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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1871.

THE POOR GOVERNESS ; OR,

MES. STODDARD'S PLOT.

"Why, Annie, what in the world makes you o foolish? Why, when I was young I would have jumped with joy if I had received an in-vitation to attend a party like this. Only think, child, what an honor she has conferred upon you by inviting you to a party where a carriage of Mrs. Stoddard's at her disposal, the dite of the town will be assembled. If you do and begged the pleasure of calling upon her, not go, you will surely offend Mrs. Stoddard. Aud I would not have you do that."

And Widow Blaine laid down her work, and razed lovingly in the face of her handsome daughter, who was sitting in the corner, nervonsly twitching the invitation which she had recently received from Mrs. Stoddard to a party to be given in honor of her son, who had recontly returned from a long continental tour. This party was the sole topic of conversation in | by them. the lively little town of Elms; and it is no wonder that Mrs. Blaine was surprised that her to the darkness and gloom of night, so had these

daughter decided not to attend it. "Annie, you will always regret it if you do ness. not go."

"No, mother, I shall not. And, if you wish, I will give you my reasons. As I was returning from the Watkins', with my music books in my hand, I was compelled to pass a group of young ladies engaged in conversation about the party. I heard one say, 'There goes a gevorness; I've heard she has an invitation to the party; if I really knew it was true, I would not go, as papa would discountenance my assoeisting with such a person.' 'I presume she me. I cannot offer you wealth, as my cousin has an idea,' said another, 'that she will be could; neither do I believe money could purable to cope with us for the hand of Walter chase love like yours. I can only offer you an Stoddard !' And the others laughed loudly at the rule sally. This, mother, is the cause of

"Mever mind those young girls or their con-versation ; they were rude and unladylike. Mrs. Stoddard deems you as good as they are, or you would not have been invited. So go to please me."

"Mamma I will go to please you and kind Mrs. Stoddard, but I shall be unhappy, I know.

"Well, go, then, child, to please me, and at the same time to be pleased yourself."

Annie roso reluctantly from her chair, as if she was going to sacrifice herself on the altar of devotion rather than to prepare for an evening's pleasure. In a short time she came down all white muslin, relieved by blue ribbons; and as her absent lover. she stood there, with the last dying rays of the sun playing on her features, she seemed to be a consumption of all that was fur and heautiful.

ment, while I remained at home from preference.'

"From my remarks, Mr. Neville, I do not wish you to infer that I hold any orthodox ideas against it. On the contrary, I deem it a harmless amusement."

"Certainly. We may dislike what we really know to be right."

Mr. Neville took Annie into the supperroom; and when the party broke up he placed which permission she readily granted; for, to tell the truth, she had been captivated by his manners, whilst, in return, she had made fearful inroads upon his heart.

After this, day after day found Mr. Neville at Annie's side. Rambles in the garden, tetea-tete conversations in the honse, walks to and ing that you remove her from home, as from church on Sunday, and all the little pleasures that young lovers indulge in were enjoyed

But as the brightness of day must give away days of pleasure to give way to a day of sad-

It was nearing the day of Mr. Neville's departure. The evening previous they were strolling along the bank of the river, when he said, "Annie, to-morrow I leave here, for how long I cannot tell.

"I shall regret it."

"And nothing more ?" he exclaimed.

"Why?" she asked, hesitatingly. "Why? Bocause I love you-love you dearly, Annie. It is outnow; deal kindly with honest name, untainted, and that which is better than money-my love. Annie, I love you ; will you be my wife?"

"I cannot, with justice to myself, answer you now; yet I can assure you that since I first saw you I have learned what love is."

"Thanks, darling, thanks; you are mine, and when I return I will claim you as my wife.'

A week after Mr. Neville's departure, Waltor Stoddard drove up to the house of Mrs. Blaine with a handsome turn-out, and remained there for more than an hour. On rising to depart, he begged the privilege of calling upon her, which privilege Mrs. Blaine took it upon herself to sanction. Day after day he called. But still our young heroine seemed cold to arrayed for the party. Her dress was plain him; she was heartless, for her heart was with for the Americans, who were then struggling

One evening he pained her with an avowal of his love. "Mr. Stoddard, this avowal afflicts me; even of Ninety-Six, and withdrew his men beyond the assault. The British pickets were four "Good-bye; and may you he of his love.

an old friend." She arose, and, as she faced him, she gave

utterance to a suppressed cry of joy. It was Claude Neville. Drawing her to a seat, he told her of his absence; how it had been unavoidable. Then and there he reminded her of her former promise.

"I only learned how well I loved you, Claude, during your long absence." "Thanks, my little trusting darling," he

said, tenderly. At this moment Mrs. Blaine entered. Claude

arose and greeted her. " Mother-for may I not call you such now ?

-I have gained your daughter's consent to be my wife; all that remains to complete my hap-

piness is your acquiescence." "Which you have. Take her, rememberwe remove a rose from its parent bush, from the sunshine of home and all influences. May your love be the sunshine to beautify, and your words as dow that falls from heaven to invigorato."

" Thanks for your advice; I shall lay it at heart, and profit thereby. Yet just here I have a slight disclosure to make, in justice to myself and to you : I am not Claude Neville." "Not Claude Neville ?" they both cried, ex-

citedly. "No; I am Walter Stoddard, who, to win

the love of some pure girl, changed places with his cousin. My mother instigated the plot, and all have acted their parts well. My cousin has been lionized, while I have been jilted and set aside, except by this true girl. My cousin, at my request, tried her faith, and, to my satisfaction, found her as true as gold. I am ashamed that I ever doubted her love, and I ask your forgiveness; will you forgive me, Annio ?"

"Oh, yes !" she said.

"I hope you will forgive me," said the cousin. interposing.

"Certainly; all are forgiven." And just here let us drop the curtain upon the happiness of Walter Stoddard and Annie

Blaine, and once " poor governess."

KATE HEATH.

AN EPISODE OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

The year 1781 was a dark and gloomy one for independence. In South Carolina, affairs were in a critical situation. General Green she wanted to reach her destination in time to home?" made an unsuccessful attack on the British post let the patriot General form his men to meet

sition to overhear the Briton's plans. It was a dangerous undertaking; and she knew that if she was caught in the act of listening she would be treated as a spy, and perhaps excented, for Lord Rawdon know no mercy. She cautiously approached the door and looked through a crevice. Rawdon and his colonel were seated before a small table, on which lay maps. They were examining them closely, while Rawdon was explaining them to the colonel.

"Ilere is Green's camp," said he, " and here is ours. We must make a bold stroke; and if

it be successful, Green will be destroyed." "I don't see why it should not succeed, do you, my lord?"

"No; if our troops fight as well as they have keretofore we shall succeed," said Rawdon, his face assuming a triumphant expression. "I shall feel happy when the rebels are driven away from Carolina, and then their rule will be over," said Colonel Roberts.

"We must crush Green, colonel. I do not want to go back to England and let it be said that I was out-generalled by a rebel. No, never!" exclaimed Rawdon, rising to his feet. "Then we make that attack at daybreak, do we not ?" asked the colonel.

"We do. Have your regiment ready, and make your mon fight like demons."

"Let us go now. But hold! what is the countersign for the picket to-night, my lord ?" " England," answered Lord Rawdon, low ering his voice.

Kate listened to the Briton's plan with a wildly beating heart and she resolved to save the patriot army. When she heard the coun-tersign, she left the door, and busied herself in her household duties; and soon the two officers emerged from the room.

"We must go, Miss Hoath; but first let me thank you for your kindness," said Rawdon. "Your thanks are received," replied Kate.

Their horses were saddled, and the officers were soon on their way. Kate watched them till they were out of sight, and then prepared for her perilous journey. She threw on a shawl, and went to the stable. Her fleet-footed horse neighed as she entered, and she patted kim on the head, and said, "Well, noble Selim, you must carry me safely to-night; for if you do not, General Green will be destroyed."

The animal seemed to understand her, for he gave a loud whinny. Our heroine saddled Selim, led him from the stable, and was soon

"Miss Blaine, allow me to introduce to you proved of it; and Kate placed herself in a po- was at her side, and then cried out, "Halt, you vile rebel!"

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Those were his last words, for Kate fired, and the bullet crashed through his brain .--The others did not stop to look at their comrade, but pressed on. They neared hor again, and another trooper received his death wound. The remainder halted; and a moment afterwards Kate heard the American picket cry ont, "Who goes there ?"

"Kate Heath !" cried our heroine, as she dashed through the line.

The soldier raised his gun, but when he heard her name, it was lowered, and he answered, "All right.'

The American camp was reached; Kate threw herself from the saddle, and placed her faithful horse in charge of a soldier. "Where is General Green's tent?" she asked.

"To the right, there, where you see that ight," replied the man," pointing to the place. She ontered the General's tent, and found him engaged in writing. He raise his eyes, then arose to his feet, and said, "You come here at a late hour. Miss Heath." "I do, General. You are in danger."

" How is that ?" exclaimed Green.

The brave girl told her story, and the General grasped her hand, while the tears trickled down his war-worn cheeks.

"Thank heaven ! you have saved my army, Miss Meath ! I can never repay you !'

"I want no payment. The thought that I have done my duty, and the thanks of General Green are worth more than gold and diamonds," vas the heroic reply.

"Take my thanks, my brave girl, and may the Great Jehovah watch over and guide you through the changing seenes of life," responded Green

" And may He save my country, too," added Kate.

"You need rest. Here, sleep in my tent tonight, while I seek a resting-place among my men," said the kind-hearted Green.

"I do not wish to rob you of your couch, General."

"You will not. I shall be engaged in forming my troops to meet the attack." And General Green left the tent.

