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# The True Witness,

AND

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1871.

NO. 13.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

As he passed the lair of the ever ravenous Mickle, that poor human beast thrust his head upward through the hay, and glaring intensely, though harmlessly, at Paddy, exclaimed—  
"Murder, a-rodge! give, give!"  
"Here, then, ate!—ate this very minute or I'll murder you—ate, I bid you!" answered Paddy Moran; "ate an' dhrink—ate an' dhrink."

He began tearing, as fast as he could, the loaf into by no means little bits. The mouth of the huge head gaped, and was instantly ready for them. Paddy thrust three or four pieces, one after another, into the cavity, and then, raising his noggin of milk as high in the air as he could, poured the liquid upon them, fiercely threatening all the while that if Mickle did not "ate, ate," and "dhrink, dhrink," as quickly as was humanly possible, he would inflict upon him some grievous bodily harm; and Mickle, evidently frightened, obeyed him as well as he could.

Yellow George, having now disposed of his evening meal, walked about the loft, his arms folded, and something approaching to an unnatural smile round his mouth, while his little piggy eyes twinkled with insane sharpness of meaning.

"That was a great race you rode at the Conragh Square Reeves," he said, addressing the boy that was burned with the frost; "by the virtue of my oath it was a great race you rode—the day that you had the tassals to your cap, an' the pay-green jacket, an' the doekin on."

"In throth," answered Square Reeves, "I do go moping along, an' I never know where I'm goin' at all—I do be goin' along, along like an owl of a sunny day, an' no more good in me than there's in a hen on the wather."

"I gie ye my oath, Beauguard," resumed Yellow George, addressing Ned Fennell, "I gie ye my oath, I seen noine hundred an' nointy-nine like you, cut down by the man with the pepper-and-salt coat at Jack Archer's."

"Faith, and the man with the pepper-and-salt coat wasn't idle, George."

"It was the time my uncle an' myself was over with the Prince o' Wales—the time we were clarkin' for him."

"O, I know, George; the time the Prince o' Wales had you and your uncle whipped for chieving."

"You lie, you Roman vagabon', there's none of the breed that come up on our floor to be called a thief—I'll run you through by Herius, you bechach."

"There's no where I go but they're purshoin' me, up an' down, and backward and forward; an' goin' wid the wind or agin the wind, they're always an' ever a purshoin' o' me," gabbled the now come fool.

George turned round and twinkled his red eye at the fellow, scanned him closely, and to hint the insignificance of the person he inspected, said: "I would be hard to strip a strip o' breeches off of a bare thigh."

He then suddenly seemed struck at something very interesting in this man; he poked out his chin, and twinkled his eyes at him more quickly than ever, and extended his mouth from corner to corner, almost across his face, while he added:—

"Hah! it was a bitter cowlid day the first day you were hanged, Johnny Rafferty."

Ned Fennell now also fixed his eyes on the fool, though he could not yet arrive at any distinct conclusion about him; in fact, George's new name for him threw our friend Ned much off his guard, to say nothing of the downcast face being still quite hidden by the old straw hat.

"An' the Prince o' Wales," continued George, "sent my uncle an' myself to find out how you made your escape from the second hangin', Johnny, an' we found out that it was the devil carried you off, Johnny Rafferty—the Romans is sure of heaven, Beauguard—we only thry—by the virtue o' my oath, one Protestant is as strong as three Romans; bad time with the wavers, Budgy Donally, all broth an' no mate."

At this moment, by judicious manoeuvring around George's Johnny Rafferty, Ned Fennell became positive that he saw before him the detested Robin Costigan. His first impulse was to pounce on the villain, even for whose cruelty to the little girl, Mary Cooney, still well remembered, Ned felt towards him the greatest indignation and loathing; but another identification of another person now suddenly took place in his mind: he believed that the girl who had made an appointment with him for that evening in Joan Flaherty's cabin, among the shower of houses, was no other than that very Mary Cooney; and his passionate inclination to knock Costigan down, and bind him, and drag him to gaol, was replaced by a great anxiety to speak with the beggar girl, and by a resolve not to take any decided step against her atrocious tyrant until after he should have done so. He did not indeed reason himself into this determination, nor could he pretend to himself

that it was a wise thing, after all, to leave the old robber and gaol-breaker free under his master's roof, even for the shortest possible space of time. A great wish to keep his appointment, chiefly indeed, if not wholly and solely, shaped Ned's conduct. At all events, assuming as much unconsciousness as he could, of the fearful discovery he had just made, Ned Fennell rather hurriedly conveyed Nick M'Grath down the steep ladder of the hay-loft, and then, unobserved by the old man, but not by Nelly Breehan, his housekeeper, need at good speed towards Gallow's Green.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"Is there any unfit feeling in the hurry I am in to meet this young girl?" questioned Ned Fennell of himself, as he approached the shower of houses. His boyish acquaintance long ago, with poor little Mary Cooney, her gratitude for his school-boy chivalrous protection, and for his scrap of bread and sip of milk; the loveliness of her features and person, even at that time; her parting from him, and the earnest kiss which accompanied it; all this came to his recollection, and as he proposed to his own heart the query just recorded, he suddenly stopped a few minutes in his speed, to follow up the inward investigation.

Did he seek, in maturer years, to take advantage of Mary's early interest for him, and which, from some part of her conversation in Nick M'Grath's shop, as well as from the soft tones of her voice, he told himself still remained unabated? Should the untought and primitive creature, in her approaching interview with him, unwittingly and sinfully overstep any of the bounds of feminine reserve and self-protection, would he countenance her mistake? "No!" He stamped his foot smartly on the ground. "No, Helen!" was his heart's answer, addressed to the young lady whose name he mentioned, just as if she herself had been present, and had tartly catechised him on the subject. "No, Helen! my love for you charms me like a spell, against even a thought of harm towards poor Mary Cooney; or, even if it did not, even if I loved you not—I hope—oh, I do firmly hope and trust that—wild as many people call me—I should still be able to act as I ought to act, for poor Mary's own sake, and out of love and fear of my God first of all; no, no, I thank Him, I have not yet learned to 'laugh at my catechism, so come along then, Master Neddy!"

His foot scarcely touched the threshold of Joan Flaherty's house, when the treble patched door of the hotel was suddenly, though cautiously pulled open on the inside, and a tall, slight girl closely confronted him, in the almost perfect darkness at that end of her apartment.

"Your name, good girl?" whispered the visitor.

"Och! what 'ud it be bud Mary Cooney," she whispered in her turn.

"I thought so; poor child! poor girl! and how have you been these many, many years?" He extended his hand. She took it in hers, trembling all over.

"Before I say anything else to you, I bid God bless you; an' he good to you, sir—for I see you're still as tender-hearted, an' as pityin' to me as when you were the little *gorsoon* that shared his own bit an' sup wid the poor shoolin' little girl, and pelted down Darby Cooney for her—och! och! an' it's often an' often I thought about you since that time; Darby Cooney's stick was never over me—an' och sure that was every day—that I did not say to myself, if the beautiful an' the tender-hearted little boy was here, he'd help the lone orphan."

"And you never said a truer word in your life, Mary; but tell me, do you still live with that old scoundrel?"

"Och, an' sure I do—how can I help it? It's sore agin my nature an' my thoughts, an' my wishes, but how can I help it? I wouldn't be next or nigh him if I could help it; no in good troth I wouldn't; an' that I may be delivered safe out of his hands, is my prayer, mornin', noon, an' night—come this way, an' I'll tell you."

Continuing to hold Ned's hand, she led him to the fire at the further end of the cabin; lighted a greased rush, and stuck it in some damp yellow clay against the wall, placed the only seat in the establishment, a rickety, three-legged stool, in front of the fire; made him sit down on it, and then chose her own place on the floor, sitting close to Edmund's knee.

"But surely, my poor girl, you are now old enough, and grown enough to do something for yourself, and now, at least, you ought to separate from the old robber?"

"Och hone, och hone, where could I go? an' who'd hold the arm over me, to save me from Darby Cooney? Och, he'd find me wherever I'd go; an' he'd murder me, murder me!"

She inclined her head to Ned's knee; he saw that her tears were flowing fast.

"Darby Cooney," she continued whispering, "Darby Cooney is wickeder nor ever he was; an', not to spake of him at all, there's another hand over me now, a most as heavy as his own hand. An' the poor little child! Do you remember the poor little babby I had on my knees, the morning you came in to me, on this

very flure—on this very spot, to share your little breakfast wid me?"

"I do indeed remember the wretched creature."

"Well, That little babby died in my arms; och hone, och hone, I cried my plenty o' the salt tears over the little corpse; for that little babby used to thry an' hide itself in my bosom, when Darby Cooney would roar at it; an' I was o' the mind that it had the love for me, an' the love for it was in my own heart, surely; och, I cried bitter over it—good troth, I did."

She became more agitated, but went on.

"The little babby died, an' sore did I miss it. I was now left alone entirely, entirely, with Darby Cooney, an' no livin' thing to care for me; and och it was then I used to bring to mind, over an' over, that the little babby an' yourself were the only two creatures that ever had the love for me. Yis—there was a poor little doggy, that used to go about wid us on thrawels; an' it would lie at my feet, to warm 'em in the cowlid nights, and lik them an' my hands all over, and stand forement me, on the road, an' wag its tail, an' look up into my eyes; an' I thought that poor brute creature had a liking for me too—an' well in my heart I was fond of it, in return; but Darby Cooney killed it—when he saw the love we had for one another, he killed it wid one blow of his stick or a mornin' when he was batin' me, and when the little dog snarled at him for the same; och, ay, he killed it at one blow! And things that had no life in 'em I used to thry an' love too, but he wouldn't let me; the handsome posies in the fields, an' in the ditches, an' the hedges along the roads; I used to pull 'em, an' hold 'em in my hand, an' look at 'em, and smell to 'em, and think they made my life a little happier. But he would take them from me too, an' throw 'em away, or stamp his feet on 'em, an' tell me they made me idle, an' curse them an' me, and threaten to bate me well if ever I minded 'em agin. Bud och, it's talking to no purpose I am; I have other words to say to you—the words that I promised to say."

"God help you, poor girl!" said Ned Fennell.

"Amin, an' amin, God help me."

"Whose hand is the other hand, that is now over your, along with Darby Cooney's?"

"Do you call to mind the build, wicked, young boy, that was sittin' at this fire, the same mornin' I spoke about, awhile sence?"

"Yes, I recollect the promising young gentleman well."

"He's a big boy now, an' a strong boy, an' more wicked nor he's strong, an' he hates me, an' hates the ground I tread on—ay, an' hates every livin' creature, I believe, the same that he hates me—he hates even Darby Cooney, tho' they're all an' all together; an' his hand it is that's as heavy over me now, as Darby Cooney's own hand ever was."

"Was that the fellow who watched you, while you were speaking with me a little while sence, in the town below?"

"It was his own self, Darby Cooney and that boy are afraid that if I went from 'em I'd turn informer on 'em; an' the other day they both swore out—oaths terrible enough to rise the roof o' the house, that they'd have my blood, and berry my corpse where no one could ever find it; and that no church-yard sod should cover it if I went from 'em."

"You must leave them, for all that," said Ned thoughtfully.

She looked up into his face eagerly, her blue eyes still running over with tears. For the first time since he had entered the hovel, he now observantly regarded her features. They were ten times more beautiful than in childhood they had been, and her person and limbs, though poorly and even scantily clothed, were of exquisite proportion.

"How very like you, Helen?" soliloquised Ned; "how very like you, my own Helen!"

His own Helen? and Gaby M'Neary not knowing a word about the matter? "Blur-anges!" Ah, poor Ned, so much for your worldly wisdom.

"Did I hear you rightly that time?" asked poor Mary Cooney, as she still looked up at him.

"You did, my poor girl."

"An' did you mane that it's yourself that would make me go away from Darby Cooney?"

"Yes, indeed, I meant that, Mary."

"Och, the Heavens reward you for the word, and put the good luck in your road, for ever an' ever!"

She gently took his hand, which hung down by the side of the three-legged stool, placed it in both of hers, and continued—

"It calls to my mind, stronger nor ever, the words you said to me, an' that I ever an' always thought of, from that day to this—the mornin' you came in here, many's the long, weary year ago, to give me the good, warm milk, and the good, white bread."

"And what words were they, Mary?"

"Och, shure you told me, that when you'd grow up, an' be a young man, an' have money as your father used to have it, you'd share your dinner wid me, as well as your breakfast; an' that, still an' ever you'd let me be near you, an' save me from Darby Cooney's hand. An' now you're a young man, an' now you have the

money, by coorse; an' now, I'll come to you, from Darby Cooney; och, I'll watch over you, an' I'll run on your errands to the world's end; an' I'll do everything in your house, to make you like me, an' to make you have the happy heart; an' I'll love you as well, och ay, as well as ever I loved the poor, little babby; an'—"

"My poor girl, listen to me. I will take you from Darby Cooney. I can do that at least. You shall not be his poor, terrified slave for a day longer. Do you remember the good old priest, that came in here, the last night I saw you?"

"I remember a very good ould man comin' in, an' axin' me a great many things; but I didn't know before now he was a priest; I didn't believe id. I mane, for Darby Cooney told me he was a bad man, 'a big ould divil,' he said; an' och, it's often he told me the same afore, of other good men that I believed were priests; good men, that used to meet us on the roads, when the crowds would be comin' out of the house that they called the chapel o' God—but Darby Cooney used to call it 'ould Nick's house,' an' tell me if I went into it the priests would lay hold on me, an' drag me to the gallows, an' hang me; an' then I used to ax him, what was the mainin' of the chapel o' God?" Ned Fennell interrupted her, shuddering.

"Stop, Mary, stop; tell me no more of those things, and not a word more about Darby Cooney. We'll never speak of him any more at all; we'll try and forget him, and everything he ever told you, and everything about him. But listen to me now. Listen to me well, poor Mary; I will try and make that good old priest your friend; and I'll be your friend myself, Mary; and together we will take you from Darby Cooney, and keep the arm over your head, to save you from his threats; and the word I spoke to you, when I was a little boy, I will keep with you now, and to the day of my death, or to the day of your death, yes, my poor girl, you shall indeed share my breakfast, and share my dinner, and share my purse too, as long as it pleases God Almighty to give me a breakfast, or a dinner, or a sixpence for myself; and that good old priest, Mary, will tell you what the Chapel of God is, and make you know what to say, and what to do, in God's chapel, that so you may grow to be good, and happy, and have the whole world love you; and I will love you too, Mary. I will love you with a brother's tenderest love; and, poor child—"

Ned's own voice here failed him, and he stopped speaking. Her eyes had been fixed upon his face all the time he was addressing her. She now saw his quivering lip, as she heard his broken tones, and suddenly falling on her knees, and clasping her hands, while she still looked up at him, tried to utter the gratitude, the love, and the happiness of her hitherto miserable young heart; but the effort was vain; her beautiful lips only moved in silent spasms; her beautiful throat only worked in unison with them; and, at last, she covered her face with her hands, and sobbed and wept, loudly and passionately.

"And I must leave you now, Mary," resumed Ned Fennell, "and the first thing I shall do is to go to that good priest." She started up, clasped her hands, and interrupted him.

