times financial article says, in regard to the arrangement for the disposal of the remainder of the new loan, we have reason to believe that the bankers and dealers of the highest position in London and on the Continent

thinks was started. Mr. Vanderbilt testified that

the primary cause of the explosion on the Westfield

was an old defect in the boiler. He thought that

the pressure at the time of the explosion exceeded

citizens in this matter of understanding. Washington, Aug. 11th.—The Convention for the interchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States has been duly ratified and will go into effect on the 2nd of October

March Chenk, Pa., August 10.—A fire broke out at the head of slope No. 3, inside of No. 6 mine of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at three clock this morning. There were only a few men inside, but all got out safe. The danger is that the fire will run along the vein which extends to Tamaqua.

Washington, Aug. 10.-The baremeter has risen it the Rocky Mountain station since Wednesday attermoon, and the high pressure, which was then over Ohio and Indiana, is central over Maryland. The barometer has fallen some to-day on the Gulf and South Atlantic States. It continues rising in the Middle and New England States. The low pressure then advancing over Minnesot its now confined to a small isolated area in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and the pressure is now rising in Minnesota. South-easterly winds with cloudy weather, are reported this afternoon from Louisiand to North Carolina, and vain has fallen to day from Tomessee castward. Brisk southern winds with fair weather is very generally reported from Indiana to Missouri and northward. North-westerly winds, with charmad hazy weather, have prevailed in New England and New York The area of cloud and rain in the vardinas will probably begin to-night to extend northward, with easterly winds on middle Atlantic coad, and threatening weather on Friday, Pleasant weather will probably continue in New England, and now the pres are in Wisconsin extends to Lake Puron, and threatening weather and local storms from Ohio to Illinois and northward. The baremeter will probably continue low in the Southern and Unif States with numerous local storms, in the afternoon from Lordsiana castward to the Atlantic.

The Government investigation into the cause of the Westfield disaster closed this evening, Mr. Sewell, U. S. Engineer, said he considers the cause of this explosion to be the carelessness of man rather tion the providence of God. Dearrn, Minn, Aug. 11 .- Doluth has been fixed

upon, as the Lake terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Road will be completed, and trains anning to Red River within paveral days.

Boscox, July 11th .- Three infants said to bave been farmed out to an old woman named Julia Callaghan in East Cambridge, have died recently.

A piece of " iron paper," a Coensand of which were required to make a layer an inch thick, was sent from this country to the International Exhibition at London in 1851. But English workmanship has now attained a far more remarkable result, in the production of a sheet of iron so thin that it requires our thousand eight hundred such to form an inch in thickness. It is the thinnest sheet-iron ever rolled, and measures ten inches in Langth, by five and a half in width. It weighs only twenty grains.

Sensorano, Mass., Aug. 9.-Daring the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon, lightning struck the railroad track just outside of the east end of the Hoosae Tuanel, and, entering the tunnel on the rails, exploded a charge of nitro-glycerine. Two men were instantly killed, and another was so severely injured that he died shortly after. A charge was similarly exploded at the west end of the tunael during the same storm, but without damage.

New York, August 11.-A London special despatch says the appointment of Earl Russell as Britsicarbitrator on the Alabama claims is due to the circumstance that by him the Alabama controversy was first discussed with Charles Francis Adams, the American representative at Geneva,

Thermany, NOT Tunk .- During the operations of the Allies in the Crimea, it was resolved to carry the water in from a beautiful spring of the finest Croton to the camp. Leather pipe or hose was employed, which was laid on the ground. One morning, while the water was being supplied, the minaret sounded to prayer, and one of the Turkish soldiers immediately went flop on his knees to praise Allah! Unfortunately he went down upon the hose, and his weight consequently stopped the current of that " first of elements," as Pindar calls water. "Get up," cried an English soldier.

"Voulez vous avoir la bonte, mon cher Monsieur le Turque," cried a Frenchman with his native politeness to "get up."

"That ain't the way to make the Tark move," eried another. "This is the dodge."

So saying he knocked his turban off. Still the pious Mussulman wert on with his devotions.

"I'll make him stir his stumps," said another Englishman, giving him a remarkably hard kick. To the wonder of all, still the unturbaned well kicked follower of the prophet went on praying as though he was a forty-horse parson.

"Hoot awa mon—PH show ye how we serve ob-

stinate folkes at auld Reckie," quietly observed a Scotchman-he was, however, prevented, for the Turk having finished his "Allah vis en allah," rose and began to take off his coat-then to roll up his sleeves, and then to bedew his palms with saliva, and then to put himself into the most approved boxing attitude. He then advanced in true style to the Englishman who had kicked him on the lumber

"A ring! a ring!" shouted the soldiers and sailors, perfectly astonished to see a Turk such an adent in the listic art.

The Englishman, nothing loth to have a bit of fun with the Turk of such a truly John Bull state of in five minutes he had received his quantum sufficit. As the Turk coolly replaced his coat and turban, ho turned round and said to the admiring bystanders, in the pure brogue:

"Bad luck to ye, ye spalpeens; when yere after kicking a Turk; Pd advise ye the next time to jist be sure he's not an Irishman."

The mystery was solved—the Turk was a Tipperary man!

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1871.

Friday, 18-St. Hyacinthe, C. Saturday, 19-Of the Octave. Sunday, 20-Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. Monday, 21-St. Jane Frances of Chantal. Tuesday, 22-Octave of Assumption. Wednesday, 23-Vigil of St. Philippe. Thursday, 24-St. Bartholomew.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The spoliation of Church property is being proceeded with in Rome. The Government of the Revolution, there has according to the Official Gazette, appropriated two convents and three plots of ground belonging to religious bodies. The excommunicated heretical King of Piedmont, now masquerading in Rome, is thus following in the footsteps of Henry VIII. of England; and this is the man who offers guarantees to the Pope, who says that he is only "alienated" from the Holy See, and seeks to give the Vicar of Christ a kiss like Judas.

The condemned journals in Rome express the readiness of revolutionary Italy to form an alliance with France if the latter abandons all negotiations relative to the Pope. The attitude of France towards the Holy See is distasteful to them. Visconti Venosta is surprised that M. Thiers should have permitted speakers in the French Assembly to use language condemnatory of the policy of Pied-

Our Holy Father has addressed the faithful urging them to pray for the freedom of the

Despite the violent efforts of M. Gambetta on the Roman question was favorable to the cause of religion and justice. Two resolutions were offered, one referring the petition of the Bishops to the Foreign Minister, the other passing it to the "order of the day." The latter substantially meant the rejection of the prayer of the Episcopacy and was defeated by a majority of 139. The resolution referring it to the Foreign Minister was carried by a majority of 360 votes.

At the sitting of the Court-Martial for the trial of the Communists in Paris, 9th inst., the Abbe Derry said that he had served 25 years among savages, and never witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by the Commune.-Assi, one of the prisoners, boasted of his complicity in the murder of the captives at Roquet, and it was sworn to that one Ferre forbade the feeture while it was burning. Of such are the us to follow. Liberals of Europe, with whom Catholics are insolently asked to fraternize. A dispatch from Heidelburg says that at a meeting of some German-speaking branches of the Catho- into a disturbance that is said to have lately lie Church it was proposed to organize a purely German National Catholic Church by separating from Rome. If such a meeting took place, and if such a proposition was made, the meeting and the proposition were anti-Catholic .-Our Divine Lord did not organize national churches, and all efforts hitherto made to do what God did not intend have proved miserable failures. The very term "National Catholic Church" is ridiculous. National means local: Heidelburg may call themselves what they please, but unless they are in communion with the Sec of Peter they are not Catholics.

The authorities in Londonderry seem deter- | following simple questions:mined to prevent parades calculated to provoke breaches of the peace. On the 12th inst. the Orangemen and Apprentice Boys of Derry, headed by Mr. Johnston attempted to walk in procession. The police and military were called out, the processionists were dispersed, and the majesty of the law was fully vindi-

sons who attempted to meet in Dublin on the tessors, the priests?'

6th, and who were dispersed by the police. Latest advices say that the meeting was as it ought to have been, a most contemptible affair. The notorious Bradlaugh addressed the assembled roughs. We are certain that all respectable Irishmen, Catholics in particular, scorn the alliance of Bradlaugh and his associates. They are simply infidels and revolutionists of the worst type, and with them therefore the Catholic people of Ireland should have nothing to do.

The ignorance of our separated brethren as to the primary facts of Christianity and its origin, is amusing when coupled with their much boasting on this same subject. They have a set of conventional phrases which they drag in on every occasion, without reflecting for a moment on their absurdity and falsity; or if they do reflect, they console themselves with the assurance that their readers are for the most part so ignorant that they will never be able to detect the blunder.