Kate enjoyed a good rest that night; and in the morning General Green came to her, and joyfully exclaimed, " Good news ! Lord Rawdon is in full retreat. We took a prisoner this morning, who says you frustrated their plans and saved the army. Heaven bless you for that good act! But I must leave you new, riding towards General Green's comp, which for I am going to follow Rawdon, and teach was eight miles distant. She rod- swiftly, for him that we can fight. When are you going

consummation of all that was fair and beautiful.	were I free, I could not love you."	the Tiger and Broad Rivers, Lord Rawdon	miles distant; and she would be compelled to	"Good-bye; and may you have a safe jour-
"Mother, I see Mrs. Stoddard's carriage	"Free! Are you not free?"	followed him but could not draw the patrice	pass through their lines; but as she was in	ney," responded Green, shaking her by the
coming ; so kiss me good-byc."	"No; I am the promised wife of Mr. Claudo	general juto an eugagement	possession of the countersign, she did not fear	
"There, darling; now go, and may you pass	No; 1 am the promised wile of Mr. Claudo	At that nevial there stood in North Caro.	the result. Soon Kate saw the picket's	Her horse was led forth, and she was soon
a happy evening."	Neville."	lina, a plain and unassuming house: it was a	the result. Soon rate saw the pickets	on her way to her home, which was reached in
The widew stood gazing at the receasing car-	"Claude Neville ?" he exclaimed.		bayonet gleam in the moonlight, and heard him	
riage, which was soon lost in the lowering shades	"Yes," she replied, modestly.	one story building, neatly whitewashed, and		Kate Heath lived to see the war close, and
of night	" What can he be to you, fit is of obscure	surrounded by a fence. The garden contained		peace and plenty spread their wings over the
"Wealth ! what a charm there is in that	parentage, and poor. He can give you nothing,	many choice flowers; and the beautiful honey-	"A friend, with the countersign."	land, and not long afterwards she was wedded
would ' Its influence is unfair and unjust; yet	while I will give you an bonored name, wealth,	suckles shaded the doors and windows. It was	"Advance friend, and give the countersign."	to Walter Gordon, who had been a colonel in
we have the assurance that it is for this life	and make you mistrass of Staddard Hall !"	the house of Airs. Heath, who hyed with her	She approached the nicket, and whispered,	the American army.
1 to that much homeoften all will be exceeded.	4 What will Claude give 7 He will give we	two daughters, while her son George was in	* England !"	
only; In that great herearest an war be equal;	an honest hand, and the whole love of his noble	Washington's army fighting for freedom.	"All right; pass on. But stop !" cried the	
money cannot purchase the laver of God, if to	heart, which love I prize far more than all the	Kate, the eldest of the daughters, was a beau-	picket, as he cought a glimpse of her face.	[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.]
does of men."	cold you could place at my fuet Mr. Stoddard "	tiful girl of sixteen summers; her auburn hair		SKETCHES OF IRELAND.
Leaving the widow employed with her work	gold you could place at my feet, Mr. Stoddard." "Think of the future. You cannot live on	hung in graceful curls down to her shoulders,		
and her thoughts, we will enter the festive	• •	and her face beamed with kindness, while her		BY "THERNA-N'OGE."
halls.	love."	are shown like the stars that lit up the agure	cognized the soldier to be Guy Jackson, who	
When Annie arrived, the guests were nearly		rault of heaven.	had often visited the gardener at their house.	PATRICK SARSFIELD.
all assembled; and when she entered the room,	Claude's hands, and he will guard it sacredly,"	One evening, as Kate was standing at the		Amidst the galaxy of patriots, whose names
a hum of voices arose that brought the blushes	she said, firmly.	One evening, as have was standing at the	"Where are you going to night, Miss Kate ?"	are held in affection and reverence in Ireland;
fast and thick to her face. Some admired her	"If you are resolute, MISS Annie, I will	cottage door, she beheld two mounted officers	ne asked.	
beauty and praised her: while others declared	leave you; or do you wish time to decide?	approaching. They were richly dressed, and	"To see Mrs. Blake; she is very ill."	teaching the people by their recollections, the
they were very much shocked at the conduct of	"No, I have decided; my decision is irre-	one of them she recognized as Lord Rawdon,	"Just like you, Miss Kate-always visiting	noble lessons of untarnished honor and un-
Mrs. Stoddard in inviting a "mere governess"	TOODANO	the commander of the British forces in that	the sick; you are a ministering angel," said	swerving rectitude, that of Patrick Sarsfield is
to her party. One young lady. in particular,	He left her, and for months she did not see	part of the country. They rode up to her, and	the British soldier.	ever regarded as one, presenting to us the high-
who was leaning on the arm of her gallant, said	him or hear of Claude.	Rawdon least over in his saddle, and said. In a	"Thank you for the compliment, Guy	est type of knightly honor and devoted patriot-
Who was leaning on the and of her gamme, such		kind voice, "Well, miss, can you let me have	But I must be going. Good night !"	ism. His name is lisped by the babe upon its
she thought it " too bad," and she would in-	with broken wings. Yet she lived on, trusting	the use of a room, for a few minutes?"	And Kate was again on her journey, while	mother's breast, and the man of mature years
form Mrs. Stoddard that if she persisted for	that each coming day would bring him After	"Yes, sir; our house is open to you."	the picket returned to his post. She had to	feels his heart in conscious throbbing when
the future in inviting such characters, she	that each coming day would bring him. After		pass four miles yet ere she would be safe, so	pouring over Ireland's history in the past, he
would take the liberty of decliming her invita-	the lapse of that year, she was visited by Wal-	said Rawdon, dismounting, while the colonel	she urged on her steed. Before she had gone	reads of Limerick and the deeds of the Earl of
tions.	ter Stoddard.	did the same, the lattor leading the horses to	a hundred yards from Guy Jackson, a dozen	Lucan. Descended from an olden Norman
All comment at this moment was hushed by	"Miss Annio, nave you neard of Claude	the stable.	mounted Britons rode furious up to the picket,	family "more Irish than the Irish themselves,"
the entrance of the lion of the evening, Walter	Neville yes (and their leader cried out, "Did any person	Sarsfield inherited their castle and estate in
Stoddard All eves were turned upon him.		standing and said "Whose house is this	man this next a short time since 2"	Lucan, Co. Dublin. Inheriting from a warlike
Introductions were sought on all sides, and ob-		standing, and said, "Whose house is this,	pass this post a short time since i	race a passion for arms, in his early life he
tained. In due course of time Annie was m-	again ?''	miss?"	"Yes, sir," was the picket's reply.	sorved as Ensign in Monmouth's regiment in
troduced to him and his cousin, Claude Neville.	"Why? Oh! do not say ne is dona ! she	" Mrs. Heath's, my lord."	"Do you know who it was?"	
who seemed to be a dependent upon him, a	APLOG GUE OSCIEDUV.	"Ha! ker son is in the robel army, under		France, and afterwards in England as Lieuten-
travelling companion-in short, a polite substi-	"Oh, no; calm your feelings. He is not	Washington, is he not?"	"Had she the countersign ?"	ant in the Guards. But it was in Ireland, as
travening companion-in short, a prise the	dead ; but he may be dead to you."	Kate trempled at the insuit, and she looked	"She had."	the soldier of honor, " Le Chevalier sans pour
soon after the music broke out in lively		at the Briton with a searching glance.	"I fear she is safe. Forward men! If she	et sans reproche," the gallant defender of the
strains, and scores of dancers were whirling	" Vos " he rejoined.	"My brother is no rebel. Lord Rawdon; he	escapes, General Green is saved! A hundred	Altar and the Throne, that Sarsfield the Good
strains, and scores of dancers were united		is fighting for his country."	golden guineas and a commission to the man	won his noblest spurs and consecrated his name-
round the room. Annie, timid and unnoticed,	I i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	E O I SIN SOPEVIOP GUBT. PUB IS & DEAVE DOV.	who catches her !" cried the leader of the band,	forever in the hearts of a people who, never for-
placed herself in a corner, and, during the first	\hat{u} (Then year still hope for his return when	and would, no doubt, make a good British	as they dashed after the brave girl, leaving the	get the Soggarth who offers for them, the Voice
part of the evening, enacted the part of "wall-	you might become my wife-become wealthy	i soldter." returned Mawgon.	i nicket in a state of Dewildermont.	i that preads for them, the roct who sings
flower." Here it was that Claude Nevine found	and honored? Well," he added, " you may be	"Lord Rawdon, you insult me. I would	" Wate seen beard the sound of her nursuare"	for them, or the Warrior who, with his sword,
her.	and nonored i wen, ne added, you may se	sooner see George die a felon's death than see	and she pushed on faster. It was a race for	inscribes his devotion upon the broad banner of
" Miss Blaine, may I not share the pleasure	right; nor de L think I would wish a purchased	him in the King's army," was the prompt an-	life or death. The British horses were fresh.	their land. To understand Sarsfield's position
of banishment with you ?"	WIC. I Hepe I hay still be your mend.	swor.		it is necessary to be acquainted with Ireland's.
"Certainly, if there be any pleasure in it."	"Certainly; and a valued one."	"I see you are a rebel, too, Miss Heath."		From the time, of Henry the " wife-slaver,"
"To be banished with you would be plea-	"Then I shall take the liberty of inviting a	But here comes the colonel," said Rawdon, as	"Forward Solim You must take me to	until the reight of Charles I., excepting the
sure. Do you dance?"	friend of mine nere onis evening.	he saw that worthy coming from the stable.	Convert Groon's comp 1" said Kate to her horse	period during which the much-belied Mary oc-
"Soldom : the amusement has no charm for	" Certainly:"		But has anomics gained anon hor and one of	cupied the throne, the Catholics were the vic-
more T 11 - then be a looker on than 13ke	When evening ounce, Annie analously analo			【1111】11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11
an activo part."	ed the arrival of Mr. Stoddard and his friend.	Small Toom to Hold a Consultation. Kate	them seence bent on catoning her, for no was	tims of dire persecution. This persecution, of course, fell most modil Ireland, because her children had preferred God to Man, and had
"On that point we seen to agree. When				
travelling with my cousin on the Antinent he	only lighted by the dying rays of the day, when	to say, so she resolved to play the cavesdropper.	heard the ominous tramp of his horse, and	children had preferred God to Man, and had chosen to suffer like the early Christians, seoner.
would pass away many evenings in this enjoy-	he entered.	She told her mothem of hor intention, who ap-	drew her pistoi. Nearer he came, until he	chosen to suffer like the early Christians, seoner.
and has away many contride the only				
	and the second of the second secon	er Markaller et en 🚛 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓	医动力的 医二氏的 医骨髓炎 计算机分离器	