"Och, yes, yes; quit me! quit me! it's only too long you are here! and all my fault, all my fault! See what the love for you made me do! and that's not the way the love ought to show itself—but the love put the danger out of my head—the Lord forgive me for it!—Run home, your ways home! Darby Cooney is within your doors this night—and he's within them for no good! Och, Darby Cooney would think no more of killing you, or any other Christian creature, nor he'd think o' killing a black *keerogue*! Make speed home; the man of the house where my tender-hearted boy stops, has money—and Darby Cooney is gone to take that money; and the one he has made as wicked as himself is on the watch for him. Make speed home, I say! Make speed, and lay hands on Darby Cooney; and hold him fast, fast! Be bold and strong, and may the Heavens be your safeguard! and don't mind going to that good priest to-night, or we both may suffer for it; only make speed home—make speed home."

"Good night, then, my poor girl." He again held out his hand; she took it in one of hers, but threw the other round his neck, and kissed his lips, as she had done many years ago, at their first parting; and Ned Fennell received her kiss, without infringing one jot upon the resolutions he had made before entering the cabin.

But he did not take her advice to go straight home, without calling on Father Connell, and in so doing Ned was wrong, almost fatally wrong.

CHAPTER XIX.

Our disreputable old acquaintance had spent more than one night before the present one, in Nick M'Grath's hay-loft, and he did not, for the purpose which had brought him there, remain idle or unobservant. He contrived to discover that the kitchen window which looked into the yard, could from the circumstance of its turning on hinges, be opened by pushing it inward, provided its little bolt were first slip-

ped back; and again, that as it admitted daylight through oiled paper, instead of glass, it would not be very difficult to get one's hand inside this frail barrier, and thereby undo the bolt, which to one side fastened the sash to the window-frame. He further found out, that Nelly Breehan had charge of the key of the hall-door, and that she used to place it every night in the salt-box over the kitchen fire; nor did he allow himself to remain ignorant of the positions, in the little old house, of the sleeping apartments of Nick M'Grath, his apprentice, and his housekeeper.

In Nick M'Grath's establishment, Nelly Breehan was just as much Ned Fennell's friend as Peggy Molloy had been when he lived with Father Connell: the old woman would do anything for him. She would, for instance, lend him her latch-key on a night when he reckoned upon being out later than her master or herself could, according to their habits, afford to sit up for; and only carefully latching the street door after him, and cautioning him to lock it carefully when he should come home, she would deposit her key in her salt-box; and before retiring for the night, put a "rod sod" in the kitchen grate, that, by its agency, he might not be in want of a lighted candle upon going to his own bed-room. And, indeed, it was under favor of arrangements such as these here described, that upon this particular night Ned Fennell left home, for the shower of houses.

He had not been very long absent, when, though in no great hurry, Robin Costigan began to think that it was time to commence certain planned operations.

After Nick M'Grath had collected, among the foals in his hay-loft, the tin porringers in which their milk had been served to them, and accompanied by Ned Fennell, had gone down the step-ladder, leaving them in the dark, the poor fellows continued jabbering, each in his own peculiar fashion and idiom, for some considerable time. Costigan watched and listened to them attentively. One by one, a voice fell off from the great clamor of tongues; and one by one they fell asleep—yellow George being the very last to do so, as was his latest breath—for that night at least—Costigan heard him mumble, evidently to Paddy Moran, who snored at his side—"Take off o' me, ye blackamoors' breed, take your feet off o' me—we're free—take off, or I'll run you through—by herrins!"

Costigan, in the silence, or rather in the general snoring which succeeded to the general babble, raised himself very cautiously and slowly, in his own lair, to a sitting position; out of the bag which he had worn on his shoulder, he took a handful of woollen rags, and tied them round his feet; first depositing his brogues in it; and then, with a perfectly noiseless tread, descended the step-ladder, into the yard.

Here one glance at the oiled paper of the kitchen-window informed him that he had been out in one of his calculations; for that Nelly Breehan had not yet retired to bed. Stealthily approaching the window, and cautiously peeping through a little hole in one of its economical panes, he perceived that she must, however, soon go to her sleeping-chamber, as she was kneeling to her prayers, evidently in devout preparation for so doing. The beggarman scowled at the old woman, but observed her closely. Before arising from her knees she piously clasped her hands and looked upwards; he cursed her.

She got up; puffed at the "red sod," to ascertain whether it was sufficiently ignited to allow her favorite to light his candle at it; and while she did so, her own face glowed as brightly as did the "red sod" itself—and then she approached the kitchen-window, and laid her hand upon its sash. Costigan, fearing that she was about to come out into the yard, suddenly crouched down under the window, and when he had cleared it, hobbled—not at all afraid of alarming her "by his footsteps"—and squatted himself in a remote and gloomy corner. But the housekeeper only shot the bolt of the window to its full extent. Next she left the kitchen, to put a heavy bar across—as the old robber could well comprehend—the door which let into the yard; and, finally, stopping with her apron a fit of chronic coughing which came on, in order that her master might not know she had been so long out of bed, she softly ascended to her dormitory in the garret.

The small, dim window of her bed-room looked into the yard. From the corner in which he crouched, Robin Costigan knew it, and watched it closely. The incrustations of dust or dirt upon it, served, like a dim screen, to show her actions only in black shadows, yet, even by those actions, so badly interpreted, he knew she was disrobing herself very leisurely, and he again muttered curses against the unconscious old spinster, because she took up so much time in her peculiar proceedings—by the way, she at that moment certainly not thinking that there could be any one in the wide world, so much interested about them.

At length, the little, dim window became black; the housekeeper had put out her candle, and was in bed. Robin stood up, but still did not move from his corner; on the contrary, he squeezed himself as closely as he could into it.



And, "the curse of the ould divil be on her lynn down," he cautiously growled, "what kep her from the straw, this night, of all night of the year? May I never see the daylight if I don't remember it to her."

After waiting still a reasonable time, and judging that the old woman ought now to be fast asleep, he turned his observation towards the hay-loft. Thinking that he heard one of the fools muttering, he hollowed his hand, and put it to his ear. The night-blast eddied by him, and whistling through hand and ear, incapacitated him from distinguishing any sound but that which it thus made.

"Curses pursue the wind!" he hissed, making an impotent attempt, as if to grasp and control it with his unoccupied hand: it whistled on, as if in laughter and scorn.

Soon it lulled a little; and again he bent his head down to listen for sounds from the hay-loft. But none came. At least, none of the kind he had anticipated. A loud chorus of inharmonious snoring was all that reached him. He noiselessly ascended the step-ladder, and peeped in. Not a blade of hay rustled. He again descended into the yard, and again approached the kitchen-window. Some one coughed inside the house. His practised ear soon discerned the direction whence the cough came. He raised his clenched fist, unlippled, with a grin, his hideous teeth, and inwardly said—

"I'll pay you for this too, you ould colloch!"

(To be Continued.)

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.]

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TERESA NOOE."

DUNBOY CASTLE.—(Continued.)

The battle for Ireland then waged was of a desultory character. The "last faithful few" met the enemy in the pass or defile, and the standard which had been flung to the breeze still waved over true hearts whose devotion appears even now, after a lapse of ages, of a nature the most heroic. Dunboy Castle had received its Spanish garrison. The Lord of Beare had resolved to stake all upon the contest. Firm and prudent, chivalric, and with a heart embracing his country's cause and solicitude for her "poor people," as he affectionately termed them, he was a right noble accession to the confederates. When the news of the Spanish landing reached the North, O'Neill and O'Donnell set out for Munster. On their arrival they found that the Spaniards at Kinsale were besieged by an army of fifteen thousand men, under the command of Mountjoy and Carew. O'Neill, calculating the supplies necessary for such a force, and feeling his numerical weakness, determined to besiege the besiegers. Don Juan D'Aquila insisted upon a night attack to relieve him. In an unfortunate moment O'Neill yielded. The enemy had got warning of the intended movement by letters of the Spanish commander which they had intercepted, and so on the night of the 24th December (old style) Mountjoy, fearing a surprise, marched out to meet the Irish chiefs. Instead of surprising the English forces, the Irish troops were effectually surprised; a battle ensued which resulted in the defeat of O'Neill, who was then obliged to retire to Ulster, leaving Tyrrell with a small body of select horsemen to keep the old flag waving in Munster. O'Donnell set out for Spain, where he died of a broken heart; and in three days after Red Hugh sailed, Don Juan capitulated, agreeing to surrender all the castles on the coast which had admitted Spanish garrisons. But little thought had O'Sullivan of permitting his "cruel, cursed, unbelieving enemies" to hold the key of his inheritance. For Ireland Dunboy was held; an incapable or treacherous foreigner might surrender it, but only in name, because O'Sullivan was Lord of Beare, and the Spaniard could not resign that which was not his. And so O'Sullivan burst into his castle, expelled the Spanish garrison, placed Richard MacGeohagan with one hundred and forty men, all good and true, therein, and proceeded to rejoin Tyrrell. Mountjoy was not thus to be beaten. No matter what the cost Dunboy should be reduced, and Carew, with a force of four thousand men, a great artillery train, and some war-ships, laid siege to it. Bribes were offered to the small but heroic garrison. Vainly the English tried to shake the constancy of the little band. Fifteen days of incessant firing did not dismay the defenders. At length a breach was made, and the old keep was stormed. Twice the stormers advanced, and twice they were driven back to their lines. It mattered not that the castle had been battered to pieces and its great hall carried. These obstinate Irish, whom the Lord President swore he would bury beneath the walls, would not give up.—They retired to the vaults underneath the castle, held them for a day, and actually drove the English once more from the great hall above. Again and again they met in deadly grapple. Forty men, truly a forlorn hope, made a sortie. They were all killed; eight of them leaped into the sea to save themselves by swimming; but Carew had anticipated that, and had stationed Captain Harvey "with three boats to keep the sea, who had the killing of them all." At last MacGeohagan was mortally wounded, and his brave lieutenant with the remnant of the heroic band laid down their arms. As the besiegers entered, they saw the indomitable MacGeohagan in the arms of death. There he lay before them, his life current ebbing away, but there was still fire in his eye, and no-surrender in his heart. Raising himself with difficulty, he seized a lighted torch and staggered to an open powder barrel. One moment and all that were there would have been blown to pieces; but an English soldier seized him, and killed him on the spot. Thus fell Dunboy. For 11 days Dunboy under MacGeohagan had fought Carew, with his four thousand. For eleven days MacGeohagan had fought the good fight, and the thunders of English cannon applauded the

heroism of the little band of one hundred and forty men. It fell; yet there was glory in the fall. What would have excited the sympathy of the true soldier, only made the savage Carew more savage. On the day of Dunboy's fall he hinged fifty-eight of its noble defenders. A few days after the rest were executed, and of the whole band not one survived. On the 22nd June, the remains of the castle were blown up by Carew, and when O'Sullivan next gazed upon his once lordly home, it was a ruin stained with noble blood:—

The halls where mirth and minstrelsy  
Than Beare's wind rose louder,  
Were flung in masses lonely,  
And black with English powder!

If all of Ireland's sons were true as the clansmen of O'Sullivan, we would not in our day yet be toiling and striving to release the dear old land. But if we to-day be only as true, we shall leave to our children a happier land and a prouder inheritance than that which our fathers left to us. If we be only true as they we can make IRELAND A NATION, happy in the peaceful enjoyment of equal rights, and sure of their continued possession in our very truth and devotion. The Lord of Beare and his following have left to us a noble lesson. It is in our power to utilize it for Ireland's good, and cravens we are if we hold our hands from the plough.

"Long, long in the hearts of the brave and free  
Live the warriors who died in the lonely Dunboy—  
Down time's silent river their fair names shall go,  
A light to our race in the long-coming day;  
Till the billows of time shall be checked in their flow  
Can we find names so sweet for remembrance as they!

And we will hold their memories for ever and aye,  
A halo, a glory that ne'er shall decay,  
We'll set them as stars o'er eternity's sea  
The names of the warriors who fell at Dunboy!"

THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD AND HOME RULE.

The *Weekly Register* thus disposes of the objections:—1. That Federalism plays into the hands of Fenianism; 2. That this agitation for Home Rule, is distasteful to the majority of the bishops and priests of Ireland. The English journals, with one or two honorable exceptions, as, for instance, the *Examiner* and *Edin.*, persist in misrepresenting the idea, and strive to get up a prejudice against it by raising a counter cry of Fenianism. We have so often combated this notion that it would be an insult to reiterate the statement that nothing could be further from the minds of those who form the Council of the Home Government Association than anything approaching to disloyalty. For this they have pledged their word in their printed programme, in their speeches before the Dublin Corporation, and on the hustings. The respectable organs which have agitated themselves to the movement are never tired of repeating that Federation and not Separation is its leading principle, and though the cry has been adopted by organs of the Extreme Left, yet it ought to be enough to convince Englishmen, especially Catholics, of the extreme folly of any longer looking upon the agitation as one that in the least plays into the hands of Fenianism. It is well known that such papers as the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Cork Examiner*, and the *Ulster Examiner*, to mention only three out of the many high-class journals in Ireland, are the trusted organs of the archbishops, the bishops, and the clergy of that country, to say nothing of the vast majority of the Irish Catholics. It is clear, therefore, that if they advocated anything approaching to disloyalty, or, however remotely, placed themselves on the side of a secret society under the ban of the Church, the Episcopal censure would at once be pronounced, and they would either have to abandon their advocacy of a dangerous cause, or continue it in open defiance of their ecclesiastical superiors. But it may be urged that none of the bishops have as yet publicly given in their adherence to the Home Rule cry. To this we can at once answer that the Most Rev. the Bishop of Meath, by the course of action which he pursued during the Westminster election in favor of Mr. P. J. Smyth, sufficiently indicated what are his sentiments on this important subject, whilst the pronouncements of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Tuam on former occasions, as well as at a recent meeting of the clergy of the Deanery of Tuam, where a series of resolutions was drawn up, in which the necessity for Home Rule was declared in so many words, may be regarded as the formal adhesion of the patriarchal metropolitan of the West to the great National agitation. If, therefore, Fenianism and the Home Rule cry were convertible terms, we should be forced to conclude that two members of the Irish Hierarchy, distinguished for their learning, their patriotism, and their sanctity, had incurred the censures of the Church by joining in a movement which entails active co-operation with excommunicated men, which promises nothing but ruin to their country, and the overthrow of all social order and of religion itself. This is of itself a sufficient answer to the cry of Fenianism: and if it is objected that the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and the other members of the Irish Hierarchy have been silent on the subject, we have only to answer that this silence has been dictated by prudent reasons. As true Irishmen, they have the interests of their native land as deeply at heart as either the Archbishop of Tuam or the Bishop of Meath, but it so happens that, whilst the necessity for speaking out has arisen in the dioceses of those two prelates, the time has not come for any active motion to be taken in those of the remaining bishops. If the case of the Limerick Election and the silence of the Bishop are brought up as objections, we can retort, that in them we find the best proofs of the truth of our assertion. Had Dr. Butler been against the Home Rule movement, he would at once have taken active steps to oppose Mr. Butt: as it was, he did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he suffered a distinguished dignitary of his diocese, Dean O'Brien, and a well-known parish priest of the Diocese of Killaloe to advocate unhindered the claims of

the popular candidate with a degree of vigour and vehemence that excited no little indignation, in the minds of English journalists. But what decided the election was the Home Rule cry; therefore, if the Home Rule candidate were returned as the champion of Fenianism, not only Dean O'Brien and Father Quaid, but also the Bishop himself would have to be brought in verily guilty of being the factors of a society banned by the Holy See in common with Mazzinianism and Communism. We would put it to our readers if such a thing is likely, or, supposing for argument's sake, that Dr. Butler, in common with Dr. Mac Hale and Dr. Nulty, is so ignorant of theology as not to know that he would thus share in the Papal censures, can we suppose that Carnall Cullen and the other bishops would wink at such a course of action on the part of their brethren, or suffer their conduct to go unrebuked? It is clear, therefore, that the Home Rule agitation can be viewed in no other light than that of one set on foot from a spirit of true nationality, that is, a nationality which desires the spiritual and temporal prosperity of Ireland.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

Any event of importance that transpire in Ireland, or any movement tending towards the amelioration of that unhappy country, set on foot by those who have her true interests at heart, must necessarily awaken a deep interest in the minds and hearts of true Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic. Though citizens of this republic—by virtue of allegiance—what is her interest is our interest. This love of the land of our birth diminishes not the respect we owe to the land of our adoption. On the contrary, it increases rather than diminishes it.