We will give an instance of our meaning In an article on " The Christ of History," and treating of the origin of the writings that pass current as sacred amongst Christians - the Witness, having assumed that these writings were "inspired," continues in the following

"It is a standing proof of the truth of our holy re ligion"—(God protect our holy religion from such defenders, who but make it ridiculous by the trash they write upon the subject)—"that ignorant fisher-men alone should be able thus to write."

What does the silly man mean! Were the writers of the Gospels in particular, or of the New Testament in general, "ignorant fisher men. St. Matthew to whom tradition assigns the first of the Gospels, was not an "ignorant fisherman;" we have no reason for believing that the author of the second Gospel was an ignorant fisherman. St. Luke the reputed auther of the third, was, according to tradition, an artist, and a man of professional education and the origin of the fourth Gospel is still : matter of violent dispute amongst Protestants, many of the most learned amongst them deny ing it to be from the pen of an Apostle. Of the rest of the New Testament, the greater portion was written by, or is attributed to St. Paul, a man learned in all the learning of his day, a student who had made his studies under the greatest doctors of his age. Does the Witness class him too amongst the "ignorant fisher-

The fact is that, though the Apostles may have been for the most part "ignorant fishermen"-and though it was to them that the task of building up the Christian edifice was consigned, they had very little to do in so far as appears from history, with the writing of the New Testament; or indeed, if with Protestants we reject tradition, and the idea of an Apostolic College or Ecclesia Docens-with the and his party the vote of the French Assembly | propagation of Christianity with which, accordg to the Protestant theory, they had very little to do. In so far as the Bible alone shows us, they played a quite secondary, or insignificant part in the business; and according to the true Protestant theory, they might have been dispensed with altogether, for all that they did, seeing that they wrote but little; that most of them wrote nothing at all; and that the Protestant religion is founded on Scripture, or

Another amusing instance of this Protestant ignorance is cited in a late number of the Montreal Gazette. A writer denouncing the employment of instrumental music in divine worship, admits that such music was indeed used in the religious services of the Israelites under the Mosaic law, but contends that this was a corruption of the primitive Christian practice, release of many persons confined in the Pre- and cannot therefore be cited as a precedent for

> A writer in the Witness over the signature J. A. Vernon asserts that "the investigation," occurred at Joliette, "showed that the guilty parties were pupils of the Joliette College, directed and incited by their professors, the

Long experience warrants us in supposing that it is in vain to call upon this impudent calumniator, J. A. Vernon, for proofs of his allegation against the professors of Joliette College. To lie hardily, unblushingly, is the trade of him and of all his tribe; and when Catholic means universal. These people at called upon to make good their words, or to retract them, they invariably refuse to do either. Still, though we fear that it is a vain thing, we would ask of the Witness for answers to the

> (1.) By whom was the investigation into the circumstances of the alleged riots at Joliette conducted? This it is important to know, that we may have assurance that the said investigation was full, open, and impartial .-Truth loves the light, so says the Witness.

even if the pupils of the Joliette College were the enemies of God. It is a virtual acknow-The Communists of London held a meeting the main actors in the aforesaid riots, they were | ledgment that Protestantism is powerless on the 13th inst. to sympathize with the per- directed and incited thereunto "by their pro-

This is a grave charge, and should not be lightly made. We challenge therefore the production of the names of the accused priests, and the evidence on the strength of which the accusation has been made. Truth loves the light; but lies and calumny thrive best in darkness.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.-As an appropriate commentary upon the late eloquent and indignant tirades of the Montreal Witness, upon the outrage on civil and religious liberty in Canada, in that some rowdies at the Point Levi Camp violently and we will add brutally ejected a Protestant missionary by throwing stones and potatoes at him, we copy, also from the Witness-a portion of its report of the sayings and doings at a lately held Missionary meeting in Montreal. The principle therein broadly laid down was to the effect, that the Government should prohibit Jesuit Missions to the Indians, when these interfere with Protest ant missionary enterprise. The speaker was a Reverend Mr. Sanson: of what particular sect we know not, but from the context we are inclined to think that he is an Anglican. No voice was raised in opposition to him; nor does the Witness which reports the speech dissent from the principles laid down by the speaker. From this we conclude that, amongst Protestapts in Canada, these principles are generally

Speaking of their Indian Missions, their failure, the cause thereof, and the requisite remedy, Mr. Sanson, in the Witness of the 31st ult. is thus reported:-

"He attributed their want of success in establishing missions among the Indians to the Jesuits, who and long been with the Indians, and exercised great influence over them. The Jesuits had come within their mission fields, and greatly hindered their operations. He thought the Government ought to have prohibited them from doing so. He took the ground that where one Christian denomination had a mission among the Indians, no other denomination should be allowed to interfere with them. -Witness, July 31st.

Only fancy what an outery the Witness would have raised had a Catholic priest urged that Government ought to interfere to prohibit Protestant Missions to Indians amongst whom the Catholic priests were laboring! Protestants however have two contradictory set of principles; one for themselves: another for Papists.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—Our Protestant exchanges abound in facts illustrative of the blessings of religious liberty as understood by Liberals, and by them applied to Catholics. We quote the following, for which we are indebted to the columns of the Montreal Herald of the 8th inst.

"At the Catholic College of Braunsburg, so we are told, 'the Professor charged with giving religious instruction' refused to teach in conformity with the definitions of the General Council of the Vatican, whereupon he was suspended by the Bishop of the Diocess. Von Muller, the Minister of Public Instruction hereupon gave orders that the suspended Professor be reinvested with his religious functions; and ruled that "since religious instruction is obligatory in the State, the Catholic scholars would not be excused from attending his teachings." In other words, Catholics are by law obliged to attend the religious teachings of heretical and excommunicated professors; and this is cited by the Protestant press as an instance of religious liberty!

That any movement antagonistic to the Catholic Church, would find support from the Protestant press, is a belief which we have always entertained. No matter whether it is Voltaireanism which blasphenies, or Micheletism which raves, it is all the same, provided that the Catholic Church is the object of its blasphemy, or the subject of its abuse. This train of thought has been strengthened upon a recent occasion, when the Montreal Witness called attention to the fact, that the principals in the so-called liberal movement in Italy were Jews. The Witness seems to be satisfied thereat, for although it refrains from a positive approval, it appears to give a negative one to the fact. In its issue of the 27th ult. the Witness said "it is a singular fact that the ablest and most influential journals now published in Rome are either edited or controlled by Jews. In Rome, the liberal journal most read is published by a Jew. They demand liberty of conscience, and discuss the religious questions now uppermost in Italy, with great intelligence and perfect freedom." How the Witness sees anything "singular" in this matter it is impossible for us to say. For our part we can see nothing "singular" in it. Catholics have always known-and their knowledge they did not hide-that the so-called liberal movement in Italy was and is an anti-Christian movement and it causes them no surprise whatever to learn, that in the war against Christ, Jews occupy the foremost rank. Nothing can be more honorable to the Church, than this the (2.) What evidence is there to show that latest mode of warfare, adopted against her by to effect her ruin, and that for Protestantism to cause, even her temporary

embarrassment in outward things, it is necessary for it to form an alliance with in- have, so we learn from the Boston Duily News, fidelity and Judaism. The glaring inconsistency of such an alliance, such a union between persons who call themselves followers of Christ, and those who blasphome or reject His Holy name, is a feature in the present anti-Christian movement in Italy and elsewhere, which in our imagination even the Witness should condemn. Is the Witness aware of the manner of language employed by those journals which "discuss the religious questions now uppermost in Italy with great intelligence and perfect freedom." Does the Witness know the illiberal effect of their teachings in Rome notwithstanding their prating of "liberty of conscience;" and if it is aware of the manner of language used, if it knows the effect, is it willing to accept the language and its results for its own. These are questions well worthy the attention of the Witness to answer, but we believe that as plain, straightforward answers (which it is not accustomed to give) would in. volve our contemporary in a dilemma, and force it as a pretended Christian journal, to withdraw even its negative approval of the Jewish editors and controllers in Rome, we are not likely to receive any. One of the liberal organs, one of "the ablest and most influential journals now published in Rome" is called Diavolo color di, many charitable persons. roso (Rose colored Devil), and another is termed Mephistopheles. The manner of language employed by these journals can be imagined, even by the dull Witness, from their very names. Pantheism, deism, every ism save Catholicism, falsification of the clearest facts, unblushing perversion and distortion of truth, with incoherent, raving hatred of Christianity are their characteristics. "God is dead: long live the Devil" shouted one of their followers upon a recent occasion, and in regard to liberty of conscience, the effect of their teaching can be gathered from the fact, that the persons and properties of those who remain faithful to Pius IX. and to the Church, are daily objects of physical violence from the vile rabble, which gathered in the slums of Turin, Naples and Florence are hired and brought to Rome by Victor Emmanuel where they are incited by the "ablest and most influential" Jewish controllers and editors, to make the streets of Rome hideous with cries of "Death to the Pope: death to the priests" and who consummate their blas phemies by shouting "Death to Jesus Christ.' It is because we, Catholies know, that the great end of the liberal movement, the Revolution, is direct antagonism to religion, Christian morality and our Holy Redeemer, that we see nothing singular in the fact that Jews are its active leaders. It is fitting that they, the descendants of the crucifiers should be. Elsewhere than in | Earl of Morton, instead of John Earl of Mor-Rome, the leaders of the Revolution are Jews tow. also. The leader of German Communism is a Jew, who openly accepts and defends all the horrors of the Paris Commune. There is no too late, shall appear in our next. difference whatever between the Italian. German or French Commune. Is the Witness ready to claim relationship with the monster,