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 11, 1871

than resign the priceless Treasure given to humanity upon Calvary, and carried from Rome to them by the blessed Patrick. After the murder of Charles I. by the canting Cromwell, a torrent of suffering was poured upon Ireland. the flag of Green, and upon it is inscribed All that man could do, aided by the powers of darkness, was done to extirpate Catholicity in Ireland, by the sweeping process of extirpating the people; and it has been said that, after the raids of the Roundheads, only 500,000 persons " protector" died, and with his death, the illconstructed and blood-cemented revolutionary edifice of the Puritans was shattered, and the restoration of Charles II. gave it the coup de The Catholics of Ireland had been grace. faithful to the murdered King; they had been true to the exiled prince, and their hopes were high when the Stuart ascended the throne .--Never were a people doomed to greater disappointment. By the infamous Act of Settle ment, Charles confirmed his father's murderers in the estates they had robbed from his faithful Irish subjects. By this act the ancient nobility, with few exceptions, were reduced to utter serfdom; some, it is true, emblazoned their names in the Continental wars, but the despoilers remained masters of the situation, and troopers and camp-followers became the pseudo-lords of Ireland. In 1685, Charles the Second, closed a worthless life; but when about to appear before the Almighty Searcher of hearts, he confessed the Faith, and, as Catholics, let us pray that having obtained mercy, he was "confessed by Christ before His Father." Upon James, Duke of York, the brother of the deceased monarch, devolved the triple crown of England, Ireland and Sootland. James was an open, sincere Catholic. He was married to Mary of Modena - an ardent Catholic-he had endured trouble and persecution for his profession of the Faith, and his steadfastness had alarmed the ultra-Protestants, who viewed with deepest chagrin, his accession to the throne. We have been so accustomed to hear bad things of James that our judgments have been partially affected unfavorably in his regard. That his public acts must undergo the process of public criticism, we admit, but it is not in keeping with the plainest dictates of common sense, that Irish and Catholic writers should follow in the wake of their most bitter enemies and aid them in painting the Stuart in colors dark and repulsive. We have heard of his cowardice, and yet not braver sword than that of the Duke of York was wielded for England, and if his action in Ireland was unworthy of his former self, it must have been caused by other feeling than cowardice. Indeed the expression commonly attributed to him, "Oh, spare my English subjects," tells the story of one who, although brave when contending for England against foreign foes, sorrowed, sickened and failed before the horrid realities of civil war. Again we hear of his tyranny. The truth really is that he only disregarded the dictates of prudence, and used the royal prerogative to an almost illegal degree, in order to defeat the sectarics and give to his people religious equality. His purpose was laudable, but there were too many odds against him, and he had scarcely attained the throne when he came into collision with the parliament, the bishops, and judges. There were too many interests at stake for the Protestant party to alhim. In Ireland his action received the heartiest welcome from the plundered inhabitants.---His name was blessed by the sensitive people, as from out their hiding-places came the ministers of God. For years they had worshipped God in danger, offering the Tremendous Saeri-fice on some moss clad stone in the silent glen, or on a rocky ledge by the mountain side overlooking the surrounding country. They had lost their ancient liberties; by nature warlike, sthey had been deprived of the use of arms; they were, in fact, a people thoroughly emasculated. Every virtue they had possessed was morning Sarsfield met a peasant who told him rendered a crime. Every vice they had acquired had been given them by their oppressors. Their olden memories reproached them with having lost their olden greatness, and their future was shadowed by clouds of deepest and darkest despair. One thing alone was theirs. They had the Faith, and now upon the triune throne was a King of the ancient religion, determined to emancipate its retainers, and so ing by the watch-fires, all the rest of the conalthough beginning to assume the cowering look and slouching gait of the slave, although unacquainted for years with the use of arms 1688. He brought with him Dutch, French Calvinist, Swedes, Danes, adventurers from all nations. Finding himself surrounded by treason in England, James fled to France, but at the urgent request of his Lieutenant in Ireland, Tirconnell, he returned to Ircland with an armament fitted out for him by Louis of France, The landing at Kinsale was the signal for the greatest enthusiasm. From Kinsale ceived the wild with joy and undivided homage of the people. His entry into Dublin was a gorgeous pageant. "Tapestry and cloth of Aras" hung from the windows. Arches of evergreens spanned the streets. No longer in hood of the nation, while tears of joy coursed down many a furrowed cheek, while forty

2

We think we see it. Look now as the King rent the very firmament; they knew that they enters the gates... See, it floats over Birming- were saved. William heard it; and he knew enters the gates... See, it floats over Birming ham Tower; the breeze carries out its magnifi cent folds. Oh, it is the standard of Ireland; "Now or never-now and forever."

Sarsfield returned with the King from France. In the interval he had been appointed Colonel of Cavalry and Commander of the forces to protect Connaught from the Northern dwelt in the land. In September 1658, the rebels. Before him the enemies of his King quailed, until the severe disaster at Newtownbutler, where Lord Mountcashel suffered defeat, thereby forcing Sarsfield to retire from Sligo and fall back on Athlone. In the ensuing Fall, however, he retook Sligo. On the 14th June, 1690, William landed at Carrickforgus, which place had been captured for him by the valiant Schomberg, notwithstanding its brave defense by the veteran MacCarthy More. On the 22nd, William reviewed his army at Loughbrickland. Forty-five thousand well-trained alone stood by the King. Pass we over at present the details of the battle of the Boyne. It was fought and lost for Ireland and the King. James fled to France : the first messenger of the news of his own defeat. The Irish Army, on reaching Dublin, found itself without King or captain-general. James had advised the propriety of making terms with the conqueror, but having committed themselves to the struggle, they reselved not to abandon it, so long as there was sword to wield or hand to wield it. The wisdom of Sarsfield's plan of campaign was now proved to have been the only tenable one from the beginning. To defend the line of the Shannon was now the general idea. "To Limerick" became the general cry; upon Limerick the attention of the country and combatants was centered. On the 7th August, William reached Caherconlish about seven miles south-east of the city, with a force of about twenty-eight thousand men.--On the Sth, he was joined by Douglas with his nine thousand runaways from Athlone, whose exploits we chronicled in a former sketch. In Limerick there were but ten thousand infantry; about four thousand cavalry being encamped on the Clare side. Lauzun and Tirconnell scouted the idea of defending the city with such a force against such overwhelming odds, and although all the Irish royalists declared that they would not submit, still with the French and Swiss allies, Lauzun and Tirconneli departed for Galway taking with them all they could of arms and ammunition. A gallant Frenchman man De Boisseleau remained true to his colors. He was appointed governor and Sarsfield commander of the horse. On the 10th, William's | tween the first failure of the attack on Limerick, demand of surrender was refused. The bombardment then began, and from the few pieces of artillery mounted on the walls, William received such annoyance as compelled him to shift his quarters. However he took matters easily, for a magnificent battering train with to him from Waterford. On Sunday the 10th the convoy had reached Cashel, and on Monday they were within ten miles of William's camp. Then it was that Sarsfield planned a deed the very conception of which entitles him to a foreenemy's hands, but this fact aided his enter- on the Clare Side. Ginkle again sant offers prise by lulling them into a false security. upon any terms if the Irish would but capitu-"Galloping O'Hogan" was with Sarsfield as late and after a bloody strife from early dawn his guide. By passes known only to the rap-parce chief they turned into the gorges of the Silver Mines, and on Monday they bivouacked news spread abroad that the struggle was in a ravine of the Keeper Mountains. When over, "Ireland is no more," was their cry.night fell the trusty band led by O'Hogan turned southward. About three o'clock in the that the prize was near. He also learned a fact of romantic interest, namely that the password of the Williamites was "Sarsfield." Riding quietly to Ballyncety, the spot indi- exchange and sign the treaty. To this day they returned with the welcome intelligence that, with the exception of a few guards drows- triumph of that party whichvoy were soundly sleeping. The final orders dry" broke the most solemn provisions of the were then given by Sarsfield-Silence or death, treaty, and by the infliction of a code of laws, till the men were well in upon the sentrics; and totally deprived of their possession, the people seized pike and seythe and hook, and forgetting all in the enthusiasm of the moment, they shouted, "God bless the Stuart, James, dreamt of foes. Through the shadows of they should and blook and death before defeat. One brutal, and bloody Whigs." A few days af-terwards a French fleet sailed up the Shannon, bringing men, money and stores. The afour legitimate King." At the invitation of night he saw the outline of one who seemed frighted Williamite general thought that the the Protestant rebels, William of Orange to be an officer. He challenged. "Sursfield Irish would then disclaim the treaty. But no. landed at Torbay on the 5th of November, is the word and Sursfield is the man" was the It was not the valiant troops of James that is the word and Sursfield is the man" was the It was not the valiant troops of James that answer as drawing his sword the leader of the were to keep had faith. "Too lute," said hundred. In a few minutes the work was fin-ished and the splendid siege train which was to SAND FRENCHMEN OFFERED TO AID US NOW, have battered the walls of Limerick was in the WE MUST KEEP OUR PLICHTED TROTU." On hands of Sarsfield, the prince of chivalry. Yet the 5th October the scene on the Shannon was all was not accomplished. One Manus O'Brien, without a parallel in history. The Irish regia loathsome informer, had made his way to ments on that day were to chose exile for life William's camp and there told of Sarsfield hav- or service with William. On one side waved to Cork and from thence to Dublin, James re- ing left in the direction of Killaloe. None the Fleur de lys of Louis; on the other was could tell the intention of the Irish Officer, but planted the banner of William. At the head William to make assurance doubly sure, despatched Sir John Lanier with five hundred all the honors of war, strode the finest regihorse to meet the convoy. The few also who ment in the service—the foot-guards. All escaped would be in William's camp in a short eyes were turned upon this splendid body of One. Ireland was fairly and fully committed buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them emblem of St. Louis, the ensign of la grande to the strife, when, amid cheers from the man- he then placed the pontoons and all the vast nation. Of all the army, fourteen thousand as they danced the ancient Rinka, the King Lanier leisurely advancing felt the earth shake transported its defenders to la belle France and saluted the flag waving over the Castle. What and saw the heavens bright as day. The man along with Sarsfield, nearly five thousand