This is the reason why we are so deeply interested in the success of the project lately started in Ireland, called "The Home Rule Movement."

In a former article we explained the object, and the meaning, of this movement.

The members who compose this association (as it may be called) are men of the highest ability, and the strictest integrity. They are not Revolutionists in any sense of the word—they scout the term. They simply seek to accomplish by persistent agitation, the right of Ireland to have her own Parliament, without being separated from England. This was O'Connell's peace agitation plan. This agitation has accomplished more for Ireland than any other means. How often has O'Connell wrung reluctant concessions from the English Government by moral force alone, which he could never have accomplished by the force of arms.

To look at the matter calmly, we think this is the most important movement, since the days of the Great Liberator. With such men as Isaac Butt, and John Martin, at its head, what may not be obtained by a united and persistent agitation? Union! Union! Union! is what Ireland most needs. Those petty discussions, and discords, which have, in no small measure, added to her present degradation, must be forgotten for ever, in the great object they seek to obtain. We speak plain; but we hope no one will judge us harshly because we speak the truth. The medicine may seem bitter, but it is the only remedy for the disease. Too long have the Irish people been disunited on this question of national importance, both in this country, and in Ireland. They have been cursed with too many leaders, and political demagogues, who seek to make the freedom of Ireland the road to their own aggrandisement. We have had enough of this; and now let the Irish people all over the world, unite with their countrymen in Ireland, in obtaining, by their influence, a lasting good for their country.

The London *Times* is terribly exercised over this movement; and it seeks not only to misrepresent to its English readers, its principles, but goes so far as to question the honesty of its leaders. Here, again, is the poison of discord poured out from the vials of English hatred. Here, again, is another attempt to divert the minds of the people of Ireland from their object by trying to create dissensions among them. This is, and always has been, the policy of the English Government. Let Irishmen now unite and thwart the effects of this policy. And we have no doubt that after a few years, we shall see Ireland have her own Parliament in College Green. When this shall be accomplished, who knows what may follow?—*St. Paul (Minn.) North Western Chronicle.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, OCT. 11.—The Amnesty Association met last evening in the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey-street, to present an address of congratulation from "the citizens of Dublin" to Mr. Butt, Q. C., on his unopposed return for Limerick. A very crowded audience, consisting with few exceptions of the working classes assembled to do honour to their President. Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., was appointed chairman. The secretary read the address, which traced the history of the amnesty movement, and eulogized Mr. Butt for the part which he had taken in it, and the partial success he had achieved. Praise was also distributed among a number of persons who were prominently connected with it. Mr. Butt, in returning thanks, said he thought the Association had done great good to the National cause. It was by the mighty meetings which they held throughout the country that the Irish people had learnt the great lesson of self-reliance. In the field of Caba the Irish nation first asserted her rights, and a partial and mutilated amnesty had taught them the value of popular power, which was gradually leading Ireland to freedom. With respect to the election, he observed that he had refused many offers or a seat in Parliament, but now he thought the time had come when he could do a good work in the House of Commons. Referring then to the amnesty movement he said he had been greatly surprised on reading that morning the following letter from Mr. Gladstone's secretary:—

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Oct. 5.

"Sir,—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of September, and of the accompanying resolution adopted by the Board of Guardians of the Castlebar Union on the 20th ult. Mr. Gladstone is very sensible of the temperate language used and the loyal feelings evinced in the resolution; but he regrets that Her Majesty's Government cannot concur in the views expressed therein, and consider that the crimes committed by the persons alluded to as being now in prison do not fall within the category of political crimes, and are in no way entitled to similar indulgence.—I am, Sir, &c., "W. B. GARDON. "To the Clerk of Union."

Mr. Gladstone's name was received with groans and hisses. Mr. Butt observed that the prisoners in confinement were some of the men engaged in the rescue of Colonel Kelly at Manchester and some soldiers convicted of Fenianism by courts-martial, and he characterized it as a mockery, a miserable quibble, to say that these men were not imprisoned for political offences. The rescue of Colonel Kelly was as purely a political offence as that committed by the men who went out to Tallaght. The latter took a police barrack on their way, and what would be said of the men who asserted that this was not a political transgression because they assaulted the police in the execution of their duty? As to the soldiers, the quibble was even worse. They were tried for knowing of a mutiny in their regiment without communicating the fact to their commanding officers, but in reality their offence was joining the Fenian conspiracy. He stigmatized such quibbling as disgraceful and mean, and said it was high time that England took a lesson from America and France. Was England alone to keep her prison doors closed, and that after the statement of the Premier that had it not been for the forlorn hope led by these men Ireland would still be suffering under oppressive laws which he boasts of having removed? He advised them to hold another meeting for the purpose of asking Mr. Gladstone to release the remaining prisoners. He expressed satisfaction at the conduct of the people at amnesty meetings, and attributed the blame of the last riot to those who had ordered the police to trample down an orderly meeting of citizens convened in their own park. He denounced that as a damnable crime against the dignity of the Crown, against the law, against the peace and order of Dublin, and against the protection which every man in these kingdoms was entitled to receive." He had advised that the police should be prosecuted, and their superior brought before a court of common law, and no high standing or high office would shield the men who authorized that attack. He urged that it was necessary to institute legal proceedings, because they had been challenged by the Premier, who refused an inquiry pending the trials, and to refute the imputation that they were creatures of impulse. Meanwhile he asked them to show their self-control by manifesting no ill will against the police. Reverting to the subject of his election, he said he believed it had given a great impetus to the National cause, and predicted that if the people of Ireland followed them for two or three years in this peaceful movement it would triumph, and they would then have once more a Parliament on College-green. (A voice added—"And you Prime Minister.") He derived encouragement from the rapid progress of public opinion on other questions, and the position of the working men of England, who, he said, were not against them. The chairman, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said he should be surprised if a compromise were not made next Session, and that he expected to sit in an Irish Parliament within two years. At the close of the meeting, which at first was conducted in the dark, some person having turned off the gas, Mr. Butt was escorted to Great Brunswick-street by a number of his friends, singing "God Save Ireland."

A trenchant letter on the Home Rule movement has been addressed to Mr. O'Neale Daunt by the Rev. Mr. Turner, P.P., of Rhode, in the King's County. He analyzes the heterogeneous elements of which the association is composed, and states that while Federalism is the remote end with some and the proximate end with others, the direct and necessary means is "to destroy the influence of the Catholic clergy and subvert the Government of Mr. Gladstone." He says with caustic force:—

"While these two are the proximate end and practical work, the association may propose anything it fancies as the remote end. Yes, if they propose a railway to the moon, provided the engineers undertake to accomplish the work by destroying the influence of the Catholic clergy and destroying the Government and Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone. Let this be the immediate work and object of the company, then the disestablished though unmitigated Orangemen will take shares in revenge for the Church Bill, the Fenian will take shares in revenge for his past failure, and as guarantee for his future success in the establishment of an Irish Republic; the disappointed Whig, the advocate of Godless education, will take shares in retaliation for his disappointment by clerical influence, and in the hope that he may yet ride into Parliament over prostrate priests and prelates, and his Home Rule hobby. The national Press, the organs and orators of the Home Rule Association will, at any price, destroy the influence of the priests, and reverse the Irish policy of the present Government, because the maintenance of truth and justice is incompatible with the monster trade in bosh, and bluster, and sham, and lying, which constitutes the life, and action, and very being of the national Press."

They are animated by the same spirit as Demetrius of Ephesus, who feared that his occupation would be destroyed if Christianity were preached. Mr. Turner forms a tolerably correct estimate of the character of the Association when he observes:—

"If we deduct from the Home Rule these, the Fenian, the Orange, the Pressman, and the

disappointed and aspiring candidates, you will see what a quiet, innocent, homely group of gentlemen you will have at Brunswick-street. Well, the only bond that keeps these heterogeneous and otherwise repulsive elements together is hostility to the Catholic clergy and the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone. Take away these two motives, and there will soon be a scuttler of the Home Rule Association, notwithstanding the programme and official documents."

He probably overrates the extent of the Conservative and Orange element. The Orangemen have repudiated the movement, and of the few Conservatives who at first enrolled their names not half a dozen take part in the demonstrations. Mr. Daunt having endeavoured to disconnect the association from the Fenian mobs who attacked the priests in Longford and Tipperary, the rev. gentleman replies that though they may not be enrolled members, the association uses the Fenian organization "to get up tumultuous assemblies, to perform the midnight canvass with bludgeons, to intimidate the electors," and the Fenians use the federal movement "to assemble, to organize, to communicate with each other and with the public." In answer to the remark that there were three priests on the committee, he reminds Mr. Daunt that there were 20 times as many engaged in the French Revolution, and he moralizes upon the irreligious character of the "Home Rule" movements of France and Italy.—*Times Cor.*

Mr. Butt has at least formulated an elaborate plan of Federal Union between Ireland and Great Britain, and submitted it to public criticism. We may think, and do think, that it would not work for a single month; we may even doubt whether it is seriously proposed by its author as a permanent settlement, but we contend that everything is to be gained by its free discussion in both countries. No one has ever denied that Repeal is a fair subject for Parliamentary debate. We are all ready and anxious to hear the arguments by which Mr. Butt and his two Nationalist colleagues will advocate it; and we see no good reason why any check should be put on the agitation for it, except such as may be required in the interests of public order.—*Times.*

THE IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS AND THE CENSUS RETURNS.—A memorial was forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant by the National teachers of Carrickfergus and neighborhood praying His Excellency to allow them some remuneration for preparing and filling up the intricate census returns on primary education in Ireland, called for by the Census Commissioners in June last. They based their claim not only on their title to payment for work done, but on the fact that teachers of other educational establishments had received remuneration for preparing the returns, and that His Excellency has power, under one of the sections of the act, to grant such remuneration. A reply has just been received from Dublin Castle to the effect that it appears, on reference to the Census Commissioners, they have no authority to comply with the request, and that there is no fund at their disposal from which they can give remuneration.

A MILITARY MELÉE IN LIMERICK.—At a late hour on Saturday night a row occurred amongst a party of soldiers in Limerick, and, unfortunately, resulted in the death of one of them, a private of the 27th Regiment, named Powell. The deceased was alleged to have been beaten and kicked in a brutal manner by a lance-corporal named Ambrose, and the latter was arrested on the charge of homicide. The inquest was held yesterday, and the evidence was somewhat conflicting on the points of detail, but the bulk of the evidence went to show that the deceased had been fighting with Ambrose and a woman of ill-fame named Dwyer, and that the injuries of which he died were inflicted by either or both the persons named. The jury, however, found an open verdict.

Some anxiety is still felt at the spread of foot and mouth disease among the cattle in different parts of the provinces. It is stated that there are now 6,000 places under restriction, although the disease is steadily declining. In the county of Waterford it has broken out to such an extent in some districts as to inflict considerable loss upon the farmers, and it has found its way into the adjoining county of Tipperary. Its attacks are sometimes very sudden and sweeping. A gentleman residing in the western part of the county of Waterford observed one of his heifers affected some days ago, and had the animal removed from the herd. He thought he had adopted sufficient precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, but in three days afterwards he discovered that no fewer than 41 of his cattle were suffering from it. The *Chronicle*, which mentions this fact, states that the farmers are willingly co-operating with the Constabulary in carrying out the precautionary orders of the Privy Council, and gives great credit to the authorities for their activity. At Carrickbeg Petty Sessions last week it was reported by the Constabulary that in that locality there were 800 head of cattle attacked by the disease. Some of the cattle dealers complain of the restrictions, but there is a general acquiescence in their necessity, and also a well-founded confidence in the discretion of Professor Ferguson, the head of the Veterinary Department, who has exercised the authority intrusted to him with as much forbearance as was compatible with a firm discharge of his duty. It is remarkable that the distemper generally makes its appearance in the night, and that it lasts about eight or ten days. It very rarely proves fatal. Latterly it has begun to show itself among the swine, owing, it is supposed, to their having been fed upon the milk of diseased cows. This practice will henceforth be stopped. The success of the measures adopted by the Government to check the progress of the disease is attested by the extraordinary soundness of the animals exhibited at Ballinascloe. It is due to the Midland Railway Company to say that their sanitary arrangements were excellent.—*Times Correspondence, Oct. 9.*

A TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH.—Dr. Newman has said of the Irish race—"I look towards a land both old and young; old in its Christianity, young in the promise of its future; a nation which received grace before the Saxon came to Britain, and which has never quenched it; a Church which comprehends in its history the rise and fall of Canterbury and York, which Augustine and Paulinus found, and Poole and Fisher left behind them. I contemplate a people which has had a long night and will have an inevitable day. I am turning my eyes towards a hundred years to come, and I dimly see the Ireland I am gazing on, become the road of passage and union between two hemispheres, and the centre of the world. I see its inhabitants rival Belgium in populousness, France in vigor, and Spain in enthusiasm; and I see England taught by advancing years to exercise in its behalf that good sense which is her characteristic towards every one else. The capital of that prosperous and hopeful land insubstant on a beautiful bay, and near a romantic region; and in it I see a flourishing university, which for a while had to struggle with fortune, but which, when its first founders and servants were dead and gone, had resources far exceeding their anxieties. Thither, as to a sacred soil, the homes of their fathers, and the fountain-head of their Christianity, students are flocking from the East, West, and South—from America, and Australia, and India—from Egypt and Asia Minor, with the ease and rapidity of a locomotion not yet discovered—and last, though not least, from England—all speaking one tongue,



all owning one faith, all eager for one large, true wisdom; and thence, when their stay is over, going back again to carry peace to men of good will over all the earth.—Newman's Office and Work of Universities.

Mr. Townsend, a county Cork gentleman and magistrate, must be quite a nice person. A labourer has just sued him for £20, and recovered £5. The labourer had quarter of an acre to cultivate, and this year he had manured it and sown potatoes therein. Mr. Townsend won't allow his labourers to smoke while they work; which perhaps is not unreasonable. But the plaintiff was ordered by a couple of doctors to smoke, and having been caught he was dismissed by Mr. Townsend; which perhaps was unreasonable. Of course he could not return to look after his quarter acre of potatoes, and hence his loss and claim for damages. Another rule on this estate suggests a good deal to the inquirer into the relations between lord and serf in Ireland. Any labourer who went to Mass on a Catholic holiday lost his day's wages, and not only that, but he was fined 2d. for leaving his work. This is Bandon reditus.—Mr. Townsend's notions of civil and religious liberty agree pretty closely with those of a certain witty judge—"A very little civility and no religion at all." Query—Is a man who imposes on his servant a line for that servant's observance of his religion—an order one than Mr. Townsend's—a fit and proper person to sit on the bench in any county, but especially in a county where the overwhelming majority happen to agree with the labourer and to differ from Mr. Townsend?

It is reported that robberies of cattle on a wholesale scale are being carried on in the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and the Queen's County. Oxen, sheep, horses, geese, and even a donkey, have fallen a prey to the mids of the depredators. Scarcely a night passes without a report reaching the constabulary of an animal missing from the farmyard or stall. It is generally believed that the depredations are the handiwork of a body of gipsies, or an organised gang of freebooters.