because Satanic-like its greatest efforts are directed against the representative of God and His Church on earth. Fortunately for the cause of truth, but unfortunately for the consistency of the Witness, which terms itself a Christian journal there is no middle course left open now. The time has come when men must chose a side, must take a decided course. Two flags are now unfurled. God, Catholicism, Order, is the legend emblazoned on one; Satan anti-Catholicism, Revolution is the motto inscribed upon the other, and beneath either all men must march. Which does the Witness choose? However it appears that "the ablest and most influential journals now published in Rome" are not doing very well, notwithstanding their great intelligence." On the 30th of June last, the Holy Father, addressed Cardinal Patrizzi enjoining upon him the duty, as Cardinal Vicar, of forbidding the perusal of the journals edited by the co-laborers of the Witness, the anti-Catholics, the infidels and Jews in Rome. Although we must imply from our Montreal contemporary that these journals possessed great power, inasmuch as they were "most influential," still it seems that their influence for evil, is not as yet an equal to the influence of the Pope for avail in Rome. La Liberta one of the forbidden Jewish organs; one of "the ablest and most influential journals" says that the prohibition has " produced fatal consequences; many of the newsvendors positively refuse to sell the prohibited journals; and that they are being actually destroyed in many families." would be too much to expect of our contemporary, that it should join us, in a hearty Deo Gratias at the receipt of this intelligence. Of one thing it may rest assured, that if it purposes to establish a Daily Witness of error in Rome that it too will feel in conjunction with its friends, the Diavolo color di roso, the Li berta and all the rest of the anti-Christian editors and controllers, the "fatal consequences" of a Papal condemnation.

TIERNA-N'OGE.

The Protestant ministers of San Francisco. protested against the recent celebration in honor of the Sovereign Pontiff lately held in the streets of that city. The right of having public processions is exclusively for Protestants but for Catholics to celebrate publicly events in which they take deep interest, is an outrage upon the rights of the more favored portion of the Lord's people, and is incompatible with free institutions, or the right of Yankees to wallon the Popish nigger.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, WIND-SOR, ONT .- We have received from the Rev. Father Wagner of Windsor, a magnificent chromo of Pius IX, lithographed in oil colors The Rev. Gentleman wishes to raise funds to complete the new Church of St. Alphonsus now being erected. He has sent circulars all over the country and it is to be hoped that the Rev. Gentleman's efforts to produce sufficient monies by the disposal of tickets on this chromo will meet with due appreciation. Every one writing to Father Wagner, should send along with his address the name of the nearest express office. The copy which we have received can be seen at our office.

The following card has been addressed to

Windson, Ont., July 25th, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding the successful result of my last Bazaar, I am in need of help again, to bring the un-dertaking of our new Church of St. Alphonsus to completion

Here is what I would propose to you on this sub-

I would send to you by express, a magnificent chromo of Pope Pius IX, beautifully framed, being a perfect imitation of an oil painting and worth, at retail, about \$10.00. You would induce your friends and neighbors to take chances on it so as to realize for me, all your expenses being paid, at least \$19.00. If you accept of my offer write to me at once, and I will immediately forward a framed chrome, as also, one without a frame. This last one would be a free gift to you to compensate you for your trouble. . .

Your Obedient Servant in Christ, Pastor of St. Alphonsus Church, Windsor.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,-July, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. -With the exception of the tale Fair to Nec. with which the current number opens, and which is as usual full of humor, the other articles are heavy and below the usual average. We give the list of the contents :- Fair To See, part 7; Mr. Mill on Land; The Coming Race; New Books; Education, Endowments, and Competition; The Minister, the House, and the Country; A History of the Commune

In the "Sketches of Ireland" read John

SHAMROCK-Your communication received

TRENTON, Aug. 12th, 1871. Heathen, Jew or Atheist May enter here
But not a Papist.

DEAR SIR, - The above words have been somewhat forcibly thrust upon our attention by the action of our bigots in this most culiahtened of little villages. The Rev. W. Bond, a man of rare attainments, and a gentleman of the utmost refinement, was, up to his dissmissal on Tuesday last, our Grammar School Teacher here. An Anglican clergyman of good standing, who, a week ago, was asked to officiate in one of the Belleville churches during the absence of the incumbent - a B. A. of Trinity College, Toronto, where he took one of the highest scholarships and kept it three yearsformerly Professor at the Anglican College in Picton, whence, however, he was dismissed by the Bishop on account of High Church views -our Grammar School was singularly favored under the direction of so able a teacher, and so refined a gentleman. During his residence here he had especially endeared himself to the Catholic children attending the School, not only by his kindness of disposition, but also by the fact of his having invariably checked any disposition on the part of the Protestant children to ridicule Catholic doctrine. Having good. The prohibition of Pius has been of long and carefully studied the tenets of the Catholic Church, he a short time ago became fully convinced of the Apostolicity and Infallibility of the Church and immediately begged admission into her fold. Accordingly, on Saturday last, he was admitted into the Catholic Church, in presence of his wife, a truly estimable lady, who still remains a Protestant. No sooner was his conversion made known than Mr. Charles Francis went round the village to obtain signatures to a petition for Mr.4 Bond's removal from the Head Mastership.— The first signer was a person of the name of Hilton, and it is a matter worthy of notice, that both these persons have no children, and consequently can have little interest in the school. On Tuesday morning, five minutes before the meeting assembled, Mr. Bond (now a Roman Cátholic) received notice to attend before the

Board of G. S. T., to unswer certain charges

not specified. On appearing before the Board, the charges brought against him were-1st. That he had shown partiality towards Catholic children-(a truly serious charge indeed! /)-2nd. That he had falsified history. You will not fail to perceive that the real head and front of his offending was his audacity in daring to become a Catholic, though his accusers had not the courage or honesty to name it. To the first charge specified Mr. Bond replied, that he totally denied the charge—that in fact he had always been more strict with Catholic children, because he felt that Cutholic parents from their stricter religious principles would always be more willing to sustain authority than Protestant parents. In answer to the second charge, he demanded that the facts should be given, as the law required, in writing. This not being complied with, and as Mr. Austin was proceeding in bitter term to accuse him of having falsified history as taught by Protestants, Mr. Bond took up his hat and left the meeting .-Hereupon he forthwith received his dismissal. The action of our Protestant fellow-men and women in this matter is truly degrading to them, disgraceful to their religion, and derogatory to the much vaunted liberality of the nineteenth century. They will, however, deceive none but themselves. The only crime Mr. Bond has committed has been that of daring, whilst in the power of our Grammar School magnates and their religious spouses, to become a horrid Catholic. The charges specified render them only ridiculous in the eyes of all henest men. The world has yet to learn that to be partial to Catholic children is an offence under the Common School Act of Canada, whilst the modern student of history will smile to hear shop-keepers and Blackstonain disciples vindicating the authenticity of Titus Oates plots and the amenities of Judge Jefferies' judicial decisions. The female portion of our community is especially vohement in its demonstrations. One refined lady-from her expressions evidently "une dame des Halles"asserted most positively, from her own knowledge, that Mr. Bond, in joining the Church, has joined "a most damnable institution."-Had Mr. Bond taught his pupils that there was no God-had he taught with Dr. Colenso, that the Pentateuch is only a myth-had he been a poor miserable drunkard even to dying in his bed in a fit of drunkenness, we should have had not one word against him; but to be purtial to Catholic children! that is a crime that in the rightcous eyes of Trenton bigotry must never be condoned, but must be hounded down even to the depriving an estimable gentleman of his position in society, and a numerous family of their sole means of subsistence. Truly, we do not live in amiable times, and Mr. Bond, by committing the unpardonable offence of becoming a Catholie, has fallen on hard lines.