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that his hopes of speedily capturing Limerick were destroyed. It rolled like thunder away over the hills of historic Clare, and gladdened the heart of many a bold rapparee. 'Twas heard away for miles and as it died in the distance every one felt that but one alone could have created it, and that, that one was Patrick Sarsfield. William sent for more guns to thirty-six guns and four mortars pouring red-hot he was made a Marechal de Cump. On the shot into the city. Sarsfield then ordered the 19th of July in this ever memorable year of women of Limerick to be removed to the Clare suburbs along with the children. With unexampled heroism the gallant women refused, preferring to aid their protectors as they could, sooner than that the foe should enter unless over the dead bodies of husband, wife, brother and sister. On the 26th the trenches of the besiegers were within a few feet of the palisades, and a breach had been made in St. John's veterans wore his colors, while a force of about Gate. William mined but Sarsfield counter-twenty-three thousand badly armed recruits mined, while the women worked in the trenches and counterscarps, though thick as hail the grenades and balls fell round them. On Wednesday, the 27th, William ordered a final assault. Ten thousand men were advanced to support the stormers. At half-past three in the afternoon, five hundred Grenadiers leaped the trenches and mounted the breach. Thanks to Sarsfield and the gallant governor Boisseleau the Irish were not unprepared. Behind the his men fell Sarsfield. He died in the moment breach unknown to the Williamites an intrenchment had been made, and as the Grenadiers advanced they were decimated by a cross fire. For a moment they stood still but recovering from their surprise they boldly rushed on. A hand to hand struggle ensued. On they pressed and at length they burst through the defenders and poured through the town. Their bravery caused their very destruction. Through the streets and lanes, men, women and even children rushed, striking back the Williamites. For three hours the fight, the bloody fight was continued and before the aroused populace the assailants retired. During the contest the Brundenburghers' secured one of the principal batterics. Success they imagined was theirs, when with a sullen roar the mined earth opened beneath them and the brave regiment amidst despairing death-shricks went upward, a mangled mass in the air. This ended the first effort to capture Limerick. Sarsfield was hailed as its saviour, and William finding that his men would not renew the assault, sailed in disgust from Waterford, for England, leaving his army in the hands of Ginkle. The Williamites under this energetic commander were kept busy. In a future sketch we shall describe the most important events that occurred in the interval beand the beginning of the effort which ended in the capitulation of the city. On the 27th Aug., reinforced by all the men he could gather, Ginkle invested Limerick. From William he received powers to grant almost any terms that would be likely to end the war. In pursuance dates and occurrences are forgotten, but the pontoons of tin or sheet copper were coming of this object he issued a proclamation offering name of Sarsfield is still synonimous in the pardon of all "treasons" (meaning thereby, as Mr. Sullivan says, loyalty to the legitimate King and resistance to the foreign emissaries). | time have moved along their allotted path, Despite the efforts of a "peace party," Sarsfield's honorable advice prevailed, and a firm most place amongst the brave. On the night refusal was sent to Ginkle. Sixty guns then from the darkness of oppression, and the people low a Catholic King to grant religious liberty of Sunday, Sarsfield at the head of five hun-ppened on the devoted city. A Williamite of Ireland to-day seem to be approaching the They overthrew a constitution which they had low a Catholic King to grant religious liberty in his dominions. Accordingly his English subjects discarded him, and he had to turn to Ireland to receive that support so necessary to guarded by the enemy; but favored by the Sarsfield still held on, until by the treason of field's principle: defeated but not disgraced, darkness he proceeded to Ballyvally, where he one Luttrell, the pass over the river above the he left behind him a memory that rebukes he resolved to overthrow the Irish Parliament and crossed the river and passed into gallant Tip- city, was betrayed and the Jacobites to their those who advise the Irish people to use unperary. The country all round was in the consternation, one morning beheld the enemy scrupulous means to attain desired ends, while he adopted to effect that wicked end were every way Determined to leave no pretext for an after violation of the terms offered by Ginkle, Sarsfield demanded that the Lords Justices should come from Dublin, to ratify them. Accordingly, on the 3rd October 1691, the contracting parties met at a spot on the Clare side of the Shannon to cated by the peasant, he halted and sent out that spot is remembered in Limerick. To the was held in the City Hall for the purpose of some few but trusty scouts. After examining, people of the historic city it is a monument of receiving a deputation from the Home Rule their Sarsfield's unsullied honor and of the fell "Ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could worse than Praconian, proved themselves to be Jacobites dashed on, followed by his brave five Sarsfield, "Our honor is pledged-THE HONOR Rule. of the Irish, marching out of Limerick with "secret crypt and by-way," but in the light of noon, the priests marched before their earthly King, carrying the emblem of their Heavenly One. Ireland was fairly and fully committed buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them of the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them was the buried the muzzles in the was the buried the was the buried the bur he then placed the pontoons and all the vast quantity of stores. After laying a train of powder he removed the wounded enemy to a young maidens dressed in white, scattered flowers place of safety and fired the train. Sir John had been intended by Louis to relieve Limerick treat your kind indulgence for my short- cash down, promotions in the army, the law, the

of their love. Hard, very hard was the part- fatigue, in order to proclaim at my advance ing; but honor was at stake; and as they sailed away, their hearts filled with that spirit which asserted itself at Namur, Steinkirk, and Landen, and which raised triumphant over all land; that the Irish are as well entitled to an assailants the lilies of France, on the famed Irish legislature as the people of England to an field of Fontenoy. 1692 witnessed the trailing of the Williamite flag before the walls of Namur. In July of the same year, Sarsfield again lowered it at Steinkirk receiving public Waterford, and on the 17th August, he had thanks for his gallantry, and in March, 1693, 1693, Luxemburgh and William met again on the banks of the river Landen. After some heavy artillery firing, the French made a desperate attack on the village of Neerwinden .-The gallant Berwick led the Irish troops .-The slaughter in the village was tremendous, and Berwick was taken prisoner. As fiercely as they were repulsed, just as fiercely the French and Irish under the Duke de Bourbon, renewed the onset. Luxemburgh resolved to hold the ground near Neerwinden and the world-famous household troops of King Louis were launched against the village. Amongst the officers, leading on the Irish Brigade was Patrick Sarsfield. William fought with desperation, but "Remember Limerick" rang wildly across the field of carnage as with indomitable valor the exiles carried the Fleur de lys away and beyond the line. At the head of of victory. Around him were the good and true who had withstood the foe beside the Shannon and who now witnessed the flag of William trailing in the waters of the Gette. The ball entered near his heart, and as he lay unhelmed and gasping, he put his hand as if in pain on his breast. When he removed it, it was full of his noble blood. Looking at it sadly, yet proudly, as his dying gaze wandered over the field until it rested upon the Green banner of the Brigade; listening to the cheers of the victors he held his blood towards heaven and as he fell back he pronounced the memorable words-" Oh, that this were for Ireland.' Thus perished Sarsfield. Truly his blood was shed for Ireland. It imbued the noble French with an increased love for the gallant Irish .--It preserved the patriotic spirit of his countrymen, until in after years a mighty man gathered the drops and enclosed them in the urn of his heart. The violated treaty of the Shannon was redeemed on the banks of the Thames and the Act of 1829 more than fulfilled all that was asked in 1691. Thus in the order of Providence the Irish Catholics were rewarded for their fidelity and while the name of the great pacificator, O'Connell, is fondly remembered, that of the warrior of Limerick is loved. Sarsfield was all that is admired in a man. A gentleman by birth and education; he was a gentleman in his dealings. A soldier by profession ; he gave his abilities to the best of causes, and wrote with indelible characters his name upon the heart of his country. Facts and figures, people's mind with all that is truthful, honourable, chivalric and patriotic. As the cycles of strange scenes have been enacted in Ireland; persecuted as she was, still the Church emerged his patriotism is a noble incentive to honorable deeds. Far away from the Shaunon, his dust commingles with mother earth. No lordly meusoleum covers his romains; but in the mausoleum covers his remains; but in the hearts of a grateful people, more enduring than bronze or stone or marble, is entombed the remembrance of Ireland's Norman chieftain-Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan.

age the doctrine I have preached in my yout -that the Irish people are as well entitled to govern Ireland as the English to govern Eng English legislature. (cheers.) The Sovereign of England's Irish subjects possessed a resident legis. lature in this Island for more than six hundred years; so that in seeking a domestic parliament we seek nothing new. We seek to recover for our country a privilege which our predecessors had for over six centuries. The existence of an Irish Par. liament is coeval with the connection of Ireland and England. The objection is sometimes exand England. The objection is sometimes ex-pressed by saying that the Irish Parliament of Henry VI, was only the Parliament of such of the Irish people as then acknowledged allegiance to the King of England. Well, then, I reply that as we inherit their allegiance to the Soversign of Let inherit their allegiance to the Sovereign of both countries, so we inherit along with it their parliamentary rights (hear, and cheers). Mr. Daunt went on to speak of the actions of the Irish Parpendence, and continued :--On the 22d of February, 1782. Henry Grattan moved and carried in our House of Commons an address to the King, containing the words :---

"To assure his Majesty that, by our fundamental laws and franchises (laws and franchises which we on the part of the nation do claim as her birthright), the subjects of this kingdom cannot be bound, affeeted, or obliged by any legislature, save only by the King. Lords, and Commons of this his Majesty's realm of Ireland; nor is there any other body of men who have power or authority to make laws for the same. To assure his Majesty that his Majesty's subjects of Ireland conceive that in this privilege is contained the very essence of the liberty, and that they treasure it as they do their lives, and accordingly have with one voice declared and protested against the interposition of any other Parliament in the legislation of this country."