In Belfast the leading members of the Liberal party are getting up an invitation to Mr. Gladstone to visit that town.

A Wexford paper confirms a rumour circulated recently, to the effect that Mr. D'Arcy, M.P., for the county of Wexford, has given license to his tenants in perpetuity, based on a fixed standard of prices—the rent to rise or fall according to an average of prices spread over 20 years.

An inquest was held on Tuesday upon the body of Mr. Magennis, a solicitor, who was drowned at Patrick's Quay last evening. It was stated that the deceased was separated from his wife and family for some months. He was addicted to drink. He had been living irregularly and spoke occasionally of destroying himself. He was in bad circumstances, and when taken out of the river a halfpenny and two pence were found in his pockets. The coroner did not think the evidence clear enough to justify a verdict of *felix de se*, and the jury pronounced the drowning accidental.

An agrarian outrage is reported from County Mayo. A party of armed men a few nights ago attacked a farmer named Moran, and torred him to promise, under fear of death, that he would give up some land to him recently taken.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE KING'S COUNTY.—A Central Press telegram says, on what authority we do not know, that Sir Patrick O'Brien accepts office under the Government, the Hon. Captain King Harman will contest the King's County on Home Rule principles, and that he will have a clean walk over, as the King's County is the one where his estates are, and one, moreover, in which he is very popular.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX.—We regret to notice that this terrible disease is still making its way amongst us. We had hoped that after its havoc in the early part of summer it had disappeared, and been cleared away by the efforts of our Board of Health, and the operation of the Vaccination Act. It would seem, however, that it has got a fixed footing in our midst.—*Dublin Freeman*.

A farmer's son, named Patrick Conway, who had a dispute with a person named Kearney, was attacked on his way home from Doonas Petty Sessions, county of Limerick, on Friday night, and was beaten so savagely that he died.

The Archbishop and Bishops met on Tuesday and yesterday in Dublin, "for the purpose," the *Freeman* says, of transacting important business in connexion with Maynooth College. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin presided.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY FORCE.—The *Irish Times* says that the feeling of discontent pervades this force to such an extent that the rapid decrease in the ranks threatens its very existence. The cause is not stated.

SMALL-POX IN BELFAST.—This horrible disease is alarming on the increase in Belfast. Sixty-four cases have occurred in the workhouse during one week lately.

The coastguard have made a raid on a large body of smugglers on the Island of Inishindal, on the Irish coast. A quantity of contraband goods has been seized, but no prisoners.

At a meeting of the Duke of York Orange Lodge held in Dublin the speakers denounced the Home Rule movement. Their sentiments elicited the warm approval of those present.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—The trial of Kelly evokes much excitement. The police are hissed, and the prisoner cheered, in passing from the prison to the Court-room. There have been no disturbance of a serious character, however.

IRISH CIVIL SERVICE.—NOTE.—A total of the salaries in the office of the Poor Law Board shows that Protestants receive £16,662 per annum, whilst Catholics receive only £8820.

While Mr. Butt descants eloquently upon the necessity for Home Rule it is curious to observe that interpretations of the policy very different from his are openly given by those who profess to be united in the demand for it. Home Rule is in danger of being pulled in pieces between the advocates of Federalism, Separation, and simple Repeal. The *Irish Times*, which is one of the organs of Home Rule, makes the following significant comments upon the movement:—"Mr. Butt's definition of Home Rule has not contained the support of the upper classes of Irish society. It has not evoked the enthusiasm of the masses. The professional classes keep aloof from it; the large trading middle classes instinctively feel that it would not effect the objects for which a national Legislature is desired. Some members have been returned of late to Parliament on the cry of Home Rule, and a great many more will be returned on the same cry at and before the next general election. But not one of these members has been or will be returned for such a Home Rule as Mr. Butt has defined."

Contrasting his scheme with that of Repeal, it argues that as long as an Imperial Parliament superior to the federal one existed it would be the centre of political interest to Irishmen. "The aristocracy of Ireland will gather round it, the highest political intelligence in the country will seek an arena in it, the respect of the people will attach to it. It will maintain ascendency in all its present blighting intensity. You may set up a little local Parliament in Collegreen, but you will not bring back the Irish nobility to the capital, nor the wealthy gentry to their estates. On the contrary, a Dublin Parliament, which had no superior in Westminster, but which was the ultimate representative authority on Irish affairs, would be an object of universal respect. Its debates would be followed with attention by the whole country, and public opinion would sustain and enforce its conclusions. A seat in it would be an object of ambition to the proudest and most powerful of our commoners, and its daily action would be a perpetual spring of life and energy to the whole people. And, as such a Parliament would be a better thing in itself than the obscure and subordinate debating club proposed by Mr. Butt, so it would in reality be more easily extorted from the Legislature and the public opinion of England."

The *Daily Express*, commenting on this, argues that the true inference is that Irishmen should be content with the Union, and seek all the advantages which they might obtain by united and practical attention to the wants of the country. It is evident, it observes, that England will not yield simple Repeal, and cannot be coerced to give it. Separation is repudiated and is equally impossible. Federalism is now condemned as useless, and the alternatives being exhausted, the true policy is to abandon the chimera of "Home Rule."—*Times* Co.

CATHOLICS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—The *Freeman's Journal* pursuing the task of showing how Catholics and Irishmen are shouldered out of the Civil Service in every branch and department calls attention to the National Education Office. The resident commissioner, a secretary, a chief of inspection, the accountant, the chief clerk, and seven of the first clerks are Protestants. Of the Controlling Offices of the Board twelve are Protestant and four Catholic. The salaries of these Protestant superior officers amount to £5,500 per annum, whilst all the Catholics receive but £2,100. Promotion in the office seldom falls to Catholics, and seems to be regulated by "Masonry" rather than merit. Mr. Gladstone wishes to know what we want. We want equality and fair play in our own land.

The value of land in the county of Waterford was tested in an inquiry held on Tuesday for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given—in the first instance by the Government, but eventually by the county and city ratepayers—for about 12 statute-acres of land, which were required as an addition to the grounds attached to the district lunatic asylum. There was a great variety of interests to be inquired into. Lord Stuart de Decles, the owner of the free-farm rent of 6l. 1s. 6d., was awarded 190l. 4s. 4d. Mr. Sharnam, the immediate lessee, it appeared, had leased to Mr. statute measure to Mrs. Grubb for 17 years, at 30l. a year, and the residue was held by Mr. Hughes for ever, at 3l. 14s. a year. Evidence, *pro and con*, having been given as to the value of the land, the jury awarded Mr. Sharnam 1,000l. for his interest. The minor interests were then gone into, and decided, the total amount awarded being 2,104l. 2s. 1d. for 12 statute acres, which, at a yearly value of 5l. an acre, would give 35 years purchase.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON HOME RULE.—To the Editor of the *Evening Telegraph*.—Sir:—If we are to believe Lord Lansdowne (as reported the other day), we, Home Government people, may as well shut up at once; for though "many of us are as honest as earnest," still we are dreaming a dream that "won't work." His lordship has certainly put his arguments very plausibly, and with considerable point and skill; and as he may possibly be quite serious in what he said, and as others may be influenced by his "difficulties," I beg that you will allow me to quote some sensible words of Archbishop Whately, which seem to me (though I need not say the Archbishop did not use them in favour of Repeal) to empty Lord Lansdowne's objections of all their weight. The marquis's line of argument is to anticipate all sorts of working difficulties, so as to show in that way that Home Rule must speedily collapse, if it ever came to birth at all; while the archbishop shows that clever men like the marquis might "swill" in the very same way against the great British Constitution! His Grace says, in the essay "Of Negotiating":—"One of the most troublesome kinds of person to deal with in any kind of negotiation, is a caviller. Of these, some are such from insidious design, and some from intellectual deficiency. A caviller is on the look-out for objections, valid or invalid, to everything that is proposed or done or said, and will seldom fail to find some. No power, no liberty, can be entrusted to any one which may not possibly or conceivably be abused; and the caviller takes for granted that it always will be abused; that everything that is left to any one's discretion must be left to his indiscretion; and that, in short, no one will ever be restrained from doing any thing that he may do, by a sense of honor, or by common prudence, or by a regard for character. It would be easy for such a man to prove a priori that it is impossible for such a system as the British Constitution to work well or to continue to subsist at all."

The Israelites in the wilderness were perverse enough, no doubt, but if there had been cavillers amongst them it would have been easy to find plausible objections to the appointment by Moses of the seventy Elders. Nevertheless, the plan did seem on the whole to work well; and so with the British Constitution. &c.—(Whately's *Deacon*, 6th Ed., p. 488). I trust I shall not appear forgetful of what is due to Lord Lansdowne's ability and position in saying that these few sentences of the great reasoner seem to me to dispose of his chief arguments; and that they do this, even if you grant the wild supposition that these points of his lordship had never occurred to ourselves. It is quite true that our programme does not prescribe in detail how all these difficulties are to be overcome, but quite certain we all are that (just as in the cases quoted by the archbishop) all these things will work straight, and that the great central force of the national life will soon find the national framework. It is amusing to see a Lansdowne applauding Pitt! and as his lordship is in that mood, he will find a vast deal of the same "wise and liberal statesmanship" to admire in the Cornwallis and Castlereagh memoirs.—Yours, &c.

W. G. CARROLL, Clerk.

St. Bride's, Oct. 7, 1871.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON IN DARKNESS. The *Courier Diplomatique*, published in Paris, contains a letter from a London correspondent, which gives an awful picture of the danger threatening this country from the spread of dualistic doctrines. The writer says:—"The whole of this vast empire is permeated by secret societies. The Internationale here holds its meetings almost publicly. It is said that the greater number of the dispossessed Princes of India, a great number of officers belonging to the Army and Navy, as well as members of Parliament and even Ministers, are affiliated to it. The Government is aware of the infernal plan by which, at a given moment, the public buildings of London are to be exposed to the fate which befell so many in Paris. Boats are already waiting on the Thames to receive the treasures of the Bank of England—an easy prey, say the conspirators—as soon as the main artery of the Strand shall have been burnt, and the public buildings—the barracks especially—shall have been blown up, as was three years ago the Clerkenwell Prison. Careless by nature, and too much engaged with business to think of the morrow, spoiled by a long established liberty and a fabulous prosperity, having for many generations forgotten the scourge of war, foreign or civil, we allow ourselves to drift on without taking heed of the signs of the times."

A FOREIGN CRITICISM.—The *Nord*, of Brussels, remarks:—"The manner in which the London papers have received the demands put forth by the miners assembled in a Conference at Merthyr Tydfil shows that in England purely economical and social questions receive far more serious attention than they do in a neighboring country whose institutions are nevertheless based upon universal suffrage. In whatever manner the phenomenon may be explained, it is certain that in aristocratic England everything which relates to the well-being, the education, and to what may be called the humanization of the masses is at the present time attracting the attention of all parties, while in France social problems are systematically put aside as inopportune and insoluble. The English are in no great hurry to change the political institutions of the country, and in any case they perceive that in order to modify them with advantage to the nation it is necessary first to alter the conditions of existence of the masses. The French, on the other hand, seem to be always persuaded that any change in political institutions must lead to a corresponding alteration in the moral and material conditions of existence of the nation. That shows how it is that reformers of the two nations can never agree, and it is interesting to observe that French Socialists who have landed in England are obliged to admit that the operations of the French propaganda in no degree meet the necessities of the situation in London and the great manufacturing centres of Great Britain."

LOANON, Oct. 21.—There was a serious disturbance at Lincoln this morning, originating with men who are on strike. The rioters were attacked by the police, but the latter were not in sufficient force to quell the riot, and were driven off, after which the strikers attacked the houses of their employers, and did considerable damage.

ANOTHER PROTESTANT BISHOP.—Bangor—recently performed service in a Presbyterian church in Scotland.

RED TAPE.—A story is at present afloat in the military circles of London, which illustrates the red-tape system in all its perfection. The colonel of a regiment of lancers being desirous of obtaining six-seven cents worth of lime for the purpose of disinfecting his stables, wrote to one of the chiefs of control. By the chief he was referred to the medical department, who handed him over to the head veterinary surgeon. The latter sent in a report which was transmitted to the commissariat department, with directions to report upon the matter. This having been done after three weeks' delay, the colonel of lancers then received a note requesting him to reduce his demand to sixty cents' worth, with which he complied, all danger having in the meantime disappeared. This is about on a par with the celebrated bell-rope question of the City of Edinburgh. The town-council of that place having received intelligence that the rope of the chief bell had given way, met at a solemn dinner to discuss whether it should be spliced at a cost of two shillings, or replaced with a new one at an expense of two and six-pence. A second and third dinner costing ten pounds each, were required to determine this weighty matter; and they then resolved to splice the old rope, on the score of economy being necessary in the administration of the public funds, of which they declared, "as faithful stewards, they were bound to be careful."—*Montreal Gazette*.

The New York Herald referring to the Queen's donation, says:—"Queen Victoria has contributed out of her own private purse two thousand five hundred dollars for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The Queen does not forget that though kind words are more than coroners, deeds are better than words. What about Francis Joseph in this matter, and the Czar Alexander? On the whole, and we are proud to make the admission, Great Britain has done well in the matter of this Chicago sorrow. It does seem as if kindness meant something."

So far as facts, figures, experience, and good sense can aid a cause, the temperance question is beyond cavil. There is hardly a man in the community who does not drink too much; and we believe a great many drink eat too much. But the temperance question is advocated by the most impetuous, ill-natured enthusiasts that ever disguised a people. The tyrannical righteousness of some folk does much to retard religious progress. The insidious abuse heaped upon the public generally by the more prominent advocates of total abstinence has outraged decency and provoked an opposition that also had never existed. Most people who are neither drinkers nor teetotalers are very sensible of this. But even foolish demonstration cannot do away with a fact. We are always talking about taxes; and indeed we have good reason. But we tax ourselves in a way that did a government presume to the levy it should prepare for revolution. The British public expends two millions sterling every year on religious and benevolent institutions; twelve millions on the maintenance of papers; forty millions in running about in railway trains; seventy millions in having themselves governed somehow; it gets forty-five millions out of its mines; it gets eighty-six millions for its fabrics in the foreign market; it has fifty millions in the savings banks; it spends £108,000,000 in getting drunk—that is 51 times for drink what we give for religion; nine times what we give to the poor; nearly three times what we spend in carrying on the business transactions of the whole empire; more than twice what we get from our mines; exactly twice what we put into the bank; once and a half what we pay for a whole army of soldiers, a whole army of civil servants, a whole army of idle fellows at thousands a year, a whole navy, ships costing millions, guns costing nobly known how much, man-of-war and warlike careerings about. And every man, and woman, and boy, and girl levies this tax on head, heart, happiness, hard labour. And yet we are the cleverest people in the world!

occasion to congratulate him on his new, but well merited honor.

Beloved Son, Greeting and Apostolic Benediction.—If a noble sight was presented to us by this pious address by you, united in great numbers to celebrate the day of our Pontifical Jubilee, who were addressed by you, we have been not less pleasingly moved by your oration, which while it expressed faithfully the sentiments of an approving audience, gave shining evidences of your faith and religion. To these indeed you owed the substance of your speech, communicating to it the power of eloquence. They have taught you that true liberty, equality, fraternity, which men seek with so much ardor, are vainly sought for outside of the Catholic religion; they have convinced you that the source of all present evils is the infatuation of human reason, which has detached itself from God, imagining that it can suffice to itself; that we cannot struggle against evil and arrive to much desired happiness, within the limits allowed to us in this earthly pilgrimage, but by returning to God, under the guidance and authority of him to whom God himself has confided the teaching of truth, and whom he has placed to be the centre of unity and the father of the entire family of Christians.