Your Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1st, 1871.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) SIR,-I think you and every reader of your extensively circulated journal will agree with me when I say, that the Ottawa country owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Catholic Church, and that not only in a religious point of view but in other respects as I shall shortly shew. Long before the shrick of the locomotive reverberated through our forests, long before the electric flash conveyed to us the events that agitated the rest of the world, the Catholic Priesthood had contributed its share, and more than its share towards the advancement of this distriet in wealth and prosperity. The magnificent religious and educational edifices that crown the right bank of the Ottawa, embellishing the capital and affording instruction to thousands of our youth are all, Mr. Editor, due to the energy and devotion of the Catholic Priesthood, and more especially the untiring industry of the Oblate Fathers, whose congregation already circulates the noble Society of Jesus, both in the extent of its labours and the arder of its members. And, Sir, it is not the City of Ottawa alone that is indebted to these faithful missionaries. The rising village of Hull points with pride-just pride to the grand edifice erected by the Oblate Fathers, that towers above the surging waters of the majestic Ottawa; an edifice wherein its people worship God in a worthy manner. Further north again, these devoted sons of the Church, have raised at enormous expense, a splendid temple in which the Red-man can adore the Great Spirit, The Church of Notre Dame du Desert is situated about ninery miles north of Ottawa, in the

very depth of our endless forests. The build-

ing is entirely of stone, measuring two hundred

feet in length and one hundred and fifty in height. This Church was built but a short

time ago! the mission however was established

Fathers has not stopped here; they have succeeded in causing saw and flour mills to be erected in order to meet the wants of the people, but above all, they have succeeded in curbing the wandering disposition of the Indians for whose special use this Church has been erected and in causing, by the mild influences of religion, peace and tranquillity to shed their delights in the wigwams of the sons of the forest. It is all very well, Sir, for the pseudo-friends of civilization to talk of the days of the "lazy monks" having passed away, but what have these friends of progress done to civilize the Indian tribes of America. Nothing, absolutely nothing, if the wholesale massacres of these tribes does not constitute civilization. The Victoria (V. I.) Standard paid a splendid but well earned compliment to the Catholic priests; when recently it said that while nearly all the Protestant ministers had left the colony, the Catholic missionaries not willing to enjoy the pleasures Victoria and Westminster could afford them, had penetrated to the furthermost portions of British Columbia, to plant the standard of the cross-and preach the Gospel to its the Oblate Society the Standard referred, for that Society has already with pious zeal monopolized the conversion of the wild men of our newly acquired Pacific colony.

But to return to the mission at the Desert You know Mr. Editor, what a Church, such as I have been speaking of must cost, in a place Oblate Fathers have incurred considerable debt in erecting the Church at the Desert. For the liquidation of that debt a Grand Bazaar will be held at that place on the 13th, 14th and 15th, inst. Many objects of value may be noticed in the list of prizes especially a magnificent fancy box valued at \$400 presented by Her Excellency Lady Belleau. The Father's appeal to the charity of all good Catholics to contribute their mite towards this good work, having for its object the complete civilization and catholicizing of a great number of Indians. All contributions should be addressed to the Rev. Mr. Deleage, River Desert, P. Q.

I have the honor, Mr. Editor, to subscribe

Yours faithfully,

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW OF ONTABIO AND SEPARATE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

BRANTFORD, Aug. 9th, 1871. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sin,—The teachers of Ontario, whether Catholic or Protestant, not of the Normal School training, could not but regard the new School Law as being, comparatively speaking, favorable to them, inasmuch as it provided that such teachers could compete for Provincial certificates, which was denied them under the late law of this Province. In all fairness we also hoped to see the establishment of a central board of examiners, whose province would be to amination of their own pupils?

The Council of Public Instruction, in establishing a central board of examiners for the examination of teachers not trained in the Normal School, conferred a boon upon them; but when it was ordered by the Council that these must teach in public or private schools for five years ere they will be allowed to compete for first class Provincial certificates, while no corresponding or any experience is required from Normal School graduates, I maintain that a glaring injustice has been done the majority of the teachers of Ontario. But Dr. Ryerson, in order, I presume, to justify the imposition of five years' experience. informs us that it was suggested by the "Ontario Teachers' Association." Granted that the suggestion was made, did not the same body, at their last annual meeting, in a manner suggest that one or two of their body ought to be appointed members of the Council of Public Instruction? Why was not this hobby of the so-called Association made law without a formal application? Oh no! it would ill accord with the ideas predominant in the Education Office; but the suggestion to trainmel a certain class of teachers was the most acceptable imaginable, and consequently was made law.

From the debates on the New School Law in the Legislative Assembly last winter, it was very difficult to doduce whether the Bill applied at large to Separate Schools and their teachers. Unable to obtain any satisfactory information concerning the matter, I deemed it best to apply to the Education Department.

The following reply will explain the affair:-EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 6th July, 1871. Sm-I have the honor to state in reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., that the law states that "the Teachers of Separate Schools under this (Separate School) act shall be subject to the same examinations, and receive their certificates of qualification in the same manner as common school teachers generally provided, that persons qualified by law as Teachers, either in Upper or Lower Canada, shall be considered qualified teachers for the purposes of this act."

The revised programme and regulations on the examination of teachers apply equally to teachers of Public and Separate Schools, with the exceptions referred to in the proviso above mentioned. Your certificate is good till it expires according to its terms.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient

J. GEORGE HODGINS, Deputy Superintendent

Mr. Patrick Boyle, Teacher R. C. Separate School, Brantford,

It is evident from this reply that Catholic Separate School as well as Public School teachers not in 1849. When the missionaries first arrived trained in the Normal School are to remain five years in the profession ere they can hope to compete at the Desert all was forest there; in a very for first class certificates, while such teachers are reshort time things changed and now, Sir, fields minded in the "Extracts from the General Regulasmiling in prosperity, homes rejoicing in plenty tions" issued from the Department of Public Instruction to the Inspectors of schools that "attendance at the Normal School for Ontario with the required constitute the happiness of the good people of this settlement. The industry of these Good practice in the Model Schools, and passing the hither from some of the rear townships west of us. Indian Mosl, (Ohio).... 000 " 0 00

requisite examinations for a First Class Certificate shall be considered equivalent to teaching five years in a Public or Private School." Yes, how excellent soever the abilities of a teacher not trained in the Normal School in Toronto with a third class certificate, he must teach for three years; then two years more with a certificate of the second class ere he will be allowed to compete for a first class Pro-

Perceiving the whole drift of this arbitrary arrangement suggested by a clique of Normal School graduates, and that its whole aim is to coerce every eacher into the Normal School, I therefore, as a Catholic Separate School teacher, protest against its being applied to the teachers of Catholic Separate

The Catholic bishops of Ireland, in one of their councils held a few years ago, denounced in the strongest terms the training of Catholic teachers in the Model Schools in Dublin, and we have yet to learn that the training schools of Onturio are less objectionable to us than the Government training schools of Ireland are to the Catholics of Ireland.

Although assured by the Deputy Superintendent of Education who, en passant, is the lecturer on the school law for the Normal School, that the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction "apply equally to the teachers of Public and Separate schools," nevertheless the learned gentleman will allow mo, in one particular instance, to disagree with his rendering of the law, and to contend that in the spirit of the "British North America Act" the regulation of the council depriving a certain description of teachers for five years of the right of competing for first class Provincial certificates cannot be made to bind the teachers of Catholic Sep-50,000 Indians. It is to the missionaries of arate Schools. In section 93, "British North America Act," respecting Education in Upper and Lower Canada, we are shown how far any Provincial authority may interfere in the system of education established prior to 1867. In part 3 it is declared

"Where in any province a system of Separate or Dissentient Schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council, from any act or decision of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of far away from thickly settled district. The the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education."