Well, (continued Mr. Daunt) the right of Ireland, thus strongly enforced, was unanimously affirmed by the British. You will observe that the legislative independence of Ircland is here claimed as our birthright (hear, hear), and that its possession is stated to constitute the very essence of our liberty. Are these words true? (Cries of "Yes," and loud cheers.) Well, then, let me solemnly ask you whether legislative independence is not still our birthright? Whether it is less our birthright in 1871 than it was in 1782? Whether we have forfeited that birthright, in which consists the very essence of our liberty, by any subsequent transac-tions? Has that monstrous crime, the destruction of the Irish Parliament, forced by the most excerable means upon Ireland against the nearly universal will of the nation-has it annihilated the equitable title of this aucient nation to make her own laws and to govern herself? (Loud cheering.) It has, to be sure, suspended our power, but our right is indestructible. (Renewed cheering.) Some of the newspapers that now in England oppose our claims have the hardihood to assert that the Irish Constitution of 1782 was a total failure. On the direct contrary, it was productive of extraordinary prosperity wherever it was allowed to work, and wherever its naturally beneficial results were not counteracted by our powerful and malignant focs across the water. It is true that our Parliament had two great defects which I am not at all anxious to conceal. It was to a great extent a parliament of nomination boroughs, and many of its members were afflicted with the disease of religious intolerance. Yet, despite these drawbacks, its presence produced an amount of national prosperity which is established beyond question by witnesses of the highest authority (hear, hear.) And it is the constitution under which the astonishing progress of Irish prosperity was universally admitted-it is this constitution which the *Times*, and other modern Unionists, pronounce to have utterly failed. No wonder that Charles K ndal Bushe declared that the Union was a denial of the rights of nature to the Irish nation, and that the motive by which its authors were instigated was an intolerance of Irish prosperity. It was no easy task that Pift up reagh Correspondence, edited by Castlereagh's brother, the late Lord Londonderry, there is a letter from Lord Castlercagh to Mr. Secretary Cooke, dated June 21st, 1800, in which his lordship urges that a promise of bribery to a certain applicant should be kept; and in the free and casy candour of private communication with his confidential ally, or private communication with his conduction any, he plainly talks of the profligacy of the means by which the Union was carried. Profligacy is his lordship's word; pollution is Mr. Goldwin Smith's. But those words are totally inadequate to designate the enormous and complicated guilt of Pitt and his janissaries in their machinations against Irish prosperity and liberty (hear, hear). I shall go into but few details upon this black chapter of our history. The Catholics and the Protestants were to be set flying at each other's throats ; a rebellion was to be fomented, and when the country was convulsed by civil war, the Union was to be forced by the joint operation of terror and corruption on a people laid prostrate by division. The Ministerial scheme was this-the Catholics were first to be flattered by strong hopes of immediate emancipation, hopes which Pitt had encouraged Grattan to consider certainties, in a personal interview between them in October, 1794. In the beginning of 1795, Earl Fitzwilliam, a well-known emancipator, was sent over here as Lord Lieutenant, with full authority to support emancipation. or, to use his own words, in his letter to Lord Carlisle, "to give it a handsome support on the part of the Government." Grattan was taken into the Irish Privy Council, and to all outward appearance, emanci-pation was on the eve of being enacted. But before Lord Fitzwilliam had been three months here he was recalled, and a system not only of discouragement, but of downright persecution, was substituted for the sunshiny promises with which the Catholics had been amused. 'Truly, when Mr. Goldwin Snith said that Pitt had sunk knee-deep in pollution, in order to carry the Union, he bestowed a very mild censure on that statesman. It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more utterly diabolical than the cold, calculating policy with which the Catholics were first encouraged and then exasperted by the deception practised on them, and the words of treacherous promise followed by the fiend-ish persecution which at last stung the maddened, tortured people to robel (loud cheers). The popular strength was paralysed; and at this moment so carefully prepared by the policy of Pitt and his Irish agent, Castlerengh, when the country under martial law, and occupied by an army 137,000 strong—at this moment the time was deemed ripe for the introduction of the Union into the Irish House of Commons. Bribes were as plenty as blackberries. There were high prices offered for votes, yet, notwithstanding the gigantic exertions of the saluted the flag waving over the Uastle. What and saw the neavers origin as day. The man was defeated in 1799 by a was it that had created the heaving enthusiasm? of Limerick heard the tremendous peal as it nobles, gentry and clergy, left for ever the land come here, although at the expense of much small majority. In the following year it was re

THE HOME GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT-DE-PUTATION TO THE CORPORATION.

On Tuesday, 18th ult., a special meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin Association, and considering their views on the question of Home Rule. Representatives from several provincial corporations and delegates from the Trades' societies were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, The City Marshal (Mr. Michael Angelo

Hayes) addressing the Lord Mayor said :---My Lord-I have to inform you that a deputation from the Irish Home Government Association, consisting of Mr. O'Neil Daunt, Mr. John Martin, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, is in attendance to submit to your Lordship and the Council their views on the subject of Home

The Lord Mayor inquired if it was the pleasure of the Council that the deputation should be received.

The assent of the Council having been signified,

The City Marshal then introduced the members of the deputation.

Mr. W. O'Neill Daunt, on rising to address the house, was received with great cheering, the members of the Corporation standing. When silence was observed,

Mr. Daunt said :--- My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation-I feel very the claims of our country to a domestic indecomings. Years, which have made my head gray, have brought with them physical feebleness. But I could not refuse the invitation to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 11, 1871.

sewed, the Government having occupied the interni by redoubled exertions to corrupt and overawe. They contrived to pack the Parliament, so as to secure the success of their measure. O'Connell, whose statue now looks down on us, made his first public speech against it. in this hall where we are ssembled. Grattan, who had quitted Parliament a lew years previously, now returned to the scene of his noble labors ; and if truth, genius, and eloquence could have saved the Constitution, Grattan would have saved it. The Union was accomplished, although 707,000 persons petitioned against it, while only 5,000 could, by all the influence of Government, be induced to petition in its favor. Irishmen regard it as a crime clothed with the garb of law. If it were designed by Pitt to make Ireland hate England, it is not possible that he could have devised any measure better fitted to accomplish that end (applause). I now proceed to consider the results which it has produced in this kingdom. Those results were pure, unmitigated evil. Any benefit of whatsoever sort that Ireland has obtained since 1860 has been gained in spite of the Union, not because of it. When Mr. Spring Rice was appointed by the Government to defend the Union against O'Connell in 1834, he worked hard to show the vast advantages that Ireland derived from the Union. At that very time it was shown by official returns that 2.385,000 human beings, or more than one-fourth of the then population of Ireland, were destitute paupers for thirty weeks in every year. They were paupers, precisely because the Union had denuded the country of its wealth, had almost destroyed our manufactures, and thrown the people wholly for support upon the soil, had drawn off the rich aristocracy to England, and had, by abstracting the private incomes and public revenue of this kingdom, to the annual amount of many millions, reduced vast masses of the people to a state of abject wretchedness. After thirty-four years' union with the wealthiest country in the world, we were stripped so bare that more than every fourth individual among us was a pauper for thirty weeks in every year (hear, hear.) What a contrast between such a condition and the great national prosperity which, as Mr. Secretary Cooke said, was universally admitted to exist under the Constitution of 1782 (loud cheers.) In allusion to the "fiscal injustice" which Ireland sustained by the Union, the speaker observed-One of Lord Castlereagh's engagements was that Ireland was to be taxed on a strict measure of relative ability, and making that admission without the slightest idea of removing the injustice. The people are driven into exile by the execrable system that plunders their country of the means of supporting them at home (hear.) In the last ten years Ireland has lost nearly 400,000 inhabitants, and the exodus is going on, and will go on so long as the Union enables English rapacity to despoil the country (hear, hear.) Is Ireland doomed to submit for ever to this bondage? (cries of No) My lord, I do not believe she is so doomed, for I see that men heretofore estranged from each other are banding together for the liberation of their country (cheers.) It is strange that I should have some Catholic apprehensions to allay, whilst my reverend friend here has some Protestant doubts to remove (hear, hear.) Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, ascribes our society to the machinations of the Jesuits. A priest has attacked us in a very long letter, the drift of which seems in the whole to be, that our Association is somehow or other opposed to the Catholic Church. My lord, it is not opposed to any church (hear,) and I beg to say that while, in my opinion, it has very strong claims on the support of every Irishman, its claims on the support of the Catholic priesthood and people are exceptionally strong (hear, hear). My reason is this-the Union operates, as we have seen, to depopulate the country, and Home Government is the only thing that can check the progress of de-population. Now, the exodus tells against the Catholics in a far larger proportion than it does against the Protestants. We have lost since 1846 more than three millions of all creeds. But what I want to point out now is this-by the recent consus it is shown that in the last ten years the Irish population has diminished by very nearly 400,000 souls.-In 1861 the Catholics were to the Episcopal Protestants as seven to one. But, mark ! while the comparative numbers were then seven to one, the decrease of Catholics has been to that of the Protestants during the subsequent ten years, as thirty-six

to one. Here are the figures of the censu

of Drogheda upon the state of the district. There are only two cases for trial. Only three outrages had been reported by the police since the last Assizes, and in one of them the person accused was acquitted upon evidence which showed that the offence charged-incendiarism-had not been committed.-Catholic Times.

They were prescient men in the days of Edward III. Even at that early period they saw how auxious "Men of Law" would be to use the representation of counties as a stepping stone to preferment. Hence, they forbade that a man of law. following his business in the King's Courts, should be returned or accepted as a Knight of the Shire. Strange to say, this old statute is still in force, although obselete in practice, and frequently violated Colonel Tomline, however, may have done good service by disinterring it; for if there are certain men of law seeking the suffrages of county constituencies, the provisions of the ordinance may be enforced against them on petition, brought in opposition to their return within the legitimate time. Irish Times.

Mr. Thomas Devlin has been called upon by a number of influential electors in Meath to stand for the vacant office of Coroner in that county. As their reasons for making an effort to elect him they state that he is under "notice to quit" his holding in Newrath on the 1st of next November; that his father, during the last fifty years, never ceased making suitable and permanent improvements on said holding; that he was encouraged to do so by assurances from his landlords that neither he, during his life, nor his family, after his death, would be disturbed; that Thomas, during the protracted illness of his father, and since his father's death, continued to improve said lands ; that Thomas, by his upright and honourable conduct through life, has won the respect and esteem of all who know him; that they have no doubt of his fitness to discharge the duties of Coroner with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public ; and that, under these circumstances, they feel it to be their duty and their interest to manifest their sympathy for him and their devotion to the cause of Tenant-right by an carnest endeavour on their part to place his name at the head of the poll at the approaching election for the Coronership .- Wexford People.