Such sentiments which display conspicuously the rectitude of judgment and the solid piety of a man distracted by worldly affairs, and hence a stranger to theological studies, do no less honor to the hearers who greeted such thoughts with sympathetic applause. It is an emphatic testimony in favor of Catholic Unity, whether viewed with respect to the dogma, or to love for the Holy See, and submission to its authority; whilst it is an assured omen of the increased development of religion among yourselves. We cannot forecast for you a greater happiness since it is the fountain of all good.

It is with all our heart, therefore, that we invoke in your behalf, through our prayers, this happiness as well as all heavenly graces. In the meanwhile, as a *for-runner* of the favor of heaven, and as a token of our fatherly love and of our gratitude, we affectionately send to you, Beloved Son, and to all this people, our Apostolic Benediction.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, the 31st day of August, in the year 1871 and of our Pontificate the twenty-sixth.

PIUS P. IX. O'DONOVAN ROSSA FOR THE NEW YORK SENATE.—The Republican Convention of New York has nominated O'Donovan Rossa for the New York Senate, and the *Tribune* urges that every effort should be made to secure his return. O'Donovan has accepted the nomination.

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A VICTIMS AND NUTRITION JURY.—The acquisition of Alaska by the United States promises to place some new articles of diet before the Yankees. Indulgence in sea-lion meat and whale meat is recommended by the *Alaska Herald*, which assures its readers that these viands will "make a man virtuous and a woman corpulent." It intimates, however, that such dainties are not easy to digest unless washed down by an "aromatic draught of whale oil." An apothecary's advertisement in the same journal warmly extols "a chemical dilution of the most tender and delicate parts of that phosphoric animal the fur seal," which the editor elsewhere announces that he has tried, and found to be "the greatest propelling power of the age."

AN IMPROVER.—The Committee of Fifteen of the Chamber of Commerce, whose special duty it is to afford relief to destitute Chicago refugees in this city, have apparently a most enviable task before them. The first applicant for personal relief was a young man about twenty years old, and very shabbily dressed. When asked by Mr. Schultz to tell his history, he said that his name was Charles Feldman, and that he had formerly been a waiter in Schweizer's coffee-house, on Madison street, Chicago. He had, he said, worked hard since he was ten years old, and had saved five hundred and twenty dollars, which were deposited in a savings bank. The fire came, and burned down the coffee-house, his lodging-house, and the homes of all his friends. His bank-book was destroyed, all his clothing was consumed, and he was forced to flee before he had time even to rescue his hat from the flames. A free pass was given him, he said, to this city, and he came to join his brother in Brooklyn, but could not bear to be a burden to him, as he, too, is in destitute circumstances. A member of the committee asked for his brother's name. The destitute refugee was much staggered at the question, but finally said it was the same as his own. He went on to say that his brother was an auctioneer, and was much surprised that his name did not appear in the Directory. He was also unable to say in what street his brother lived, and when cross-examined unwillingly confessed that he had not as yet succeeded in finding his brother at all. This answer increased the previously awakened suspicions of the committee, and the applicant for relief was strictly cross-examined. He did not know the name of the bank in which his money was deposited in Chicago, nor the street on which it was situated; neither could he mention any Chicago citizen by name. He assured the committee that he wanted a new suit of clothing very badly, and the committee, cordially agreed with him on that point, but suggested that the proper person to apply to was his brother, the auctioneer in

Brooklyn. Mr. Feldman said that he was so poor that he could not even pay the ferry to cross the river, whereupon the committee passed around a hat and raised two cents, with which Mr. Feldman was allowed to depart.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

ENFORCING SHORT HOURS OF LABOUR.—Mr. Cade proclaimed it felony to drink small beer and proposed to enact other laws of a humanitarian character, designed to promote the welfare of mankind. At a Communist meeting held in New York recently, Citizen Banks demanded that the violation of the eight-hour law should be regarded as murder, and be equally punished. Another citizen demanded that all the idlers—by which he meant those who did not live by manual labour—should be turned out to starve. Various brotherly and loving sentiments were uttered, but when Citizen Young wanted them to bring in the street-sweeper and the hod carrier, and said to them, "Here, brothers, proclaim the equality of humanity!" it was felt that a line must be drawn somewhere.  *Gentlemen who professed to be skilled tradesmen—practically little more than these rascals and chatters have—could not degrade themselves by associating with street-sweepers. They must level downwards; but street-sweepers conform their impudence! And so the proposal was extinguished.*

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.—In Great Britain and Ireland the wealthiest and most independent of farmers are those who occupy large farms of good grass land, and who fatten and sell annually large numbers of cattle. This class of farmers are called graziers. They keep very little of the land in tillage, do not winter large numbers of cattle, but buy two or three-year-old heifers and steers in the spring, keep them on choice pasture during the summer and autumn, and sell them before the animals begin to lose flesh in the fall. The vast herds of Texas cattle are sometimes managed in a similar way, being purchased when in a low condition, and driven on the range and sublimated prairie grass, until they have become nearly fat. Farmers who have good grass land should devote at least a portion of it to fatten stock, good two- or three-year-old heifers and steers kept on rich pasture for six months, would probably pay better than inferior tillage. The money would all come together, and the cost of transportation, compared with that of cereals, would be trifling. Every farmer should fatten all his young stock that are not required for the dairy or yoke. Selling stock of any kind before they are properly made up for the market is very bad management, and a great deal of money is lost by farmers every year in this way.

WHY CATTLE NEED SALT.—The *Royal New Yorker* has the following in answer to a query of a correspondent as to why cattle need salt.—It is because phosphate of soda must be furnished to the blood, whereas it is phosphate of potash that exists in grains and grasses grown on soils deficient, as most soils are, in saline or sodic compound. When salt is taken into the animal system it is partially decomposed. Some of its chlorine unites with the potassium of the potash, while the liberated sodium is oxidized to form soda, and this combines with the phosphoric acid from the potash phosphate to form phosphate of soda. Soda also exists in milk. It is this which gives the fluid its slightly alkaline taste when first drawn. If this be absent, as when not supplied in some with salt, the milk is unwholesome. Cattle are apt to prefer grass grown on lands top-dressed with two or three hundred weight of salt to the acre, for the reason that the salt renders the grass sweeter, more tender and more succulent. The weight of grass grown on salted land is however, likely to be diminished in proportion as rankness of growth is prevented.

HINTS ON TEA-MARKING.—If the tea is desired to be of good flavor, be careful not to make it in a teapot which has been long out of use without having previously washed it out with boiling water. This is done to remove any slight mouldiness which might be present in the vessel without being observed, and which would impart a disagreeable taste to the tea when made. Always keep the tea in a proper canister, protected from the atmosphere and from damp, otherwise it will lose the pleasant peculiar to good tea, and when used give the beverage an unpleasant flavor. For this reason be very careful, if possible, never to purchase tea which has a musty odor, even in the slightest degree, or which does not possess that agreeable scent so characteristic of tea in good condition, but which is as quickly lost by exposure to damp. In making tea always fill up the teapot at once. By this means the whole of the theine—which is the vegetable principle on which the peculiar effects produced by tea depends—is extracted at once. This will be found much superior to the plan sometimes adopted of first wetting the tea with a small quantity of hot water, and then allowing it to stand before filling up the teapot. For the purpose of extracting the whole of the theine, the water should be allowed to remain in the teapot for at least ten minutes before pouring it out. Be also very careful that the water employed for making tea is boiling before filling the teapot, otherwise the whole of the theine will not be extracted by the fluid, and the tea employed will not go so far as if otherwise would.

CLEANING THE WARE.—An experienced house-keeper says the best thing for cleaning tin ware is common soda. She gives the following directions: "Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can be made to look as well as new."

WASHING BLANKETS.—Here is a plan that never fails, if strictly followed. Take one pint of soft soap, two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, dissolved in boiling water. Put this mixture in a tub, and fill half full of cold water; put in from two to three blankets, as many as the water will well cover. Let them stand from twelve to twenty-four hours—squeeze and rub them thoroughly, and put them in a basket to drain (over another tub) without wringing—rinse in clear cold water, and drain again. Put a little bluing in for a final rinse, drain and hang out without wringing. It will take longer for them to dry, but they will not shrink, but look white and smooth. Be sure and use cold water, and not wring during the process.

REPAIRS ON FURNITURE.—Wet the part with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak in the warm water and lay on the place; apply on that a warm, but not hot, flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will be raised to the surface. If the bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water, and hold a red-hot iron near the surface, keeping the surface continually wet—the bruise will soon disappear.

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HANGED AT PLAY.—Daniel Boardley and family live in Shaverford, Delaware county, in this State. They have three children. During the absence of their parents last Friday, the children played a game of hide-and-seek. A small leather string, which their father had cut for them a day or two before, was fastened to a nail in the wall, and at the other end a slip-noose was made. One of the little ones put the noose around his neck, but did not play the part well, and the eldest boy, Mark, attempted to show him how it ought to be done. He placed the noose about his neck, and, in his pranks, drew it until life was extinct. "The body, when discovered, was inclined forward, resting on the toes, the knees almost touching the floor."—*N. Y. Sun*.

A VICTIMS AND NUTRITION JURY.—The acquisition of Alaska by the United States promises to place some new articles of diet before the Yankees. Indulgence in sea-lion meat and whale meat is recommended by the *Alaska Herald*, which assures its readers that these viands will "make a man virtuous and a woman corpulent." It intimates, however, that such dainties are not easy to digest unless washed down by an "aromatic draught of whale oil." An apothecary's advertisement in the same journal warmly extols "a chemical dilution of the most tender and delicate parts of that phosphoric animal the fur seal," which the editor elsewhere announces that he has tried, and found to be "the greatest propelling power of the age."

AN IMPROVER.—The Committee of Fifteen of the Chamber of Commerce, whose special duty it is to afford relief to destitute Chicago refugees in this city, have apparently a most enviable task before them. The first applicant for personal relief was a young man about twenty years old, and very shabbily dressed. When asked by Mr. Schultz to tell his history, he said that his name was Charles Feldman, and that he had formerly been a waiter in Schweizer's coffee-house, on Madison street, Chicago. He had, he said, worked hard since he was ten years old, and had saved five hundred and twenty dollars, which were deposited in a savings bank. The fire came, and burned down the coffee-house, his lodging-house, and the homes of all his friends. His bank-book was destroyed, all his clothing was consumed, and he was forced to flee before he had time even to rescue his hat from the flames. A free pass was given him, he said, to this city, and he came to join his brother in Brooklyn, but could not bear to be a burden to him, as he, too, is in destitute circumstances. A member of the committee asked for his brother's name. The destitute refugee was much staggered at the question, but finally said it was the same as his own. He went on to say that his brother was an auctioneer, and was much surprised that his name did not appear in the Directory. He was also unable to say in what street his brother lived, and when cross-examined unwillingly confessed that he had not as yet succeeded in finding his brother at all. This answer increased the previously awakened suspicions of the committee, and the applicant for relief was strictly cross-examined. He did not know the name of the bank in which his money was deposited in Chicago, nor the street on which it was situated; neither could he mention any Chicago citizen by name. He assured the committee that he wanted a new suit of clothing very badly, and the committee, cordially agreed with him on that point, but suggested that the proper person to apply to was his brother, the auctioneer in

Brooklyn. Mr. Feldman said that he was so poor that he could not even pay the ferry to cross the river, whereupon the committee passed around a hat and raised two cents, with which Mr. Feldman was allowed to depart.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

ENFORCING SHORT HOURS OF LABOUR.—Mr. Cade proclaimed it felony to drink small beer and proposed to enact other laws of a humanitarian character, designed to promote the welfare of mankind. At a Communist meeting held in New York recently, Citizen Banks demanded that the violation of the eight-hour law should be regarded as murder, and be equally punished. Another citizen demanded that all the idlers—by which he meant those who did not live by manual labour—should be turned out to starve. Various brotherly and loving sentiments were uttered, but when Citizen Young wanted them to bring in the street-sweeper and the hod carrier, and said to them, "Here, brothers, proclaim the equality of humanity!" it was felt that a line must be drawn somewhere.  *Gentlemen who professed to be skilled tradesmen—practically little more than these rascals and chatters have—could not degrade themselves by associating with street-sweepers. They must level downwards; but street-sweepers conform their impudence! And so the proposal was extinguished.*

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.—In Great Britain and Ireland the wealthiest and most independent of farmers are those who occupy large farms of good grass land, and who fatten and sell annually large numbers of cattle. This class of farmers are called graziers. They keep very little of the land in tillage, do not winter large numbers of cattle, but buy two or three-year-old heifers and steers in the spring, keep them on choice pasture during the summer and autumn, and sell them before the animals begin to lose flesh in the fall. The vast herds of Texas cattle are sometimes managed in a similar way, being purchased when in a low condition, and driven on the range and sublimated prairie grass, until they have become nearly fat. Farmers who have good grass land should devote at least a portion of it to fatten stock, good two- or three-year-old heifers and steers kept on rich pasture for six months, would probably pay better than inferior tillage. The money would all come together, and the cost of transportation, compared with that of cereals, would be trifling. Every farmer should fatten all his young stock that are not required for the dairy or yoke. Selling stock of any kind before they are properly made up for the market is very bad management, and a great deal of money is lost by farmers every year in this way.

WHY CATTLE NEED SALT.—The *Royal New Yorker* has the following in answer to a query of a correspondent as to why cattle need salt.—It is because phosphate of soda must be furnished to the blood, whereas it is phosphate of potash that exists in grains



The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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G. E. CLECK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1871.

- Friday, 10.—St. Andrew Avellina, C.
Saturday, 11.—St. Nicholas, B. C.
Sunday, 12.—Twenty-fourth after Pentecost.
Monday, 13.—St. Stanislaus Kostka, C.
Tuesday, 14.—St. Didacus, C.
Wednesday, 15.—St. Gertrude, V.
Thursday, 16.—St. Martin, P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Though we have been assured, over and over again, that the Sovereign Pontiff has made up his mind to leave Rome during the continuance of the present persecution, there are not wanting reasons for believing that the Holy Father has formed no such resolution; but, on the contrary, has determined to remain in the Vatican there to meet if necessary the martyrdom which possibly awaits him at the hands of the Revolution, and the mercenaries of Victor Emmanuel. His health is good in spite of his troubles, and the scenes of brutal violence daily enacted under his eyes upon feeble women the inmates of the religious houses, who are driven forth from their quiet homes at the point of the bayonet, amidst the blasphemies and ribald shouts of an obscene soldiery.—There will come, however, a day of reckoning for all these abominations, and we pray to God that it may come quickly.

Europe, however, looks on unmoved, in so far as its several governments are concerned, though the revolution which these sanction in Italy by their silence, menaces every country in the world. The Pope as the Vicar of Christ, as the representative of God upon earth, is naturally the first victim of the revolution, since he is the representative of the highest authority. But the Pope will not be its last victim, for it is against authority in every form, against social order that it directs its blows. Against Religion first; but none the less against Law, and against Property, neither of which is expected to offer any serious obstacles to the revolution when the first shall have been disposed of. This is the reason why with unerring instinct the revolutionists have first attacked the Pope, the guardian of Religion; employing for that purpose the weapons of the politician, and the arm of a King whom they propose shortly to get rid of, when he shall have served their ends. Thus before the outbreak of the Revolution in the last century, many of the European sovereigns were to be found coquetting with Liberalism, and the Secret Societies even then intent upon undermining all the altars and all the thrones of Europe. Silly sheep, content to be crowned with flowers, they fawned upon their butchers, and licked the hands just raised to shed their blood. As it was then, so it is with them to-day; the victims of moral blindness, they cannot see that the triumph of the Revolution over the Papacy is but the prelude to its triumph over monarchy and social order.