It seems to one from this quotation that said Act protects the Catholic separate school teacher from being disadvantaged by any regulation of any educational authority. Now I do not mean to convey that separate school teachers should be exempted from any general system of examination, but I do maintain that suggestions of an unrepresentative body tending to benefit the Normal School teacher at the expense of his fellow not of the Normal School should not be made to bind the teacher of the Catholic school,

As the establishment of a new school law in this Province has unsettled some of the arrangements which governed both the common school and separate school systems under the late school act, I would respectfully make the following suggestions, which, if adopted, will I am sure tend to place the Separate School system upon a more satisfactory basis than it now has. First, the Council of Public Instruction should at once annul the regulation requiring certain years experience from teachers of Cathelic Separate Schools for the right to compete for Provincial certificates. Secondly, as there are 566 Catholic teachers employed in the Separate and Public Schools, and as in all probability the greater number will compete for first class Provincial certificates, that the Council of Public Instruction should appoint a Catholic professor on the board of Provincial examiners. This would only be a just concession to the Catholic body of Ontario, and it would be but a following of the example of the Council of Public Instruction for Nova Scotia, which appointed the Rev. Thos, Daly, a professor in St. Mary's Catholic College in Halifax, to be the Provincial examiner in that Province in history and geography. Thirdly, Collier's histories, but especially his "Great Events of History," should be erased from the list of authorized text books.

Few, very few teachers have hailed with so much satisfaction as I, the regulations of the Council establishing a Provincial board of examiners and examine, without exception, all candidates seeking Provincial certificates. This would compel the students of the Normal School equally with other teachers to stand a common test; and would this and the status of teachers. All will concede that a line of the status of teachers. be unfair? Rather would it not be fair, and should high literary ability should be exacted from teachers it not be deemed very improper that the masters of competing for first class Provincial certificates, and the Normal School should have any part in the ex- that it should be evidenced before a board on which no reproach could be east for partiality and unfitness. Could I add a wish of my own, it would be that the names of all teachers, Catholic and Protestant, competing for Provincial certificates, should be withheld from the examiners.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully, PATRICK BOYLE,

Teacher of the Catholic Separate School

ATTEMET TO ROB.-A daring attempt at highway robbery was made last evening on a countryman residing at River-du Loup, about halfpast cight o' clock, on the Grand Battery, near the Parliament House. The man, who is still unknown, after making a few purchases in a chemist's store started for the Lower Town, taking the Grand Battery route as it is supposed by mistake. When near the small temporary platform over-looking Mountain Hill, he was set upon by three men, who jumped out of a dark corner, where they lay in ambush in all probability awaiting his arrival, as suspected persons were noticed but a few minutes previous watching his movements in the druggist's store. The man turned out to possess more than ordinary physical strength, which enabled him to ward off the attacks of the robbers until the arrival of assistance. Several gentlemen passing up and down Mountain Hill heard his cries for help and proceeded to the scene, but not early enough, we regret to say, to secure the arrest of either of the parties implicated. We believe the stranger escaped without the loss of either his wearing apparel or his money. Active measures were taken by the Superintendent of the Police Force (on duty) to arrest and convict, if possible, before a Court of Law the offending parties .- Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 11#c.

The Cornwall Gazette says there never was such a prospect of an abundant harvest in the surrounding counties. The fall wheat is already harvested and saved in good condition. The yield is more than an average and the quality very superior; the berry plump and large. A good deal of barley has also been secured, and the spring wheat is turning rap-

Counterfeit Notes .- Spurious \$4-notes of the Province of Canada have been put into circulation Our readers can easily avoid being imposed upon by refusing them, as no \$4 bills have ever been issued by the Treasury.

The late rainy weather has had a wonderful effect on the out crop in the vicinity of Ottawa, and if the frost does not come, early grain that sown late in the spring will yield an extraordinary corn this sea-

The Lindsay Warder says that fires are raging in the woods in Eldon and vicinity, and that several farmers have been burned out.

Fines.—For several days past the town has been filled with smoke, and in the evenings it frequently becomes so dense as to cause much discomfort. So far as we can learn their are no fires of sufficient extent in the neighborhood of the town to cause such a quantity of smoke, it must therefore be blown

We have been informed that extensive fires are now raging in Harvey and Burleigh, but even if that be true, the smoke from there would be carried east of us with the prevailing winds .- Peterborough Review.

THE FIRE IN THE WOODS.—The fire in the weeds on the west side of the river, near Corby's Mills, is now we are informed, in no condition to do further damage, it having destroyed the tract of timber in which it originated. On Saturday afternoon the wind set the flames towards Corby's Mills, which stood in some danger for a time. The steam fire engine—not the hand engine, as we were informed—was despatched to protect the mills, but at the time of its arrival all danger was past, the wind having changed. The smoke from this fire clouded the atmosphere in and about town on Saturday night to a very unpleasant extent. We learn that a fire has been raging in Hungerford and Elzevir, caused by some parties, who deliberately set fire to the wood. If this be true no effort should be spared to punish the guilty parties.—Belleville Intelligencer

Tuz Crors .- From enquiries made of farmers from different parts of the county we are pleased to learn that the crop prospects are remarkably good. Spring and full wheat, barley and peas will be over an average crop, oats will be a fair average. The hay crop was light but it was got in in good condition. Just now rain is needed for the root crops. Of fruit, Apples promise to be plentiful, but there are no plums to speak of .- Cohourg Star.

Lawlon's Sewing Machines.-Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Hospick St. Joseph, Montreal, August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

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

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

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

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

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

Birth.

At Peterborough, on Sunday, the 6th instant, the wife of Mr. George T. Leonard, of a son.

Died.

At St. Bonaventure, Theophile Lemain, Esq., aged 42 years,—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 lb Pollards \$3.00 @	\$3.50
Middlings 4.00 @	4.15
Fine 4.40 @	4.50
Superior Extra 6.15 @	6.25
Extra 5.70 @	5,80
Fancy 5.40 @	5.45
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 5.00 @	5.10
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.00 60	5.05
Strong Bakers' 5.25 @	5.65
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	
Canal 5.05 @	5.10
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	
Fresh Ground 5.05 @	0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2 4.70 @	4.75
Western Supers, No. 2 4.70 @	4.75
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.40 @	2.45
City bags, [delivered] 2.55 @	0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 1.221@	0.00
Oatmerl, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.70 @	5.75
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.61 @	0.00
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.95 @	1 00
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.45 @	0.47
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.571@	0.60
Lard, per 1bs 0.09 @	$0.9\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese, per lbs 0.81 @	0.9

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14, 1871; Slaughter heavy 40 to 43 do Grained do Splits do small 20 to 30 Kips, Canada, (whole) 50 (18 to 26 lbs, per dozen).....60 to 70

 Harness
 30
 to 33

 Buffed Cow, per foot
 14
 to 161

 Patent Cow do18 to 19

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Aug. 14, 1871.

WHOLESALE

Flour # 100 lbs..... 0 00 to 0 00 Oatmeal. " " 0 00 " 0 00

\$ c \$ e 2 75 to 2 90 0 00.4 0 00 . 1 50 " 1 55

GRAIN. Wheat ₩ 56 lbs..... .0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 8 60 Barley 6 "1 10 " 1 18 0 00 " 0 00 Pease 0 00 " 0 00 Oats0 58 " 0 65 0 00 " 0 00 Buckwheat 0 95 " 1 00 Indian Corn, (Ohio)... 0 00 " 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 00 0 000 00 4 8 00 0 00 0 00

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF CHARLES McCOOL, who left Coraughamone, Co. Donegal, Ireland, about 5 years ago, and came to When last heard from in May, 1870, he Halifax. was working on the Rail Road at Lower Sackville, Co. Westmoreland, N.B. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be most thankfully received by his sister, SARAH McCOOL, care of W. C. McDONALD, Esq., Tobacco Manufacturer, 163 Water Street, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED

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

WANTED.

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

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

THE Cure and Marguilliers de l'Œuvre et Fabrique (Church Wardens or Trustees) of the Parish of Notre Dame of Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, with a view of having Sec. 1st of the 33rd Victoria, chapter 52 (relating to the Cemetery of Notre-Dame des Neiges) amended, so as to authorize the Court or a judge to appoint the Commissioner, who, under that Section, is to be designated by the party or parties interested, should the said interested party or parties decline to designate any, and for other purposes generally,

Montreal, 9th August, 1871.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTAINO.

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

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

Scholastic year, 10½ months. Terms:

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

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

Payments must be made invariably in advance. (Quarterly.)

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

Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS. GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS. Zine, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers, 699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET.

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

KEARNEY & BRO.

MILLER WANTED, in a FLOURING MILL West of Toronto. Must be a good Stone Bresser, and furnish good references as to character &c. A single man preferred.

Address, "Meunier, TRUE WITNESS Office,

CANADA, PRO. OF QUENEC, Dist, of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT.