At the usual quarterly meeting of the county Wexford Independent Ciub, held at Fitzpatrick's Hotel, Enniscorthy, T. B. Rossiter, Esq., in the chair, the attendance of priests and influential laymen was large. A long conversation took place on the recent evictions at Mullagh and in other places, and on the merits of the Land Act generally. Some cases of hardship in the county of Wexford were referred to, and it was stated that in one locality notices to quit had been served on some tenants because they declined to commit themselves to promise to pay an impossible rent. The following resolutions were passed unanimously :--Proposed by Mr. P. R. Rowe, and seconded by Mr. J. A Ennis-" That we once more declare Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill not to be a satisfactory settlement of the Irish land question, and we see with sorrow that even to-day the notices to quit in various parts of Ireland are falling like snowflakes on industrious improving tenants, whose rents are paid up ; and since, as Mr. Gladstone himself admits, eviction is the parent of agrarian crime, we, in the interests of our own country, must raise our voice against any attempt made by a landlord who, himself a member of Parliament, has served notices to quit on his tenants in the north of this county, because they are unwilling to pay an addition of 40 per cent. to their present rent." Proposed by Dr. W. Keating ; seconded by Mr. James Downes :-"That we express our strong condemnation of the system by which landlords compel their tenantry to purchase new leases by the payment of exorbitant fines, and also that by which they send valuators on their property to increase their rent rolls, without allowing the tenant to be represented by a valuator, we consider such a system arbitrary on the part of the landlord and unjust towards the tenant, and altogether contrary to the spirit and intention of the Land Act .- Dublin Freeman.

Mrs. Johnston and her family have undertaken to supply the deficiency which recent secessions have effected for Mr. Johnston. The lady and her children lett Belfast on Wednesday at the head of a huge procession en route for the town of Comber. They sat in a carriage which was bedizened

gious, could be imparted to their okildren. Education was becoming more and more indispensable every day; a liberal education was necessary to enable men to run in the race of life with any fair chance of success ; and they who neglected to ac-

quire it, when an opportunity was afforded them, were wilfully putting themselves in the impossibility of coping, with any hope of success, with their more accomplished opponents. A happy change had come over the country of late; liberal careers were now open to Catholics of all classes, and it was their duty to fit themselves for the stations they were called to hold. He congratulated the pupils, therefore, on their success in every department of learning, but above all, on their excellent religious training. The history of the last year showed most eloquently the absolute necessity of religion for society. All had read the terrific events which had happened in Paris. What was their cause ? Irreligion, unbelief, religious indifference. And what had happened in France might befall every other nation which departed from the principles of religion. Thanks to Heaven, Ireland had been so far spared such calamities ; we were comparatively free from infidelity, and it depended on Catholics to be so for ever, provided they were faithful to send their children to good Catholic schools. He said, moreover, that this school was the gate to the Catholic University, in which they might be trained up to every grade of knowledge required for the discharge of their duties as citizens and Christians. Hitherto Catholic education had enjoyed no assistance from the State, but he trusted the time was now come, or not far distant, when they would have a Catholic University of their own (loud applause), in which they could acquire science without danger to their faith. In a few days a great deputation was to wait on the Prime Minister to urge upon the Government the necessity of giving the Catholics of Ireland a Catholic University (applause.) It would be headed by the Chief Mugistrate of the city (loud cheers) and many other influential gentlemen, and he hoped that other mayors throughout the country would follow so good an example. Catholics had now to make a stand against the pretentions of Trinity College, that stronghold of Protestantism. It was trying to entrap them, but he trusted they would not fall into the snare. What! Their forefathers suffered every species of wee for the sake of their faith, and would they, for a paltry temporal advantage, endanger the everlasting welfare of their sous? (applause.) He once more congratulated the pupils on their success, and concluded by expressing the hope that they would, ere long, be able to finish their studies in a Catholic University well endowed by the State and holding the high rank to which it

prolonged cheering).-Catholic Times. Baron Fitzgerald opened the Commission for Westmeath on Thursday at Mullingar. This county having recently been made to occupy a large share of Parliamentary attention, and its alleged criminality having been made the pretext for the enactment of the severest Coercion Bill ever presented to Ireland by the English Parliament, much interest was naturally felt at the next " jail delivery" for the shire. That event has arrived, and if the state of the calendar, the address of the learned judge to the grand jury, and the returns of the Constabulary, constitute a fair criterion by which the crime of a county may be estimated. Westmeath at this moment holds, in this respect, an enviable position. The calendar exhibits six cases for trial-while the police reports state that but thirty-four offences were committed, the perpetrators of which have not been made amendable in the county since the last assizes. These thirty-four constitute very little more than one-half of the number of crimes returned at the last assizes as having been perpetrated in the interval between it and the preceding " delivery." The principal indictment for trial at the present assizes is one wherein the prisoner is charged with having sent a threatening letter. Of murder-of grievious assault-of firing at with intent-or of any of the other ordinary crimes, we might call them, incident to a large population, we have a most gratifying blank. When we remember that the inhabitants of Westmeath number something over 78,000 we think that one offender in every 13,000 of its people speaks well for their orderly and peaceable character. Even the undetected

was entitled in this old Catholic land (loud and

which an excellent education, both secular and reli- permitted to what is explosion took the was approaching the bow when the explosion took uberant manifestations of joy over the present condition of the Papacy."

 $(x_{i}, y_{i}) \in \{x_{i}, y_{i}, y_{i}\} \in \{x_{i}, y_{i}\}$

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of Catholics refusing to believe all "news" from Rome, all telegrams concerning the Holy Father and the acts of the Italian Government, until confirmed from genuine Catholic sources. Bigotry and Subsidy are, between them, using the telegraph wires, and the correspondence columns of the daily press, to aid the cause of the father of lies ; the cause of the revolution against the Vicar of Christ. A few cases in point, for which we are indebted to the latest number of the Roman News Letter, will prove we are not exaggerating one whit. Our contemporary says : -Some half-dozen years back, the Italian Premier of the time was forced to own in his place in the House that an incredible amount of what is called secret service money in the budget, went to salary or pay for articles in some of the most important newspapers in Europe. Some five years back, the Holy Father paid a high compliment to the English nation by laying the foundation-stone of the new church attached to the English college. The correspondent of a very important English paper asked leave to be present, and was put in a foremost place. The scene was one that will never be forgotten by those-ourselves amongst the rest-who assisted at it. When the ceremony was over, this gentlemanwe use the name under protest-expressed himself as deeply grateful for the courtesy which had allowed him to be present at a scene he had felt more than anything he had ever witnessed. It was remarked, Then you will give a good account of it when you write ?" And this was his answer-we youch for it on no idle hearsay-"Ah ! that's quite another matter; it is more than my place is worth. I am forbidden to say anything favourable to the Pope or his Government,"-Catholic Opinion.

UNITED STATES.

Appalling Disaster at New York .- Explosion of STATEN ISLAND FEARY-BOAT BOILER. --- New York city, which has lately supped so full of horrors, has never been afflicted with a tragedy so appalling as that which burst upon it at 1:30 o'clock on Sunday, 30th ult, when the boiler of the Staten Island ferryboat "Westfield" exploded, while the vessel lay in her slip, alongside of South Ferry, off the Battery .--In an instant of time hundreds of human beings were killed, or maimed, or scalded. The ferry-boat Westfield, belonging to the Staten Island Railroad Company, was built in Brooklyn in 1862, and was then furnished with a low-pressure boiler, 24 feet in length, 10 feet diameter, with 12 feet front, constructed in New York of return line iron of varying thickness, and allowed to carry a pressure of twentyfive pounds to the square inch. This boiler was in the boat continuously, and subjected to the examination from time to time required by the law of the United States. The last inspection was made on the 15th of June, by John K. Mathews, Inspector of Boilers, and the certificate that this boiler had been then subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 34 pounds to the square inch, and certifying to the trustworthiness of the craft in every respect, was registered in the Custom-house on the 15th of July. and a copy of this certificate furnished to the boat hung in mockery to a portion of the timbers of the vessel left intact but overhanging the awful wreck. The boat thus stamped with official approval had a crew considered to be fully equal to the duty of managing her with safety to her human freight and profit to her owners. Thus manned this vessel was to make what was known as the extra trip. The regular boats leave at each hour, but Sunday afternoon it has been the custom of the Company to start a boat each half hour. The Westfield was selected for this duty, and went over into her slip and was made fast about 1:10 o'clock to receive passengers and be in readiness to leave at the half hour.

HER DOOMED PASSENGERS.

As soon as she was made fast people began to go on board. Being an extra boat, however, and the fact of her departure not being so widely known as that of the regular hour boats, there was fortunately not an extraordinary rush of passengers. It is im-

social evil is simply appalling. The existence of place. As he was going forward he saw one of his this state of things is attested by parties of every firemen (Patrick Finnegan) standing in the door of shade of political view, and it will probably be held the engine room. Robinson states emphatically by most people to be something of a check on ex- that before he went off the beat, about five minutes before the explosion, he tried the gauge-cocks in the boiler, and found them all full, showing-if his statement is true-that there was plenty of water in the boiler. As he passed the engine-room, on the way off the boat, he observed the steam-gauge, and noticed that there were twenty-seven pounds of steam, and the steam was blowing off from the safety-valve at the time. The boiler was inspected on the 15th of June, when a pressure of thirty-five pounds hydraulic was applied. The steamboat Inspector gave a certificate permitting twenty-seven pounds of steam to be carried, and the safety-valve was weighed and locked at that point. The engineer states that no water was supplied to the boiler after the bont left Quarantine Landing, on the way up; that he commenced to feed the boiler on leaving the lower landing, and shut off the water after leaving Quarantine. The reason assigned for so much steam being in the boiler is that when lying in the slip steam makes very rapidly. The engineer further states that the boiler was repaired and thoroughly overhauled last winter by Cobanks and Theall, who put in new "legs" and patched it on the bottom. He being off the boat just before the explosion, can give no positive information as to the premonitory symptoms, and can only give his opinion as to the cause. He thinks that the plate which patched the boiler on the bottom became loosened, and finally gave way. The theory is supported by the statement of one of the firemen.