Nor are we likely to escape the disease even on this Continent, whose material circumstances have hitherto been supposed to be such as to offer little favorable to the growth of communistic ideas. Nevertheless though labor be comparatively speaking in great demand in America; though there be loud in abundance, and though consequently the pressure on the means of subsistence be slight—the revolutionary spirit is rife even here, as may be seen from the efforts of candidates for the public vote, to enlist in their favor. We read for instance in our exchanges how a labor reformer in Massachusetts being a candidate for the post of governor in that State, seeks to conciliate the voters by advocating the abolition of the hereditary descent of property altogether; so that at the death of every individual the whole of his property should go to the State, to be distributed amongst the public. In other words, he proposes that no man shall be allowed to make provision for the support of his widow and orphaned children; and that if he make the at-

tempt, the State shall step in and wrench the bread from their lips. This is modern Liberalism.

We have nothing very interesting to report from France. The sentence of death passed upon Colonel Rossell convicted of desertion from the French army, and of having taken part with the Commune, will, we are told, be allowed to take its course. In Germany Count Bismarck calls the attention of the Reichstag to the necessity, in the present aspect of affairs in Europe, of strengthening the country, by keeping it always ready for war. Indeed, though as yet no casus belli has appeared above the political horizon, men are ever on the lookout for its rising, as it is generally felt that it cannot be very far off. As after Sadowa, war betwixt France and Prussia was inevitable, sooner or later, so is it to-day certain that, betwixt the latter and Russia war must break out to determine who is to be "cock" of Dame Europa's school; whether it shall be the Teutonic boy or the Slavonic boy; for the present it is supposed that the pretensions of the Latin boy are disposed of.

The "Home Rule" movement continues unabated in Ireland, and having attracted the notice of the English press, generally very slow to give heed to Irish domestic matters, must ere long come up in some form or another in the British Legislature. The debates thereon will be long and arduous, for the recognition of "Home Rule," in other words the Federal principle, for Ireland involves a thorough re-casting of those institutions which for the last two hundred years have been vulgarly spoken of as the British Constitution. Ireland, even if she could have it to-morrow, would not much thank Great Britain for such a modified form of autonomy as that which obtains in Canada; she would not be content to occupy as towards an Imperial Parliament at Westminster the same position as that which is occupied towards the same body by our Dominion. What shape the ultimate settlement of the old dispute may take it is impossible to tell; but this we think is certain: that before long, great changes must take place in the relations betwixt Great Britain, and all her dependencies, as well as betwixt the first named and Ireland.

An ugly story reaches us from Chicago—it as yet is but a story—that a Mr. Holden, an Alderman, President of the City Council, and candidate for the office of Mayor, has appropriated to his own use some \$15,000 from the relief fund. Mr. Holden is what is called a very "respectable" man, and doubts are entertained as to his being guilty.

The tidings from Persia of a famine and pestilence there prevailing, are fully confirmed. There has been no exaggeration; indeed the worst had not been fully told. The cemeteries are filled; the most loathsome expedients to obtain food are resorted to by the starving multitudes; and plague of the true Oriental type is said to be rife.

The envoy from the Pope to the Turkish Government has left Constantinople without having been able to obtain any guarantee from the Sultan with regard to the Catholics, subjects of the Turkish Empire.

The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 27th December. The amount received at the Mansion House, London, for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, amounted on the evening of Nov. 3rd to about Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars. It is estimated that the French wheat crop will be deficient by about 10 or 12 million quarters.

The reported coalition of the leading Conservatives and the working classes is generally discredited. The former are no doubt willing to do all that legislation can do to improve the condition of the laboring and artisan classes—and that all is at best but little; but men like Lord Derby and his colleagues know too well that legislation such as many of the working classes demand is simply revolution.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND SOCIALISM.—It is now more than twenty years since M. Louis Blanc published in the form of a rejoinder to M. Thiers, a brief history of Socialism and its origin. "Socialism," says the writer—"and it should be known," "does not date from the revolution of February. For a long time there has been going on amongst the people, a subterranean work, which no parliamentary tribune revealed, and which but feebly betrayed its existence, sometimes in the journals, sometimes in books. Whilst vulgar great men exercised their ambition over the voting urns, and filled the world with empty noise, some poor workmen whom one deemed wrapped up in the cares of their daily labor, from the depths of their workshops raised themselves to considerations of immense importance, and lived in the region of lofty thought. They analyzed their misery whilst enduring it; for this society, sick and corrupt, they substituted in hope a joyous morrow. They questioned the law of former social changes to learn if civilisation had not yet another step to take; and remembering that the laboring man had ceased to be a slave, then had ceased to be a serf, they asked themselves, inspired with a generous hope, if these same men might not cease one day to be proletaires—a term which includes all who work for wages—since proletarianism—in other words working for wages—is but a later form of slavery."

In a word: Socialism, of which the International is as it were the embodiment, proposes to abolish, by force if necessary, the actual so-

cial system or order: under which one class, the proletaires, works for wages; and another class, capitalists, furnish the funds out of which those wages are paid. We must have no more hiring, or paying of wages says Socialism; in the words of its Apostle Louis Blanc. "Plus de salaires!" No more hired work men!

The great social evil, the evil par excellence of the existing social system, is called la concurrence, or in English, competition. This must be put down altogether. There must no longer be workmen underbidding brother workmen, thereby lowering the rate of wages; merchant shall no longer be allowed to try and undersell his brother merchant; neither shall rival manufacturers strive by a ruinous competition, to secure, each one for himself a monopoly of the world's markets. Instead of competition, all things, all business, all transactions are to be conducted on the principle of "Fraternity." To be sure, a considerable cutting of throats, and shedding of blood will be necessary before this principle can be set a-running, or the era of brotherly love inaugurated; but of course this is a mere trifle in the eyes of social reformers, and of philanthropists generally.

The pulling down side of the Socialistic programme is simple enough. Its advocates tell us in plain language what it is they propose to pull down; but when we come to the building up side, the case is different, and we confess ourselves unable to understand what is the system which they propose to erect in lieu of that which it is their design to overthrow. Indeed they are not yet agreed upon this head amongst themselves.

So far only are all parties amongst them at one. They will all agree that under the new regime, all individual enterprise is to be abolished, and that all shall be done by the State, that is to say, by "Society organized." The State thus considered, is to furnish every one with work suitable to his or her capacity; but, and here the difficulty presents itself—how are the proceeds of, or profits accruing from, this State directed labor, to be distributed amongst the workers, amongst its producers?

Two different, or contradictory solutions of the problems are offered. To every one according to the work by him done" is one solution—that which most obviously presents itself. But to adopt it would be the death-blow to Socialism; for thereby in a very few years all the social inequalities which it is its object to abolish: all these accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few; all that poverty and social degradation of the many, which now under the actual system present themselves, and form the topics of Socialistic invective—would again be rife. As men are not all equally strong, equally intelligent, equally capable, equally industrious, there would of course be inequality in the work by them respectively done; and were they to be remunerated each "selon leurs courtes," or according to their work, there would be inequality of remuneration also.—Some would receive much, others little. Property would again accumulate in the hands of a few. Society would again divide itself into two classes, the rich and the poor; and in a short time the Socialists would wake to find all their fond dreams of equality dissipated, and themselves living, not under the regime of Fraternity, or Brotherly Love, but under that of a hated Political Economy.

The other solution offered to the problem propounded for consideration—"How shall the products of labor be distributed amongst the workers?" is—"To every one, not according to his work, but according to his wants." But who under such a system, and knowing that his remuneration would not be in the ratio of his labor, would care to work at all? Who would fardels bear, who would consent to groan and sweat under a weary life, unless assured that as his toil, so should be his reward, that as he sowed so also should he reap?

We may then safely say that, to the most important of all the Social problems there is no possible solution offered. Socialism may be powerful to destroy, but it is impotent to construct; it may, and probably ere long will, bring about bloody revolution in Europe, and a culture generale; but from that chaos it is idle to suppose that any new form of social order will be evolved. If all the property of the British Empire were to-morrow to be equally distributed amongst all its subjects, in a few years it would have passed again into and accumulated in the hands of a few; who would again exercise the same authority or social tyranny over those from whose hands it had slipped, as is now exercised by capital over labor. Human nature being what it is, competition must ever be the rule; and the desperate struggle for life, in which according to the laws which Darwin tells us, obtain amongst the lower animals, the weakest go to the wall, will still continue to rage. The race will still be to the swift, and the battle to the strong.

Wild and visionary however as are their schemes the men of the International are very soberly, and seriously in earnest. They feel that the mass of mankind are wretched; that they are daily becoming more wretched, and

their wretchedness more hopeless; that the rich are becoming richer, the poor poorer; that it is the tendency of wealth, of property of all kinds, and not of landed property alone, to accumulate in the hands of a few; and having no faith in a world to come, or hope in another life, they have sworn that this state of things shall last no longer. If they cannot raise themselves, they can drag down those whom social circumstances have placed above them; if they cannot better themselves,—they can at least avenge themselves on the rich, whom they look upon as their enemies, and their persecutors; and though not believers themselves in Christianity, still to themselves, and to their antagonists respectively, they freely apply the words of the Apostle:—"Go to now rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you \* \* \* behold the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." The devil can quote Scripture for his purpose, and the above text from St. James is a favorite one with the Socialists, who expect ere long—through the instrumentality of their world wide organisation the International!—to reduce it to practice.

THE NON-NATURAL SENSE.—Our readers are, we suppose for the most part, aware that one of the points on which the High Church party amongst our Protestant friends of the Episcopal denomination insist most strongly is that of Baptismal Regeneration; whilst on the other hand, the other or Low Church party as strongly protest against it, as a raze of popery; as a doctrine which, if admitted, leads by inevitable logical necessity to the admission of the entire sacramental system, or system which recognises the sacraments as the divinely instituted means of grace.

Yet the word "regenerate," offensive though it be to many, retains its place in the office of baptism of children, in the liturgy of the Episcopal sect. To eliminate the word would create schism, and it is therefore now the object to do away with its meaning, to emasculate it, or deprive it of all force. For this purpose a meeting of Protestant Bishops has lately been held in the United States, and these gentlemen have put forth a new interpretation of the obnoxious term "regenerate":—"We, the subscribers, Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, being asked, in order to the quieting of the consciences of sundry members of the said Church, to declare our conviction as to the meaning of the word 'regenerate' in the offices for the administration of baptism of infants, do declare that in our opinion the word 'regenerate' is not there so used as to determine that a moral change in the subject of baptism is wrought in the Sacrament."

This attempt to fritter away the obvious meaning of the word "regenerate" as understood by the founders of the Anglican sect—of which the Protestant episcopalian church in the U. States is an offshoot—and the compilers of its doctrines, and form of worship, will avail but little against the plain words of the Anglican catechism, wherein the intent and effects of infant baptism are set forth in the strongest words possible. For instance, in one of the answers to the question on the effects on the recipient of baptism, it is expressly asserted that,—

"being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace."

We know how it would be possible more clearly to affirm that a moral change is effected by infant baptism on the recipient, and that, as theologians would say, ex opere operato; nor do we see how all the quibbling in the world can deprive the word "regenerate" as used in the baptismal service, of the meaning imputed to it in the catechism. The Protestants in the U. States belonging to the Episcopal denomination are likely to have a lively time of it.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ROME UNDER ROBBEY RULE.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writing from Rome gives some details of the expulsion of the nuns from their homes by the brutal soldiery of Victor Emmanuel:—

As early as half-past six in the morning the chambers of the nuns were disturbed at the Convent of Santa Teresa by loud knocks at its door, and upon its opening by the pastor of the establishment, the government commissioners, accompanied by a posse of royal carabinieri and a notary, were ushered in. In all these operations the government sends a notary, on the idea that the thing must be done in accordance with all the forms of law, although it strongly smacks of a piece of irony to the ousted parties, who declare that consuetudine law is no law, but mere might. The invaders of other people's houses being introduced in the parlor, a priest asks their business and informs them that he has been charged with the direction and the keeping of the convent by no less a personage than His Holiness himself by positive and direct orders from the Vatican. Those orders are for the occupants to be put out of doors only by force, and not to consent to any mere walking away. In this we have an inkling of that strong, uncompromising will which animated the old temporal sway over the city and which animates still the spiritual sway over the faithful. Three nuns, completely veiled, are visible. The first solemnly and piously enjoins upon them to retire into their private rooms, where the balance of the sisters are, and this they immediately proceed to do, after piously kissing the hand of the Pope's agent. They are to go and wait to be shoved out of the house; nor do they have to wait long, for the mere inspection of the apartments by the royal carabinieri effectually drives the pious ladies into banishment

into the outer world of the streets, the priests following at their heels. The notary, by order, makes a process-verbal of the operation, and to Victor Emmanuel has another convent, but without any nuns. No one can tell where they went, or who took them in, weary and abandoned; but it is generally believed that they scattered and took refuge in other convents which have not been "expropriated." A similar operation was gone through with at the monastery of St. Antonio Abate.

These Piedmontese braves seem to be more successful in their military enterprises when opposed to nuns, and unarmed women, than when brought face to face with Austrian soldiers who carry muskets with bayonets at one end of them. The troops of Victor Emmanuel are now engaged in a service for which they seem specially fit.

Our new contemporary the Northern Journal will permit us to congratulate him on his article on The Queen, and the rebuff he therein administers to those who making great profession of loyalty, scruple not nevertheless to indulge in very uncourteous language towards one who both as their Sovereign, and as a Lady, is entitled to be treated with respect by every loyal subject, and by every one who pretends to be a gentleman. The Northern Journal professes democracy; we fear that there is some of the true old Tory leaven about it; and indeed the following paragraph which we clip from its columns, has a strong Tory flavor about it, in its ill-concealed contempt for Shoddy, one of the indigenous products of the neighboring republic:—

We object to the use of the terms "respectable" and "poor" in contra-distinction to one another. Respectability has nothing to do with wealth or poverty. The rich man may or may not be respectable. The poor man may or may not be respectable. Respectability depends upon character alone. Do you call this quibbling about words? Words are things. It is no trifling matter whether we use words rightly or not. Most men are the victims of words; a few only are masters of them. Let a man use this word "respectability" twenty times to express the possession of a certain income or a certain style of living, and he will come to think this to be the true idea of respectability, to look upon poverty as disreputable, something the appearance of which must be avoided at all costs. He will try to "keep a gig" even at cost of character and honesty.

The Lindsay Warder says:—A very interesting ceremony took place last Friday in the Catholic Church in this town—the ordination, by Bishop Horan, of Kingston, of Rev. T. Spratt, eldest son of our townsman, Mr. Thomas Spratt. The Bishop was assisted by the Very Rev. James Farrelly, V. G., of Bolleville, and Rev. Messrs. O'Boyle, Bruyere, Brown, McWilliams and Dr. Chisholm. The other reverend gentlemen present were the Rev. Messrs. O'Connell, Coyle, Davis and Stafford. The Bishop entered soon after ten o'clock and the ceremony commenced in the usual form, the choir singing in excellent style Gloria in Excelsis. After the ceremony an eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm on the meaning of the ceremony and the duties of the priesthood. Mass was afterwards celebrated by the Bishop, and the services terminated about noon.