In re:--PIERRE OSWALD CERAT,

An Insolvent. On the eighteenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

PIERRE OSWALD CERAT. Ls. PICHE, His Attorney ad litem. (Per)

Montreal, 7th Aug., 1871. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC Dist. of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT In the matter of RICHARD WORTHINGTON, of

the City and District of Montreal, Book-Seller An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 11th August, 1871.

RICHARD WORTHINGTON, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT FOR
LOWER CANADA. In the matter of JOSEPH POULIN, the younger,

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

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 26 .- The Pope having testified his entire satisfaction at the promotion of Monseigneur Guibert to the Archbishopric of Paris, of his devotion.

Paris, July 27 .- The Gazette des Tribunaux published yesterday the decision of the Court of Cassation in the case of the Chief President, M. Devienne. The Court states that M. Devienne, in consenting to assist in arranging the domestic troubles of a family of most exalted rank, and preventing a public in no way infringed the duty of a man of hon-

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS-With reference to the freedom of the recent electors for the National Assembly, a French journal " L'ordre et la Liberte" is responsible for the following :-"In the Var the Maires and Gardes champeters distributed "red" circulars.

The agents of the Evangelical Society, met with a severe repulse at Marino, on the 17th June. The people seized on their stock of Protestant trash, bibles, tracts, &c., and made a bon-fire of the greater part of them. The remainder were handed over to the parish

An opinion gains ground that the uncompromising manifesto of the Count de Chambord, will act as a bond of close union to the vast majority of the legitimist party in France. It seems more than likely that the final struggle will be between the supporters of the white and red flags; in other words, between infidelity and Catholicism. Civil war is almost a matter of certainty.

The Reds are actively propagating their ideas in France. At Nantes a play is being represented, in which Trochu and the French bishops are charged with having sold themselves to the Prussians. Photographs are also hawked about showing the murder of the Archbishop of Paris; and it is openly stated that the same fate awaits the pope.

A PLEASANT REVENCE.-It must afford the French some slight satisfaction to have found it in their power to a small extent literally to repay the Germans in their own coin. Most of us know what German money is, and we can therefore appreciate the dismay with which the authorities at Strasburg witnessed the arrival of 18,000,000f, in German silver pieces. This sum forms a collection of most of the money imported into France by the invading army. Finding the French gold and silver much cleaner and far more handy than their own, the Germans were naturally very ready to part with the latter; the desire of the French, on the other hand, to rid themselves at the earliest opportunity of the unpleasant souvenir can occasion as little surprise. There is a saying in Germany that German princes enjoy constant good health, because their faces are always to be seen with red cheeks on silver thalers and florins. This rule holds good, however, only in new pieces, for in old the copper red on the cheek is obscured by the black coating collecting on the coins in greasy lumps. Of course this mode of payment imtask of counting over the whole sum, whereas the simple process of weighing suffices for French money. The thickness and weight of German coins varying in the same species often as one to three, or even one to four, the use of the balance is quite out of the question. Possibly the inconvenience experienced in this instance may accelerate the decision of Government regarding the adoption of a new coinage, uniform throughout the empire, taking as a standard our gold sovereign. — Pall Mall Gazette.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—If there is one particular institution which more than another inay claim the honour of having been the imtroubles it is without question the National Guard. Even M. Favre who insisted on putting into its hands the arms which it turned | not therefore well disposed to the unity of Gerthink, have little to say in its defence. The question of its abolition throughout France will speedily come before the Assembly, for the Committee on the Army Reorganization Bill has recommended its suppression simultaneously with the introduction of compulsory service. It has actually been suppressed at Mar- Pope's Prime Minister to silence by threatenseilles, and when the debate comes on, the promoters of the motion will be able to quote several other large towns where the National | what had occurred, and that the Pope had made Guard still exists, and where the military commandants have for some time past vainly demanded its abolition in the interests of order and public tranquillity. It is believed, says the Bien Public, that the Government will declare its adhesion to the proposal as a matter of principle, but with the condition of gradual execution, because there are places where the us of what has taken place during last week. National Guard is well disposed and very serviceable.—Tablet.

place early in September.

The tax is under discussion in the Assembly. The party of the Right in the Assembly deonly two years.

It is reported that negotiations between Ber-

military committee of the Assembly the necessity of having large armainents and a normal who were lying in wait for the purpose. He effective force of 500,000 men in the army.

TTALY.

ned residence in Rome is being much debated by rescued him from further ill treatment.

in the foreign Catholic Press. In so far as this is a question of practical policy it scarcely comes within the legitimate sphere of public discussion. The Pope is himself the best, and indeed the only judge in the matter. If the defence of his spiritual independence requires him to abandon his natural seat, he will certhe latter has announced to M. Thiers his tainly go; but it is a step which unquestionably acceptance of the dignity, and given asurances he will not take without reasons of imperative nccessity.

Professor Alibrandi, who had the weakness to present himself at the reception of Victor Emmanuel in Rome, has expressed his extreme sorrow for having done so, and has resigned the post he occupied in the Roman university.

THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES AT ROME.-Very many of the buildings in Rome hitherto scandal, obeyed an honourable sentiment, and belonging to the religious orders have lately been converted to secular uses, and now are occupied as public offices by the Government of Victor Emmanuel. Thus the Minister of the member of Catholic Associations (persona nutta Interior and Premier holds in capite the convent of San Silvestro. The Ministry of War is fixed in the old Franciscan convent of the Holy | entirely to the service of God and of the Church Apostles. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is | binds him to this. His exclusion therefore in the Valentini Palace and in the Palace of would be an absurdity. Without him, the As-Consulta, hitherto the property of the Popes. seciations would be left without the best coun-The Treasury is in the Dominican Convent of | sellors in matters of practice and of theory; for the Minerva. The Minister of Commerce the priest, by his studies and his exercise of the has his head-quarters in the famous printing ministry, is experienced in both. The Catholic office of the Papal Government. The Minister Associations do not exclude the priest; they of Justice has the old Palace of Florence. The admit him and honour him as the living sym-Admiralty occupies the monastery of San bol of that close union which ought to unite Augustin, which once served for a Zonave barrack. The Ministry of Public Works is at the Braschi Palace, which was bought for the grand nephew of Pius VI. The Minister of Public Instruction has his quarters in the well known military club of the Papal officers in the Church, which has been outraged, assailed, the Piazza Colonna.

The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, writing on July 15th, says:—

The Holy Father has lately written a letter to Cardinal Patrizi in which he condemns the Revolutionary Press in Rome. Since the 20th September. Rome has been deluged with papers, at the lowest possible price, that are published each day, and are filled with the most abominable articles against religion and morality. It is evidently an effort of the Secret Societies to try and undermine the faith and simplicity of the people. In no country in the world would such a system be telerated and, for their own interests, it seems astonishing that the authorities can allow such newspapers to be printed. Some day the Government will reap the fruits of allowing sedition to be openly advocated, and order and religion to be attacked in the way it is. The letter of the Holy Father has of course called forth a storm of indignation and ridicule, as did like wise the letter against the Professors of the Roman University. The effect of the former will, however, be as marked as the latter.

The Roman University at the time of the Pope's condemnation counted over 1200 students. In the middle of June the number did not reach 400. From a different cause the students of the Roman College have decreased from 1300 to under 200. So much for the present state of education in Rome, and the attempt made to educate without religion,

Last Sunday week Mgr Vitelleschi was giving communion in S Peter's to a number of people at the Alter of the Blessed Sacrament, when service, and of two successive same transfer to the Blessed Sacrament, when service, and of two successive same transfer to the utmost rigor. for a moment and then said:

"Shure there's a nurse wanted." at the Alter of the Blessed Sacrament, when posed upon the German Commissioners the horrible blasphenies against Our Lord. He no exemption being granted even to the priviturned towards them, and begged them to de-sist, if not for their own sakes, at least for the munity from military service. He states that sake of the records there are saked the states that have hitherto enjoyed im-had subsided the woman with the infant rose and as in a cause by default. sake of the people there present. This, how- in consequence of the enormous extent of the ever, only provoked them, and they continued country, provincial depots for the reception of worse than before, so that he had to leave the recruits and war material are to be established which the woman, with her musical baby triafter rails, and replace the Ciberium in the Tab- all over the Empire, as far as the borders of unphantly retired. ernacie. These are only a few out of the many insults that are daily launched against God and cers are examining the frontiers in order that against His ministers, and yet people are surplied that the Holy Father requires in the case of way and a simple dequately guarded in the Holy Father requires in the case of way and a simple dequately guarded in the Holy Father requires in the case of way and a simple dequately guarded in the Holy Father requires in the case of way and a simple dependent of a decidedly remaining the footbar.