3

One of the two firemen on board the Westfield named Robert Carresan, was in the fireroom at the time of the explosion. He says that lifteen minutes before the accident he was on the head of the cylinder, wiping it off; then he went into one of the cabins for a drink of water, and thence into the fireroom. While here he heard a hissing noise proceeding from the rear of the boiler and went to see the cause. He had gone but about half way the length of the boiler when he found the steam so dense that he could proceed no further, and turned to come back, when he was struck in the face by a flying splinter and knocked down. He made his way to the deck as fast as possible. This hissing noise which Carresan heard must have been the starting of the plate, patching the boiler, and the first premonition of the impending disaster.

A cursory examination of the boiler as it rested in the bottom of the boat, revealed the fact that the explosion occurred at the rear, and that a piece about four feet long and two feet wide was forn out of the jacket and thrown a distance of about one hundred feet on the dock at the barge office. Another, a larger portion of the boiler, was thrown directly forward into the bow of the boat.

ENAMINATION BY THE INSPECTOR.

Inspector Jameson made a thorough examination of the wreck, and, after listening to the statement of the engineer, Robinson, made a personal examination of the piece of the boiler which was landed on the Custom-house Pier, and sent it to Police Headparters. After looking carefully at the remains of the boiler in the hold of the boat, he found one of the old deck hands of the Westfield, who stated that the engine room had been without an attendant for fifteen minutes prior to the explosion, and the Inspector found other parties who corroborated this statement. The Inspector is of the impression that the piece of "jacket" found on the dock came from the top of the boiler, and the force with which it was tern from its place must have been terrific, for it was completely doubled up. If the statement is correct that the boiler was without an attendant for fifteen minutes before the explosion, the cause of the disaster is evident. The immense accumulation of steam having reached the full limit allowed by the Inspectors, could not find egress with sufficient rapidity by means of the safety-valve, and therefore burst its iron confines and dealt death and destruction all around. If the engineer is false in his statement to our reporter-that he tried the cocks and found plenty of water-it is more than probable that there was a deficiency of water in the boiler. It is more than probable, in the estimation of Inspector Jameson, that the accident was due to the excessive accumulation of steam during the absence of the engineer.

The exact number of the injured is not yet ascer-

DECREASE.

363,332 Catholics. Episcopal Protestants..... 10,062

Again, in 1861, Ireland contained nearly eight Catholics for one Protestant of the non-Established Churches. But in the subsequent decade the Catholics have lost within a fraction of sixteen memhers for every one the Dissenters have lost. I give you the figures :---

DECREASE.

Catholics 363,332 Dissenting Protestants..... 22,916

In conclusion, Mr. Daunt said-Shall a nation gifted with the mental and physical elements of greatness and prosperity, consent to remain for ever the degraded, plundered, trampled, depopulated, tribu-tary province of another ? No ! a million times no ! (vehement cheering). Montesquieu says truly that no nation ever rose to durable greatness but by institutions in harmony with its national spirit. Our national spirit is in strong revolt against foreign legislation. How was it imposed on us, and how perpetuated ? By our own division. Our divisions artfully fomented, lent strength to Pitt to crush our freedom. Our union will enable us to recover it. Here we are, Catholic, Presbyterian, Protestant-a true Irish shamrock-the three leaves of our national emblem, conscientiously differing in creed, but growing together on the same footstulk-fidelity to the constitutional rights of our country (enthusiastic and long-continued cheering).

At the conclusion of O'Neill Daunt's speech, Mr. John Martin, M.P., addressed the assembly in an able speech and was followed as ably by Professor Galbraith, F.T.C.D. The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday, 20th ult., when in a solemn manner the Municipal Council of Dublin, the highest legislative body in Ireland, pledged itself to sustain by carnest and legitimate action the movement for a constitutional adjustment of the Irish question on the basis of a federal arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Community of the Presentation Convent, Woxford, acknowledge with sincere thanks, the recept of £1 from the Very Rev. Canon Lacy, P.P., V.F., Gorey, for the benefit of the poor children at tending their Schools.

The Home Government Association have issued an address in support of Mr. Madden's candidature for the county of Monaghan. It is signed by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, of the Nation nowspaper; the Rev. T. A. Galbraith, F.T.C.D.; an alderman of the city of Dublin, of Nationalist opinions; and Mr. John Martin. They call on the electors to make this election as conspicuous as was the Clare election of 1828-as a pronouncement for Home Rule.-Catholic Times.

CATTLE DISEASE.—The lung distempor has broken out in the neighbourhood of Kilmacon and Moon-coin, county Kilkenny. One farmer lost three fine cows, valued at £15 each ; and nearly overy farmer in the district has suffered loss.

Mr. Justice O'Brien congratulated the Grand Jury

paraphernalia, lilics in the horses' heads, drums and fifes in full party cry, and a couple of miles' length of men marching in open defiance of the law. These are the gentlemen who love Ireland with a love unspeakable, and whose affection for their Catholic countrymen is the boast of all their orators. Our correspondent telegraphs that this mob has held Belfast since dawn, that business is suspended, and that never was their a grosser violation of that trumpery law which successive Governments have never ventured to vindicate. We may well demand what has become of the drafting and marching and whirling and careering of police and military from every station in the country ? Doubtless they are actively engaged in doing nothing ; doubtless they are passively engaged in lending *eclat* to the pro-cession. The annual pusillaninity of the Executive in this business has well-nigh exhausted the for-Grand Master" Enniskillen themselves. Unbearance and spent the patience of the majority of fortunately for his dignity "brother" Sambo, during the people of Ulster ; and it is to be hoped that the day, indulged in rather deep potations-toasting, when action is taken the overthrow of Government no doubt, the "glorious memory," and strayed from will not signalise the expression of a people's con- his party, unconscious the while that in cursing tempt. In 1865 when Sir Robert Peel was dashing about London, and the Lord Lieutenant was ambling in the Ladies' Mile, the town of Belfast was held for eleven days by a mob of armed Orangemen, who shot down the populace with the impunity only accorded to actual warfare. There was a great deal of talk in the Commons ; and there was a lawyer's commission ; and one set of police were substituted for another ; and the celebrations were resumed next year with undiminished vigour. Ever since then Belfust, and Londonderry, and Monaghan, and Lisburn, and Portadown, and all the abodes of historic ruffianism, have been the scenes of July riot

" That this house do resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the expediency of instituting such a federal arrangement between the different portions of the United Kingdom as would legislate upon all matters of a purely Irish nature, while reserving to the Imperial Parliament complete control over all legislation of an Imperial charac-

ter." At the annual distribution of prizes at the Dublin Catholic University School on Tuesday last, there was a distinguished attendance, including Cardinal Cullen and the Lord Mayor. An address to his Eminence was presented from the pupils. The premiums having been distributed, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop rose amidst loud applause. He said that it afforded him great pleasure to preside over the distribution of prizes of the Catholic University School, and he heartily congratulated the their studies throughout the past year. He had been delighted to hear from their superiors and others the very best account of them, and to be told of their ardour, perseverance in learning, and, above of the Pope's Government, but to make up for it the

thirty-four wrongdoers give as but one offender, supposing each crime represented one perpetrator, to every 2,300 inhabitants. Why such a county should be the subject of special repressive legislation it is difficult to understand.-Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest accession to the ranks of Orangeism of which we are cognisant is a true born son of Africa-a genuine nigger. On Wednesday last this "true blue" appeared in Shiel Park, Liverpool, as gaudily bedizened with the July colours as any Orangeman of them all. Than " brother' Sambo none wore his lily more gracefully, or flaunted his colours with an air of greater bravado. He joined the Pope he might be in close proximity to those who might take exception to his rather strong ex-pressions on that head. Alas for Sambo ! this was the thing which exactly happened. After shouting to h-1 with the Pope rather louder than usual, he was pounced upon by a few women and pummelled not black, that being his natural colour-but blue and every other colour in the rainbow. His lilies where given to the winds, and his scarves, upon which he had evidently set great value, torn to ribbons. The result was in the end a free fight and the last we believe seen of "brother" Sambo was a race for dear life from the grip of a policeman and the disgrace of a whole province.—Dublin Free who was holly pursuing him. The propagandism man. Mr. Maguire, M.P., Cork, has given notice of the Grange society is bearing fruit. We con-gratulate Brother Johnson, of Ballykillbeg, and the other notorieties for this latest accession to their runks.-Catholic Times.

A CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER ON THE STATE OF ROME,—An article on the State of Rome in the Manchester Courier, the lending Conservative journal enable Ireland, through an Irish Parliament, to of Lancashire, which is very much to its credit, runs berislate upon all matters of a purely Irish nature, as follows,;—"The rule of the clergy has been excharged for the rule of men who openly boast their atheism and who do everything in their power to monifest their contempt for roligion. At the present moment the Italian army is the supreme power in the Eternal City and what that army is likely to be may be guessed from the fact that a recent decree has abolished army chaplains, and prohibited the celebration of divine service amongst the soldiers. It is not merely the presence of this large body of irreligious and immoral men in Rome which is to be deplored, but also the general decadence of morals under the civil governments of Italy. Outwardly the Romans are at least decent. versity School, and he heartily congrittinted the but now decency is openly and flagrantly pupils on their success, and on the care and dili-gence with which they had applied themselves to outraged. The liberty of the Press has been proclaimed, but it is well known that liberty does not extend to political matters. In them there is as much restraint as under the censorship all, their attention to religious instruction, and the jutinost laxity of morals is permitted. The infamous practice of their Christian duties. The Cathelics of "comic" papers of Italy are openly sold in the Dublin ought to be thankful to the Almighty for the streets. Photographs of the most revelting kind

and the second secon

possible to say precisely what number were on board, but it is certain there was not the large number named rumor. The ticket-taker stated that he had taken a few over 200 tickets, and Captain Vreeland, who was not aware of this fact at the time he made the statement, said that he thought there was about 250 persons on board when the disaster occurred. Almost every nationality and grade of society was represented, but the poorer classes, snatching a brief espite from toil, and the Irish race, predominated. There were, however, in the crowd some Americans, a few Germans, French and Italians, and a few who seemed from their appearance to be lifted by fortune out of the ranks of labor.