L'Avenir Nationale is the name of a new paper published at St. Alban, Vermont, in the interests of the French Canadians settled in that State. We give a hearty welcome to our French contemporary, and wish him all success in his design of keeping alive within the bosom of his compatriots the sacred fire of religion and nationality. It is sad that so many of our people should expatriate themselves; sadder still that so many should adopt the habits of those with whom a hard fate compels them to dwell. There is not on the wide earth a more pitiable sight than that of a Yankeeified French Canadian.

The Chicago Times gives circulation to a story attributing the late calamity to the members of the International Society. The story comes before us in the form of a letter, no name attached, but purporting to be from a member of the Society, and one who himself took an active part in the conflagration. We know not what evidence to attach to the story; for if there be in it nothing improbable, and with the acts of the incendiaries of Paris fresh in our recollection—it is quite unsupported as yet by any reliable testimony. All that can be said of it is, that though it may be true, it is certainly "not proven."

A writer in the Montreal Witness over the signature of Humanity asks "why it is that the Indians"—of the Lake of Two Mountains—are now prohibited from cutting any wood in any part of the Seigneurie, for any purpose whatsoever, even though it be for fuel for themselves and families?"

We cannot say "why it is," and for the simple reason because "it is not." The proprietors of the Seigneurie allow the Indians, whom they entertain thereon, to cut as much wood as they, the said Indians, may require for fuel, and their own use; but the latter are not allowed to cut down trees not their own, with the object of selling the timber.

The International Railway Guide for November, published and for sale by C. R. Chisholm, has been received.



The following item from the Quebec telegrams of Monday last will explain the cause of the great infant mortality in the Founding Hospital:—

A male child well developed, was left during the sharp frost of last night at the door of the Sisters of Charity, wrapped in a blanket. When found this morning the child was dead.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND:—But a few months ago a speck upon the political horizon of Ireland appeared. It was despised by some, derided by others, condemned by the Orange-man and Castle Catholic alike in Ireland, and by the demagogues elsewhere whose brains steeped in Kentucky Bourbon have lost all discriminatory powers if at any time they were possessed of such a valuable commodity, and whose pockets materially depend for expansion upon the thoughtlessness of their less educated countrymen whose passions they would arouse and whose dollars they would possess.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—At the semi-annual meeting of the above Society, held on Wednesday evening, 1st November, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing term:—President: Myles Murphy; 1st Vice-President: Michael Harrington; 2nd Vice Do: Thomas Jones; Secretary: George Lanning; Assistant Do: John Bolter; Treasurer: Thomas Buchanan; Coll.-Treasurer: James McKillop; Assistant Coll.-Treasurer: Arthur Jones; Marshall: John Lawlor; Assistant-Marshalls: John Curry, John Dwyer; Committee: P. Corbett, M. Cohen, R. Callaghan, J. Davis, J. Arnold, James Tolan, F. McIver and M. Whalen.

BISHOP HORAN AT LINDSAY.—CONFIRMATION IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Last week we gave a report of an ordination in the R. C. Church in this town—this morning we briefly notice the interesting ceremony of confirmation which took place on the following Sunday.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE BISHOP.

THE MESSANGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—Edited by Rev. B. Sestini, S. J. Woodstock College, Md.

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Commune; St. Tarachus and His Companions; The Prayer of our Anguish (poetry); Consecration of the Regiment of the Pontifical Zouaves; The Apostleship of Prayer and Catholic Associations; Monthly Gossip about the Saints; The Pappal Jubilee; General Intention—Graces obtained.

This beautiful Catholic Monthly, can be obtained by addressing Father Sestini and is published at the very low rate of \$1.50 per year.

PETERS CATHOLIC CHOIR.—For Sale at A. J. Boucher, Montreal.

The contents of the number for November are—Quam dilecta Tabernacula; O. Salutaris Hostia; Salve Regina; Tantum Ergo; Laudate Dominum; Requiem Mass; Alma Redemptoris. We desire to call the attention of our choirs to this publication which is issued at the price of \$6.00 per annum.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—October, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The contents of the current number of this periodical are as under:—1. Dr. Carl Ullmann; 2. Aerial Voyages; 3. Early Sufferings of the Free Church of Scotland; 4. The Romance of the Rose; 5. Letters and Letter Writing; 6. Wesley and Wesleyanism; 7. Mr. Darwin on the Origin of Man; 8. The Session; 9. Contemporary Literature.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—At the semi-annual meeting of the above Society, held on Wednesday evening, 1st November, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing term:—President: Myles Murphy; 1st Vice-President: Michael Harrington; 2nd Vice Do: Thomas Jones; Secretary: George Lanning; Assistant Do: John Bolter; Treasurer: Thomas Buchanan; Coll.-Treasurer: James McKillop; Assistant Coll.-Treasurer: Arthur Jones; Marshall: John Lawlor; Assistant-Marshalls: John Curry, John Dwyer; Committee: P. Corbett, M. Cohen, R. Callaghan, J. Davis, J. Arnold, James Tolan, F. McIver and M. Whalen.

BISHOP HORAN AT LINDSAY.—CONFIRMATION IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Last week we gave a report of an ordination in the R. C. Church in this town—this morning we briefly notice the interesting ceremony of confirmation which took place on the following Sunday.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE BISHOP.

THE MESSANGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—Edited by Rev. B. Sestini, S. J. Woodstock College, Md.

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mony which has rarely, if ever, been witnessed in Canada—the consecrating of three new and magnificent marble altars just erected therein. The service which began at 8 o'clock, a. m., lasted until nearly two in the afternoon, and was participated in by Bishop Pinnacomb of Montreal, Bishop Larocque of St. Hyacinthe, Bishop Goobriand of Burlington, and Arch-Bishop Tache of Manitoba. The altars are master-pieces of the sculptor's art, and were designed, in part, by Mr. Michael O'Brien, one of our young and talented citizens, and executed by Mr. Forsythe. The conception and execution, are, in every detail, highly classic and masterly, and speak creditably both for the artist who designed and the worker who executed. They cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The mass sang on the occasion was Mozart's 12th, and the manner of its rendition certainly reflects the highest credit on the choir, composed of members from the Bishopric, St. Patrick's Church, and the chorists of St. Ann's itself. Mr. John Sheridan, the Conductor, also deserves the praise of the congregation for the able manner in which he managed the vocal and instrumental performance. The choir consisted of not less than 100 artists. The "Incarnatus" solo, sung by the Rev. Mr. Lefebvre, of the Montreal College, was particularly fine, as also the execution of Mr. P. J. Curran, the talented young organist of this church. A number of lay gentlemen were invited by the worthy parish priest, Rev. Mr. Hogan, to be present, among whom were noticed the Mayor, Messrs. M. P. Ryan, M. P.; P. Cassidy, B. Devlin, Dr. Hingston, and others. At seven o'clock in the evening grand Vespers and musical Benediction took place, on which occasion the grand altar was illuminated by over 1,000 gas jets. The sight was simply gorgeous, and the effect magnificent. During the service a very eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Egan of St. Patrick's Church.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening of last week two of the Sisters of Providence were coming into the city in the carriage of the cure of Cotnam St. Louis, the horse ran away when near St. Jean Baptiste village and threw the unfortunate occupants of the carriage out on the ground. They escaped with sundry bruises of a more or less painful nature, and were placed under the care of Dr. Poitevin.

Lost in the woods.—The circumstances attending the loss of two little boys of Mr. Murray, of Lake Megantic, last week, are most heartrending. The Montreal Gazette thus describes the melancholy accident:—"It seems that one day last week the little fellows strayed away from home, missed their way and became entangled in the woods. Every effort possible was made for their recovery by Mr. Murray, his friends and the residents in the neighborhood. But no trace of them was discovered till last Tuesday, when they were both found after five days, wandering in the woods. The younger one had succumbed to hunger and cold, and slept in peace. The oldest one was alive and well, except his being rather thirsty. When found he was digging a hole in the ground to obtain water. When asked where his brother was, he replied that he had died that morning, and that he left him where he died. The little fellow's story is that the night they lay down under a tree but did not sleep any, the night seeming very long to them. The next night was very cold, and Donald, the younger, put his feet under his brother, and the surviving one put his with them to keep them warm. He said he got four berries, which he gave to his younger brother, but did not like to eat leaves for fear that he might get some that were poison.

The crops of the present season are now so saved, and the results ascertained, that the harvest may safely be pronounced the most plentiful that has blessed the labours of the husbandman in Canada during the past ten years, if not for a longer period. Fall wheat averages over a large extent of country more than double what it has done for many years past. Peas and oats have been a noble crop, and barley has yielded well. Every grain has given a good return for the labour bestowed on it. Farmers regard this as a sign of further prosperity, and they have taken advantage of it by doubling the breadth of wheat sown this fall, and making preparations for more extended operations.—Canada Farmer.

Says the Godefrich Signal.—The lake shore in this vicinity has never before presented such a scene of shipwreck as at the present time. Several of the vessels which were stranded two weeks ago have gone to pieces with the storm of last Thursday night, and large quantities of lumber, flour, and other valuable material, are now floating about the shores, and drifting to and fro in every direction as the wind veers. Some of our farmers who live in the immediate neighbourhood of the lake are likely to make a double harvest this season, having the advantage, if so disposed, of reaping good crops by water as well as by land. It is understood that great quantities of very valuable property have been picked up, and much more may be expected if the wind blows in a landward direction.

The Ingersoll Chronicle warns farmers and others against being imposed upon by a number of sharpers now travelling through the country peddling shoddy cloth, which they represent as good, durable goods. The cloth is generally done up in parcels which they offer for \$25. They represent themselves as agents for an insurance company, to whom the goods belong, and that the company will "sacrifice" the goods in order to make a speedy clearance of the stock. We know of several farmers in North and West Oxford who have been swindled by these fellows. On closely examining the cloth, it is found to be utterly valueless. Farmers beware!

A statement has just been published in a "Blue Book" which sets forth the advance that has taken place for the year ending June, 1871, in the exports of the Dominion. It appears that in 1870 there was sent away articles and produce to the value of \$73,573,000, while last year it had increased to \$74,143,000, being an advance of \$570,000. In the imports a still greater onward movement presented itself, the figures being in 1870, \$74,804,000, as against \$85,857,000 last year, the increase being not less than \$11,053,000. These figures are eloquent in the lesson they convey of the prosperity of the country.

The number of arrivals of vessels up to the present time during the season was 575, against 550 at the same period last year. The departures up to this date were 520, against 514 last year.—Witness Saturday.

The Toronto Express, complains that all the grand promises made by the promoters to the narrow gauds, with regard to "cheap" cordwood being worked for the "public" interests, they are being manipulated for the benefit of a few.

On Friday evening last, a murderous assault was committed on Mr. T. P. Thompson, editor of The Sporting Times, Toronto, while quietly proceeding to his home. The assault was perpetrated by that most despicable of all creatures, "Whiskey" Masez.—Gazette.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club of this city have accepted the challenge of the Toronto Club, and will play a champion match in that city on Saturday next.

David Barrager, of Brighton, who was arrested some time ago for the murder of his wife was tried and convicted of the crime at the recent assizes at Cobourg, and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th December next.

The Montreal Star says:—We learn that Mr. Charles Ombert, who defended John Lee—sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Foster—has taken steps to obtain from the Executive a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. How would a Murderer's Pension Fund take? The Province sadly needs a roomy establishment, nicely situated and furnished, with all modern conveniences, to be styled "The Murderers' Retreat" or the "Homicides' Home." Who will give the first brick?

REMITTANCES RECEIVED; Leeds, T. Seaton, 1; Lowell, Mass., Rev. A. Gavin, 4; Rustico, P. E. I., Rev. P. McPhee, 2; Sherrington, H. Blake, 2; Huntington, J. Cain, 1.50; South Hinchinbrook, J. Masson, 3; Granby, M. Gannon, 2; Longueuil, Mrs. Hicks, 2; Stanhope, E. Cassidy, 2; Kingston, J. Ryan, 2; St. George de Windsor, Rev. G. Vaillancourt, Henningford, J. Ryan, 2; Broad Cove (Marsh) N. 2; S. D. McLeod, 2; Brockville, P. Kavanaugh, 2; Norwood, Mrs. M. Shea, 2; Turbolton, P. O. Kelly, 6; Fitzroy Harbor, Mrs. M. Kelly, 2; Stella, J. O. Mulvena, 2; Stanhope, J. Horan, 1.25; Carleton Place, Rev. E. Vaughan, 2; St. Andrews, F. McRae, 5; La Gueche, Mr. Widow Quinn, 1.50; Goderich, P. Nolan, 1; Norwood, T. Shea.

Per J. McCabe, Springtown-Bagot—Self, 2; P. I. Reddy, 2; High Falls, J. Barry, 2.

Per Rev. H. Brettagh, Trenton—Codington, T. Holleran, 2.

Per P. Beggin, St. Marthe—Self, 1.50; Rigaud, F. Beggin, 1.50.

Per J. O'Brien, Inverness—M. Minagh, 11th Range, 2; W. O'Brien, 1.

Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Douro—Peterborough, J. Leahy, 2.

Per Rev. P. Kelly, Frampton—J. Jordan, 1.50.

Per W. P. Gray—Picton, Capt. W. H. Gray, 2.

Per D. Smith, Pakenham—White Lake, T. Meymalan, 2.

Per P. McCabe, Port Hope—Self, 2; Perrytown, P. Guinty, 2.

Per C. Donovan, Hamilton—K. Fitzpatrick, 4; J. Coyle, 4; D. Smith, 2; M. Mahony, 2.

Per J. Gillies—Georgetown, P. E. I., A. A. McDonald, 6; East Point, Rev. W. Pheban, 2; Souris, Rev. D. F. McDonald, 2; J. McQuade, 2; A. Mooney, 1; W. Steue, 2; Dr. McIntyre, 2; St. Andrews, Rev. D. Gillis, 2; St. Peter's, Dr. J. W. Fraser, 1.50; J. McAuley, 2; Kollolay, A. Chisown, 2; South Port, J. Murphy, 4; Charlottetown, H. Rev. Dr. McIntyre, 4; St. Dunstan's Reading Room, 2; Hon. D. Brennan, 5; B. McPhillips, 2; Antigonish, A. McGillivray, 2; E. F. Power, 2; A. McIsaac, 8; Rev. H. Gillis, 2; S. O'Donoghue, 2; Arch. McGillivray, 2; Angus McGillivray, 4; C. McDonald, 2; R. McDonald, 2; J. McDonald, 2; Halifax, J. O'Donoghue, 8; D. Cronan, 2; W. Barron, 4; A. Anderson, 6; P. Power, 2; J. Cashman, 4; J. Cronan, 6; Dr. T. Walsh, 6; J. McCaffrey, 4; E. Duffy, 4; Rev. Mr. McIsaac, 4; T. Durney, 1.40; Rev. Mr. McLeod, 2; Portland, P. Keating, 1.

At 360 Douchester Street, on the 1st instant, Mrs. Henry R. Giny, of a daughter.

On Sunday, November 5th, suddenly, of Heart Disease, Margaret Jane Darragh, widow of the late John Ferron, aged 45 years.—R.I.P.

At the Hotel Dieu, on Saturday, 4th inst., of Small-pox, Mr. James Thornton, Ecclesiastic, son of the late Honorable Edward Thornton, of P. E. I., aged 20 years. The deceased was studying at the Grand Seminary in this city, and was a young man of promise. His death is much regretted by his brother students.—Requiescat in pace.