answer to the insinuations of Prince Bismarck Imperial Government. Military authorities with regard to the German Catholics. The number of the Catholic members has risen mediate cause of the worst of the French from 60 to 100, and has therefore become a considerable opposition. Most of these are from Bavaria or the annexed provinces, and are against his Government would, we should many. They very naturally support the Temporal Power of the Pope, and the German Min-ister tried to make out that their opposition to the former proceeded from their support of the latter, and by misquoting Cardinal Antonelli, gave out that Rome disapproved of their policy. He no doubt thought that he could intimidate the ing the Catholic party. In this, however, he was mistaken, as the Cardinal boldly stated

no allusion to the unity of Germany. People often ask why the Holy Father never goes out of the Vatican, and are quite indignant when they are told that his life would not be safe, or that he would at least be exposed to insult. As examples of what might happen, the papers, good as well as bad, have informed The Bishop of Segni was very severely wounded in the head by a stone being thrown at him The elections for councils-general will take as he was walking quietly along the street. D. Agostino Fracassini, a secular priest and brother of the celebrated painter, was attacked by a number of men with sticks, and was so mands that Thiers' term of office be prolonged badly wounded that he remained insensible for some time. Two other priests have likewise suffered, though less severely, from the same lin and Versailles, for the evacuation of France, treatment. Last Tuesday a Spanish gentlehave resulted in an agreement by which the oc- man, Cavalier Torres, was passing before the cupation of French territory by German troops | Church of S. Ignazio when he saw a large will entirely cease before the end of the present placard fastened to the door with the words, 'Death th the Jesuits," and other expressions It is said that President Thiers urges on the of a similar nature. He immediately went up to pull it down when he was attacked by a mob tricts since January last. The reason of the defended himself as well as he could, but received a slight wound in the head. The police who had witnessed this scene at last arrested Public Worship has been abolished. The New

Paris, and will be absent for a month or six copacy.

CONSTITUTION OF CATHOLIC UNIONS.-The Civilta Cattolica of July 1st, in an article on the "Constitution of Catholic Associations," which it looks upon as "a work inspired by God" and destined to become an army for the overthrow of modern Liberalism, contains some paragraphs which will be read with interest. The Voce della Verita, the organ of the Societa per gli interessi Cattolici in Rome, extracts these passages and adopts them :-

The Catholic Associations, says the Civilta, are essentially religious, but at the same time they are called, and are, lay Associations. Observe, however, that their being lay does not exclude Ecclesiastics. For if there is any one in the world who ought to have a care of Catholic interests, and is therefore professionally a fatta per le Associazioni Cattoliche) it is the Ecclesiastic. His vocation to devote himself clergy and people. Nevertheless the Associations are called lay Associations for several reasons:—1st. Because Catholic Associations represent the whole body of the faithful risen up at a common call in defence of their Mother and oppressed by modern Liberalism. Hence the priest is a member in virtue of his simple title of one of the faithful, 2nd, Because in as modernized States, all public acts are only considered valid by Governments when executed by citizens as such, and not at all as done by priests, it is necessary that these acts should be accomplished in that capacity, altogether apart from the religious rank which any one may possess. 3rd. Because as the priesthood is brought before the people by the Press in every little. country as a deceiver of the people and a propagator of superstitions, and as the faithful are derided for simplicity and credulity, and this with no little damage to Catholic faith; it is fitting and useful to the truth and to religion, that the Catholics of every order, bound people to the priesthood, and should show the world that, if they believe, they also know how to defend their belief in the face of any one, and generously to maintain its integrity. In cause their formation is lay and their outward manifestations are of a lay character.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11. - A despatch from Salzburg City, Province of Salzburg, says it is stated on the authority of a diplomatist of high position that Russia and France have formed an alliance against Austria and Germany; that military organization in Russia is being pushed vigorously on the Prussian system of forced service, and of two successive classes of reserves. prised that the Holy Father remains in the case of war and a simultaneous attack of several Vatican.

Case of war and a simultaneous attack of several foreign powers. These officers have abounded. Cardinal Antonelli has made a triumphant submitted reports of their inspection to the are also making experiments to test how soon corps d'armee in advance can lay a line of railways for the purpose of forwarding supplies,-All these preparations are apparently directed against Austria and Germany.

> The relations between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna are said to be cold and unfriendly. The fact that the Emperor Francis Joseph has sent representatives to welcome the Czar, who will pass through Austrian territory on his return to St. Peters- in attaining this end. burg, instead of going to meet him personally, is mysteriously commented upon in diplomatic circles. On the other hand, the relations between Emperors William and Francis Joseph have become markedly cordial. In case of war, everything is politically promising well for Austria. There are strong apprehensions of an alliance between France and Russia. To meet this alleged hostile combination, Germany and Austria are about to form an alliance, offensive and defensive. This will be the subject of discussion between Emperors William and Francis Joseph at Gastein, where Count Beust is also sojourning. The two Emperors will meet at Ischl to-day, and then leave together for Gastein, in Upper Austria.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 11.—The Emperor of Austria received the Emperor William, at Wels, to-day. Cordial greetings were exchanged, and their Majesties departed, this evening, in a special train, for Ischl.

The German authorities in Alsace have renewed their orders prohibiting the publication of the Elsassische Vollisbote of Rixheim. This Catholic journal is the only newspaper suppressed by the Germans in the annexed dissuppression is unknown.

The special department for Catholic affairs, hitherto existing at the Berlin Ministry of ROME.—The question of the Pope's conti- him, as having caused a disturbance, and there- Prussian Cross Gazette remarks that this is undoubtedly due to the unfriendly relations sub- to be good-particularly for infants. But of Mrs.

Monsignor Stonor has just left Rome for sisting between the Government and the Epis-

BISHOP OF ERMLAND AND THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. — In reply to the despotic refusal of the Prussian Government to release the Catholic children of the Braunsberg gymnasium from attendance on the religious instruction of the excommunicated Dr. Wollmann, the Right Rev. Bishop of Ermland has informed Minister von Muhler that not only has Dr. Wollmann incurred the greater excommunication, but all who consort with Dr. Wollmann will incur the lesser. Germany has pastors who cannot be affrighted by the menaces of power.

At New Albany, Indiana, the other day, two lads at work raking hay came upon a belligerent reptile, whose presence was first made known to one of them by a bite on his arm. Looking down the boy saw the coils of a wriggling monster in the grass and felt his jaws pressing on his arm. Realizing his danger he grasped the snake by the neck and, with the assistance of his companion, succeeded in loosing the creature. Even then all danger was not over; the snake sprang at the face of the boy and finally escaped. The boy's clothes where the serpent bit were quite thick and the fangs failed to penetrate to the flesh.

Don't Hurry.—Believe in traveling on step by step don't expect to be rich in a jump. Slow and sure is better than fast and flimsy. Perseverance, by its daily gains, enriches a man far more than fits and starts of fortunate speculation. Little fishes are sweet. Every day a thread makes a skein in a year. Brick by brick houses are built. We should creep before we walk, walk before we ran, and run before we ride. In getting rich, the more haste the werse speed. Haste trips up its own heels. Don't give up a small business till you see that a large one will pay you better. Even crumbs are bread. Better a little furniture than an empty house. In these hard times, he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move. From bad to worse is poor improvement. A crust is hard fare, but none at all is harder. Don't jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. Remember, many men have done well in very small shops. A little trade with profit is botter than a great concern at a loss; a small fire that warms you is better than a great fire that burns you. A great deal of water can be got from a small pipe, if the bucket is always there to catch it. Large hares may be caught in small woods. A sheep may get fat in a small meadow, and starve in a great dessert. He who undertakes too much succeeds but

Love of the Beautiful.-Place a young girl under the care of kind-hearted women, and she, unconsci-ously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes together in strong bodies, should bear most and actions always impress. As you influence them, ample witness in the name of the Christian | not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful Give them a corner in the garden for flowers : enand generously to maintain its integrity. In courage them to put it in the shape of hanging fine, Catholic Associations are called lay, be-baskets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with the stern "time to work," but with the enthusiastic of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Can"see the beautiful sunrise?" Buy for them pretty
pictures: and encourage them to decorate their of summons in this cause issued, written, that the rooms in his or her childish way. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home boanti-

> BARNEY WILLIAMS FLOORED BY A WOMAN.—During the recent engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Philadelphia, a woman with an infant attended one of the performances. The baby kept up an incessant cry. At the end of the play Mr. Williams was called before the curtain. The baby was bawling Iustily. Mr. Williams looked around

replied:
"No Irish need apply."