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Table with columns for Butter, fresh, per lb; Cheese; Onions per minute; Maple Sugar per lb; Honey per lb; Lard per lb. Prices range from 0.00 to 0.60.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER. MONTREAL, Nov. 7, 1871. Table with columns for Heng'k Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b.a.) per lb; Slaughter; Waxed Upper, light and medium; Grained do; Splits. Prices range from 0.25 to 0.50.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY for School Section No. 1, Co. of Hastings, Townships of Monticler and Herschel, a R. C. MALE or FEMALE TEACHER, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, to open school immediately for the term ending and the coming year. A liberal salary will be given. Application to be made by letter (pre-paid) to JEREMIAH GOLDEN, School Trustee, Maynooth P. O., Hastings County.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION, will be held in Lesser Hall of building, on Tuesday, 7th November at 8 P.M., Sharp.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED for the ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL in the Town of Lindsay, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first-class certificate of qualification, one capable of Teaching Classics preferred. Must be of good moral character and well recommended. Duties to commence 1st January, 1872. Personal application desired if possible. Applications, stating salary, to be made before 15th Nov. next. Addressed to A. O'LEARY, Secy. R. C. S. T. Lindsay, Oct. 21st, 1871.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF SAMUEL ATTWELSON, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "Easton" on 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. (United States Papers will confer a favor by copying.)

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL of Picton, P. E. Co., a First-Class MALE TEACHER, to enter on his duties in November. Salary Liberal. Application to be made to the REV. J. BRENNAN, P.P., Chairman of the Board of R. C. S. Trustees.

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE. Apply to J. CROWE, Black and White Smith, No. 27, Bonaventure St., Montreal.

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

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of teaching the French and English languages. One hundred dollars will be given for ten months' teaching. Teachers to provide their board and fuel for the school. Applications, prepaid. Address, P. Curry, Sec.-Treas. St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1871. WILLIAM FAHEY.

PUBLIC NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned has accepted the estate of the late Dame CHARLOTTE TARRIEU TAILLANT DELANADIÈRE, widow of the late Honorable Barthélemy Joliette, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, under benefit of inventory, and that the office of the said estate will be at Mr. A. Magnan's office, Notary of the said town of Joliette, who is authorised by the undersigned for him and in his name *ex parte*, to administer the affairs of the said estate. Joliette, 9th October, 1871. G. DELANADIÈRE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 2297. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame SELLAPHINE GADBOIS, of the Parish of Beaulieu, in the District of Montreal, wife *commune* en biens of FLAVIEN GUERTIN, farmer of the same place and duly authorized *tutor en justice*. vs. PLAINTEUR. The said FLAVIEN GUERTIN, DEFENDANT. The Plaintiff in this cause has brought before this Court an action in separation of property, an *separation de biens*, against the Defendant, the twenty first day of October instant. TRUDEL & DE MONTIGNY, Procureurs de la Demanderesse. MONTREAL, October 21st, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court, District of Montreal, No. 657. In the matter of RAPHAEL CAMIRANT, An Insolvent. Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November next, Raphael Camirant will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Att'ys for Insolvent.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Nov. 7. Table with columns for Flour # bbl. of 196 lb., Middlings, Fine, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Fresh Supers, Ordinary Supers, Strong Bakers', Supers from Western Wheat, Supers City Brands, Canada Supers, Western Supers, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Oatmeal, Corn, Pease, Oats, Barley, Lard, Cheese. Prices range from \$3.25 to \$10.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Nov. 7, 1871. Table with columns for Flour # 160 lb., Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat # 56 lb., Barley # 56 lb., Pease # 56 lb., Oats # 56 lb., Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef per 100 lbs., Pork, fresh. Prices range from 0.00 to 1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS. Table with columns for Potatoes, Turnips, Hares, Woodcock, Snipe. Prices range from 0.00 to 0.45.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—It is expected that Jules Ferry will be appointed Ambassador to Berlin.

The Duke of Harcourt will resume his post as ambassador at Rome.

DISARMAMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—PARIS, Nov. 3.—Advice from Toulouse, just at hand, states that the disarmament of the National Guard has been satisfactorily begun.

SUPPRESSION OF ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.—Intelligence received here from Algeria announces the entire suppression of the insurrection in that department. The natives were generally resuming their agricultural labours.

M. THIERS AND THE POPE.—The Gandois notices a visit recently paid by Monsignor Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, to M. Thiers, of which it gives the following explanation:—"It is known that the title of Canon of St. John of Lateran belongs to the Chief of the French nation, Duc Francoeur, and according to the charters it is not necessary that it should be a crowned head upon whom it descends."

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE POPE.—The Univers publishes an address to the Pope, forwarded to it by M. de Belcastel, a Deputy for the Haute-Garonne, who says that the address was only prepared on the very eve of the prorogation of the Assembly, and consequently has not been submitted to many Deputies who might be expected to sign it.

AN UGLY TRICK.—A Paris paper says that a photographer in that city has been arrested upon a charge of a somewhat unusual character. A gentleman purchasing a number of photographs purporting to be likenesses of some of the female Communists now in custody was surprised to find among them the portrait of his own mother-in-law.

ITALY.—PIEMONTE.—The Roman correspondent of the Daily News does not put much faith in the friendly sentiments expressed by the Italian and French diplomatists on the occasion of the opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, remarking that their professions are strangely at variance with the language of French diplomatists at Rome.

ROME, October 28.—An allocution of the Pope is published in which, while he recognizes the Bishops appointed by the Italian Government as possessing the requisite qualifications of their office, he solemnly repudiates the Italian guarantees and protests against the invasion of the Holy See.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL.—On the faith of a revolutionary print, the Gazette d'Italia, the world has been led to believe that Pius IX. has addressed a letter to his spoliator, inviting for his approval a list of ecclesiastics to be nominated to the vacant Italian Bishops.

GENERAL DOUAY AND THE EMPEROR NA-

POLEON.—The Gandois, referring to the comments made by some of the Paris papers upon the visit recently paid by General Douay to the Emperor Napoleon, gives the following as an exact version of the facts:—"General Douay, being called to England upon family business, solicited leave of absence, without obtaining which from the ruling authority no General officer can leave the country. On the eve of his departure the General called upon the President of the Republic, and in the most courteous terms explained that his past career attached him to the Emperor, and that he should feel it his duty to visit him to whom he had been aide-de-camp.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.—The Observer has received the following statement from a reliable source:—"Constant reports of Bonapartist intrigues in France render it desirable to assert once more that neither the Emperor Napoleon nor any member of the Imperial family has in any way or degree encouraged any Imperialist movement. The friends of the Empire may perhaps manifest some impatience, but the Emperor is not even aware of any movement tending to expedite the inevitable appeal to the suffrages of the French nation."

FOREIGNERS IN FRENCH PRISONS.—A classification of the Communist prisoners at Versailles has been made, from which appears that there are 131 Italians, 27 Swiss, 73 Russians, 42 Germans, 229 Poles, 7 English, 11 Spaniards, 3 Portuguese, and 1 Swede.

But censures once defied, the Rubicon once passed, and the necessity ever growing in area and intensity, the Old Catholics, with Dr. Dollinger's reluctant acquiescence, have now resolved to supply their congregations everywhere with priests and services, to demand for them legal recognition and their proportion of the Church property and ecclesiastical edifices.

THE PRIESTLY FOLLOWERS OF DOLLINGER.—The Vaterland, of Bavaria, gives the following concise histories of some of the twenty-nine priests, who have thought fit to join with Dr. Dollinger in his revolt against the Church:—"According to the Vaterland, of Vienna, Hr. Nittel was formerly the director of the Orphanage in Prague. The bills for bread, flour, meat, cloth, &c., the good director quite forgot to pay, but he did not forget to let the money he received for the household expenses slip into his own pocket, so that it was found necessary for him to get out of the way; these debts had to be liquidated by the administrator of the Institution, who had already paid the money to Hr. Nittel."

drive them out of the building. The helpless ladies were actually forced into the street at the point of the bayonet. Victor Emmanuel's second visit to Rome is announced as likely to take place early this month. At Vienna a grand demonstration in favor of the Holy Father was made on the 1st October, at the church of the Dominicans.

GERMANY.—The Bishops of Bavaria are determined to offer a strenuous opposition to the designs of the State against the Church. It is now announced that the Bishop of Augsburg will, in the Lower House, charge the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Herr Von Lutz, with an infraction of the Constitution, in not having replied to the twelve questions put by the Archbishop of Munich and the Bishop of Augsburg.

PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.—The support awarded by the German authorities to the excommunicated professor Wollmann, of Braunschweig, has now degenerated into persecution of the faithful Catholic population. The Lyceum, of Braunschweig, is an exclusively Catholic foundation, and by a special stipulation was, from the first, destined as a training college for aspirants to the priesthood.

in which he took an active part, he came into the diocese of Breslau, but the authorities were obliged immediately to remove him on account of his "improper life." In 1870 he made an application to the German authorities to be admitted as army-chaplain, which was peremptorily refused on the ground that the official censure pronounced him to be "a person most dangerous to the State," inasmuch as in the late Polish Revolution he had "seriously compromised himself," and was at the moment in league with French emissaries.

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CABBAGE JELLY.—Boil the cabbage in the usual way and squeeze in a colander till perfectly dry.—Then chop small, add a little butter, pepper, and salt. Press the whole very close into an earthenware mould and bake one hour, either in a side oven or in front of the fire. When done turn it out.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—A lady correspondent of the Maine Farmer says the following is an effective remedy for cholera: Half a teaspoonful of pulverized alum in a little molasses. It is a simple remedy, one almost always at hand, and one dose seldom fails to give relief. If it should, repeat it after one hour.

VINEGAR PIE.—One cup of sugar, half cup vinegar; boil; when a little cool, stir in one egg, turn into the crust, shake on a little flour, add a bit of butter, put on the upper crust and bake.

Sufferers from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza or whooping cough, will find relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

From the Easy Expectoration, increased respiratory power of the lungs, and the removal of irritation, manifest from cessation of cough and other alarming symptoms, after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuberculous matter is not only stopped, but that already deposited is being carried away.

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

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 305 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICK ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:—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 purposes.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:—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 the public.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR, MONTREAL:—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TAILOR CHAPUT, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. JOLLETTE, 22nd Sept. 1871. J. L. P. DESROCHERS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY QUARTERLY.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

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.

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DAWSON BROS., Montreal. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MARGUERITE DUFALOU, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLETIS ROBILLOUD, of the same place, burgess, from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (separation de corps) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past, under the No. 1469.



**CIRCULAR**

MONTREAL May, 1867

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

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

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

D. SHANNON,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,  
451 Commissioners Street,  
Opposite St. Ann's Market.  
June 14th, 1870.

**TO THE CLERGY,  
DIRECTORS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL  
ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ORGANISTS.**

**PETER'S CATHOLIC CHOIR,**  
A New Monthly Magazine, published on the 20th of each Month, and devoted exclusively to Catholic Church Music, comprising Masses and Vespers, Motets, Litanies, Offertory pieces, Hymns, etc., etc., with Latin words, arranged mostly for mixed voices, with occasional pieces for female voices, and consisting of Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, and Choruses—the whole with Organ or Harmonium accompaniment.

Each number contains about 36 pages of Music, printed on fine white paper, and from full-sized Music plates, and will contain from \$3 to \$4 worth of choice new Music, by the very best authors. The first number—just published—contains a complete Mass for 4 voices, by Spohr, an Ave Maria, by Panzeroni, a Veni Creator, by Lotzing, a Salve Regina, by Abbe Janssen, an Ave Maria Stella, by Meyerbeer, and a Tantum ergo, by Mine.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
1 Year (12 numbers).....\$6 00  
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Country Subscribers must add 30 cts. to the 6 months' or 60 cts. to the yearly Subscription to cover postage. Now to be had of  
A. J. ROUCHER,  
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**HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.  
MASSON COLLEGE.**

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL) P.Q., CANADA.  
THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER.

**MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.**

NO. 6 AND 8, ST. CONSTANT STREET.  
THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at Nine o'clock A.M.  
For terms, and other particulars, apply at the School, or at 185 St. Denis Street.  
WM. DORAN, Principal.

**CONVENT OF THE SISTERS  
OF THE  
CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,**

WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.  
THIS Institution is directed by the Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who have charge of the most celebrated establishments for young ladies, in the 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:  
Per Month.  
Board and Tuition. (English and French).....\$6.00  
Music..... 2.00  
Drawing and Painting..... 1.00  
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Washing..... 1.00

Bed and bedding, 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 boarders.  
Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

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GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,  
BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS,  
Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers,  
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THE subscribers 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.

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MANUFACTURER  
OF EVERY STYLE OF**

**PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,**  
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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

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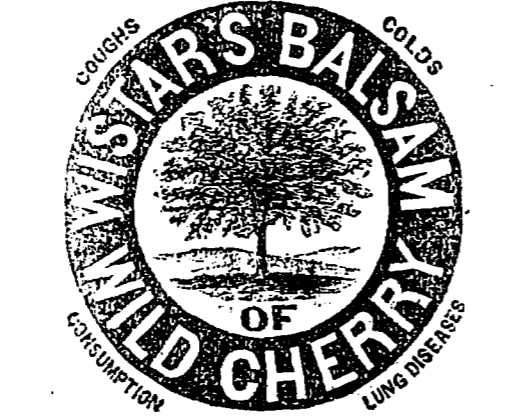
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MONTREAL.  
JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.**

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Attorney-at-Law,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
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Office : Over Stehens & Co's., George St**

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LYCEUM OF VARENNES.**

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French and English Reading. Mental Arithmetic. Writing.  
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The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History. Reading in French and in English. Arithmetic. Epistolary Art. Writing. Vocal Music. Geography.  
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Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geography.  
Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French.  
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Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.  
N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.  
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Boarders.....\$80.00  
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The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.  
Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices.  
Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each class.  
F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,  
DIRECTOR.  
VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

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BOYS' TWEED SUITS.....\$ 3.50  
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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.  
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CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly  
keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.  
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD  
STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to.  
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.**

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4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.  
5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.  
The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Assured:  
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.  
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6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

RE: ROUTH,  
gent, Montreal.  
February 1, 1870;

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

TERMS:  
Board and Tuition.....\$100 (Academic Year)  
Payable half-yearly in advance.

RETRA.  
Piano.....\$ 20  
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Drawing..... 4  
Bed and Bedding..... 10  
Washing..... 6

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C. BEAUDRY, Principal.

**CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL  
AND  
COMMERCIAL ACADEMY  
PLATEAU STREET,  
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THE Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER next, in the New School Building erected on the "Plateau" by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.  
The Opening has been deferred till this date to allow the Completion of divers essential works about the building.  
For the Prospectus—and further particulars—apply to the Principal at the Academy, Plateau Street.  
U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,  
Principal.

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

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

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

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**OLD EYES MADE NEW.**  
All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups  
Read for yourself and restore your sight.  
Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless! The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new  
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Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:—  
1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight; 3. Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 4. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 5. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes; 6. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 7. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 8. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 9. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 10. Over-worked eyes; 11. Mydriasis, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 12. Ametropia, or Obscurity of Vision; 13. Cataracts, Partial Blindness the loss of sight.  
Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicine, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.  
2360 CERTIFICATES OF CURE  
From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office.  
Under date of March 29, Hon. Homer Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."  
Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye."  
Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.  
Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.  
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One 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 Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age."  
All persons wishing full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to  
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,  
P. O. Box 957,  
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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.  
Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage.  
Address  
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,  
P. O. Box 957  
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.  
Nov. 12, 1869



DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN THE MONEY in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and refer to Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give their trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, ONT. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

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BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE.

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