There was a tremendous burst of applause, amid

together. When the colt lies down the goose will sit down close beside him, and waits until he gets up. When the colt is fed with corn in the ear, he will fill his mouth with shelled corn and drop it where the goose can pick it up.

ATROFRY ARRESTED -- FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRCE OF Hypophosphites .- Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"Their Name is Legion," may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption, although science has of late years sensibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the general use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is largely instrumental

Paeson's Purgative Pills-Best family physic; Shevidan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for larses.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began to think well of?" REV. HENRY WARD BREGHER.

" For Throat Troubles they are a specific. N. P. WILLIS!

" Contain no opium or anything injurious," DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. " An elegant combination for coughs,"

Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. " I recommend their use to public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

" Most salutary relief in Bronchitis;" REV. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

" Very hencheial when suffering from Colds."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. LOUIS.

" Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma?" REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

" They have suited my case exactly - relieving my

throat so that I could sing with case."

T. Duchanne, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to obtian the

MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman :- We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know

Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle, Be sure and call for

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

Among the Indians .- Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aboriginees are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "TREMONT," "SCHговк," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes. them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some affections which must have the interposition of higher skill.—Sentinel, Liberty,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LEON GIROUX.

Insolvent

Creditors are requested to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, No. 238 St. Paul Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the Insolvent and ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. Montreal, 26th July, 1871.

CLAUDE MELANCON, L. S. O. TURGEON,

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, I IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE Dist. of Montreal. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. The twenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

MEDARD BISAILLON, of the Village of Laprairie said District of Montreal, carriage-maker, and JACQUES BISAILLON, of the Village of Beauharnois, in the District of Beauharnois, carriagemaker, and doing business together in copartnership at the Village of Laprairie, as carriagemakers, under the name and firm of "M. BIS-AHAON & BROTHER,"

Plaintiffs.

NAPOLEON OSTROUT, heretofore of the village of Laprairie, and now of the village of St. Hemri, in the District of Montreal, trader,

Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Jean Bte Valler, of Counsel for the Plaintins, in as much as it appears by the return of Emmanuel Proulx, one Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Nouveau Monde," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called "TRUE WITNESS," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs



OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

Montreal.

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

> [Advertisement.] THE GREAT

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES

BLACKWOODS MAGAZINE, REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMP'Y QUARTERLY.

The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review North British Review, Westminster Review.

> MONTHLY. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can offord to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost

TERMS.

For any one of the Reviews \$4 00 per annum For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00 For any three of the Reviews....10 00 For all four of the Reviews.....12 00 For Blackwood's Magazine 4 00 For Blackwood and one Review. 7 00

For Blackwood and any two of the

of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

DAWSON BROS.

Montreal.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 18, 1871.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his 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 sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmarket comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmark, Butter, Cheese, Pour, Hams, Lard, Hermings, Dried Fisit, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in Law.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's V aket.

June 14th, 1870.

GRAND

BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING TO COME OFF AT THE

TEMPERANCE HALL

ORILLIA,

ON THE

25th of AUGUST,

For the purpose of raising funds to Build a New Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia,

LIST OF PRIZES:

- 1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250. 2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Chi \$50.00.
- 3. A Satin Dress worth \$30.00.
- 4. A sett of real Angola Furs, \$20.00. 5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.
- 6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00 7. A first-class Ottoman.
- & A valuable Picture.
- 9. 1 sett of Furs.
- An Embroidered Sofa Cushion.
 A Violin and Case.
- 12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15,00.
- 13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00.14. A splendid bound Bible.
- 15. A Silver Cruet Stand. 16. A German Raised Cushion.
- 17. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame.
- 18. A Shawl. 19. A Boy's Cloth Coat.
- 20. A Child's Dress embroidered. 21. A Ladies' Work-Box highly finished.
- 22. A pair of Scal Sowed Boots.
- 23. A valuable Sofa Cushion.
- 24. 1 Concertina.
- 25. A pair of Men's Boots. 26. A Violin. 27. A Wineey Bress.
- 28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers.
 29. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the Ger
- man Army.
- 30. A History of Ireland.31. A large Doll beautifully dressed.
- 32. A fat Sheep.33. 1 pair of Vases. 34. A breakfast Shawl.
- 35. A splendid Parlour Lamp. 36. 1 large Album.
- 37. A Ladies' Satchel.
- 38. 1 Knitted Bodice. 39. 1 Child's Minerva.
- 40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs in 1912 Army.
- Army.
 41. 1 pair of Vases.
 42. 1 handsome gilt Lamp.
 43. 1 Concertina.

- 44. A valuable work of English Literatur 45. 1 pair of gilt Vases.
- 46. 1 dozen linen Collars.
- 47. 1 pair of Children's Boots. 48. 1 pair of Corsets.
- 49. 1 large Doll.
- 50. A pair of fancy vases.

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50ets. Each.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE limited partnership heretofore existing between LUKE JOSEPH EGAN, GERALD C. EGAN and JOHN COX, under the name of EGAN BROS. & CO, has been dissolved and terminated this day.

Montreal, 28th June, 1871.

P. J. COX,

MANUFACTURER OF

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

637 Craig Street 637 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,

MONTREAL.

WRIGHT & BROCAN

NOTARIES,

Office-58 St Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING

APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT. F. CREENE,

574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

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

JOHN BURNS,

(Successor to Kearney & Bro.,)

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

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

> 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER,

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

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

PETERBOROUGH, ONT. Office: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 49, St. James Street,

MONTREAL

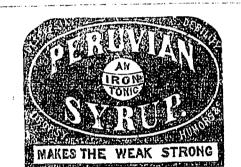
BRUNO LEDOUX,

CARRIAGE MAKER, AND

MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS.

125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. At the above establishment will always or ound a complete assortment of Vehicles of all Linds.

Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledous has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Byrup," (NOT "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamplet sent free. J. P. Dassmone, Proprietor, 36 Dey St.,

F. CALLAHAN,

JOB-PRINTER,

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its curves, many of which are truly marvehous. Inveternic cases, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were agreed a startated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were agreed to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly dovelop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercless may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by cruptions on the skin, or foul alcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sausaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sausaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Sat likeum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease. Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the favious Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Veneraal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaints, Torrelating, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaunatice, when arising, as they often do, from the ranking poisons in the blood, This SAR

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



JOHN ROONEY,

CLOTHIER

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

MONTREAL.

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



The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

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

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

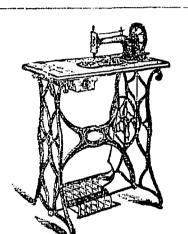
Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and Prompt Delivery.

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

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JOHN ROONEY,

35 St. Lawrence Main Stueet, Montreal.



J. D. LAWLOR,

MANUFACTURER

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

SEWING MACHINES.

AND

IMPORTER $\mathbf{0F}$

WAX-THREAD MACHINES.

AND SHOE

MACHINERY, FINDINGS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

22 St. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

\$2 KING STREET, Sr. JOHN, N. B. 103 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-

fected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer :-1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and

Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

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

February 1, 1870;

Agent, Montrea. 12m,

H. L. ROUTH,

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montrest, Nov. 22, 1866.

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

43 ST JOHN STREET 43, Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

> G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 Nothe Dame Street,

HAIS, CAPS, AND FERS,

Cash Paid for Raw Furs

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JONES & TOOMEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET,

MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If warted 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 glozey lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHIMEVIS, LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00,

CHURCH VESTMENTS

SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. L. AFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to pose of on a mere commission.

Chasubles, richly embroided on gold cloth, \$30. 250 do. in Damask of all colors trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15.
Copes in gold cloth, righly trimmed with golace and fringe, \$30.

Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciberiums. Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes.

Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c., T. L'AFRICAIN, 302 Notre Dame St.,

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

No. 23 St. Antoine Stieet., BEGS to inform the public that he has procure

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



Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

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

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-edness, or Dinness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranterd; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving speeks or floating bedies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness

the loss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate

2009 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants : some of them the most eminent leading professional

the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-

Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may

Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us
Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory
EyeCups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am
pleased with them: they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age.

All persons wishingfot all particulars, certificates

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease.

send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

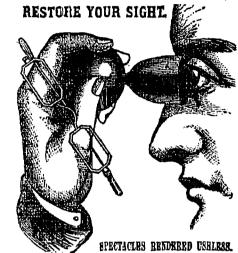
living at this light and easy employment. Hundred of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. Polive agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage. Add ess

No. 91 Liberty Street, how York

Nov. 19. 1000

Montreal, Murch 31, 1871. MICHAEL FERON.

several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges,



OLD EYES MADE NEW. All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

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