A DEADLY SOUND IN THE HOLD.

All being in readiness, and the hour for departure arrived, the assistant pilot, James McGee, went into the pilot-house furthest from the dock, and Captain Vreeland into the one nearest it. The latter delayed giving the orders to cast off until he could see the incoming boat appear in the bay below. That short delay was of inestimable value. Terrible as was the loss of life, awful as was the impending calamity in every aspect, it would have been much worse had the boat loosened from her moorings and got out into the bay. While Captain Vreeland was thus waiting, and just about 12 o'clock, the engineer tried the water and found it above the stop-cock. The Government steam gnage on the boat was fixed and locked at twentyseven pounds, and she was carrying that amount, as she was blowing off steam. At this moment the fireman Carreson heard a peculiar hissing sound, as if made by the escape of steam from the torward end of the boiler. He listened for a moment; it was an ominious sound, full of peril. No such noise could be heard from that portion of the boiler consistent with safety. He started forward to investigate the matter, and had taken but a few steps when he encountered a dense volume of steam. At that instant something struck him in the face and

he became insensible. The boiler exploded with terrific power, the whole end of the boat on which the people were gathered was torn to tatters; fragments went upward and outward. The shriek of agony that came simultaneously from hundreds of lips, mingled with the deafen-ing crash of timbers, and with that most appalling of earthly sounds, the shrick of a horse in terror and pain, for one of these animals attached to a carriage in which were several persons, was enveloped in the deadly folds of steam and tumbled into the crater made by the explosion. Scores of people were upon the edge of the disaster only, and escaped with only slight scalds and bruises by rushing forward and jumping from the upper deck, on which nearly all the passengers were gathered, to the main deck.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The engineer of the Westfield is Henry Robinson. a colored man, who has been thirteen years in the employ of the Ferry Company, and is stated by the Superintendent, Captain James W. Braisted, to be a very competent and trustworthy person. He has been the engineer or the Westfield for about nine vears.

He says that until within about three minutes of Dublin ought to be thankful to the Almighty for the streets. rhotographs of the most reventing and advantage of having such a school among them; a are offered for sale in the cafes by girls of tender few years ago there was hardly a good Catholic years, the book-shops are crowded with works of school in the land, but now there were many in disgusting immorality, and worst of all, the license time was about up, he went on board the beat, and sleep in the court room,

tained. The Government ordered an inquiry as to the cause of the disaster, and on Tuesday, the 1st inst., it commenced its labors.

Wm, A. Lightfoot commissioned as a supervising insucctor to examine the engine ; he discovered an eighteen inch rent between the upper and lower flues on the port side where it could not be seen, and could scarcely be touched. This must have exploded some time, otherwise the engine was as good as ever. The rent did not go right through the middle of the sheet, but was covered outside by good iron. It ought to have borne 30 pounds. The attachments of the guage were not as he would have them. The valve was oxydized in unworkmanlike order, in a shocking state, and would bear 69 pounds without blowing. The accident was caused by over pressure, and was not an explosion but a rupture.

After adjournment for half an hour Lightfoot volunteered the explanation that what he said in reference to the the valve applied to its condition as he saw it yesterday. After exposure to the rain and wind he could not tell but it might have been in good order before the explosion.

The work of dragging the ferry slip and its neighbourhood was continued this morning, but no more bodies had been recovered up to a late hour this afternoon.

It would be premature to offer an opinion before the official investigation is concluded. Fault there was somewhere, and lives have been lost thereby. Who has been at fault is the question for the investigators.

NEW YORK, August 3rd.-One by one the inured by the disaster are dying off. The fireman died last night, and two other victims died this morning. The official investigation was continued to-day. Henry Robinson, engineer of the Westfield, sworn :- Am an engineer for nearly fifteen years was engineer of the Westfield at the time of the explosion; came into the New York slip and saw that there was 20 pounds of steam, and then went out and the fireman shut off the water. I then saw the fireman coming out of the fire-room, and asked him if all was right, and he said yes. I then returned to the engine, and saw 27 pounds of steam, then walked slowly off towards the bow, and saw the captain with his hand on the wheel; then returned towards the engine-room, and when within 10 or 15 feet, heard the explosion. I rushed from the engine-room door and stopped and lifted the trap, when the fireman came up so badly injured that he died immediately. Was not absent four minutes after noticing 27 pounds on the gauge. Don't know whether the gauge was correct or not. The valve was set at 27, so as to give the stem a chance to blow off, and keep it at 25. When the gauge showed 27 in the slip the safety valve was just simmering. There were sometimes little pinhole leaks in the engine, and there was a patch on the saddle, put on last fall, which was blown off at the explosion. (Witness produced an engineer's license, procured in 1869.) If the gauge was out of order and he wanted to measure the valve, he would, he said, get some one to figure it up for him. He could neither read nor write, though on four occasions he passed examinations as an engineer.

A man on trial for murder, in Alabama, went to

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST-1871. Friday, 11-Of the Octave. Saturday, 12-St. Clare, V. Sunday, 13-Eleventh after Pentecost. Monday, 14-Vigil of the Assumption. Tuesday, 15-Assumption. Wednesday, 16-St. Roch, C. Thursday, 17-Octave of St. Lawrence.

As this issue is the close of the twenty-first volume of the TRUE WITNESS, on next week we will commence the publication of our twentysecond. We make the announcement with an amount of pardonable pride. To our subscribers at large we return our sincere thanks for them long-continued support, and we ask them to aid us as heartily in the future as they have hitherto aided us. There is scarcely one too who cannot procure some neighbor or friend to become a subscriber. If each one of our subscribers kindly acts in this manner our exertions for good will be materially assisted. We will open the forthcoming volume with an excellent Irish story, written by Banim, whose mame it is sufficient to mention in order to exeite the interest of all Irish and Catholic readers. "Father Connell" is most decidedly an able production, and it is written in the best style of the inimitable novelist. Our contribator . " Tierna-n'oge" will also continue to furnish his "Sketches of Ireland" which have been so well received by the public at large and for the continuance of which many of our friends have asked. The main features of our journal will continue unchanged. God and His Truth will remain the guides of our humble efforts. Moored to the Rock of Peter we

Rome, but it will be in the language of the Voce della Verita "as St. Peter and Nero did -but normally and pacifically never." None understand this fact better than the emissaries of the Revolution, and so they are determined if possible to rid themselves of their holy and powerful adversary. A correspondent of the Unive: s says a large and magnificent taper was sent-by some person or persons unknown-to support, some the Sabrevois Mission, others the the Vatican with the request that it should be F. C. M. Society-believed, or professed to beplaced in the Pope's private chapel and lit lieve, that they to whom those Missions were during his Mass. The request was complied specially addressed-to wit, the Cutholics of with, and the Pope sceing it burning ordered | Lower Canada-would assuredly be damned it to be immediately extinguished. After Mass it was opened in his presence and found to contain an Orsini shell. May God continue to and destitute of any reason for being. protect our Holy Father from the murderous intents of his infidel enemies.

From our European exchanges we learn that the debate on the 22nd ult. in the French Assembly on the question of intervention in behalf of the Temporal power of the Pope was the most protracted and exciting that has as yet taken place in the Assembly. M. Thiers avowed that now as ever he was an upholder of the Temporal power, but declared that circumstances prevented him from practically supporting it. He feared that French intervention would lead to war, and France could not afford to court a quarrel. Mgr. Dupanloup denied that the priests wanted war, and said that men who calumniated priests were extremely likely to murder hostages. The Bishops' petition was referred to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the understanding that "prudence and patriotism" were to preside at the consideration.

It is officially announced that the Government has no intention of dissolving the National Guard.

A despatch from Paris, Aug. 2nd, says that papers have been seized at Marscilles showing the purposes of the Internationalists to fire the city and seize it during the confusion. Nancy and Bourges were to be fired in a similar manner. Rout, one of the Marseilles Communist leaders, has been sentenced to death. Marshal MacMahon reports that the casualties to the Versailles troops in the suppression of the Communistic insurrection in Paris were 7,514. Notwithstanding the warning proclamation of His Excellency the Governor against participation in expeditionary movements against that portion of the Spanish dominions called Cuba, it appears that some persons have continued their illegal action. An investigation has been held before Justice Coursol relative to the charge against Major Robinson for being concerned in the enlistment of men to aid the Cuban insurgents. There were no witnesses adduced against Major Robinson, and the Justice discharged the prisoner.

We learn with pain from European despatches Aug. 7th that rioting resulting in loss of life has occurred in Dublin. It appears that the authorities forbade the holding of an annesty meeting calling for the release of the Fenian prisoners and that persons who judging from their positions ought to have known better brought on a conflict between the police and the people. As a matter of course the latter suffered severely and it is said that the hospitals are full of wounded. We hope that the reports which we have received are exaggerated. The Royal Princes, were well received during the beginning of their stay and it is to be regretted that the prudent action of the conservative Home-Rulers is, as we fear it is, materially injured by riotous and disorderly proceedings. Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Teheran has telegraphed that the Persian Famine is over. The reports we have heard for some time of the advance of cholera are increasing. Her Majesty's Government has enforced strict regulations upon all ships coming from Baltic ports. We hope that our general and local officers will be on the alert and see that all sanitary precautions within their power are used to keep from us the plague which is said to be raging in Russia and to have made its appearance in the South of France. The enquiries as to the cause of the Westfield disaster reported elsewhere in our columns are not yet concluded.

contended that this doctrine-the holding of which is so commonly urged as a reproach hawkers of the F. C. M. Society, to sell, disagainst the Catholic Church, and as a conclusive proof of her intolerance-was the only excuse that could be offered, or reason that could be assigned for "Missions." That for instance, unless the Protestant sects in Canada which everlastingly because of their religious errortheir several Missions were absurd, illogical,

The Montreal Witness of the 25th July, in an article in reply to certain strictures of the Minerve upon Protestant Missions to Catholics, fully admits-though perhaps unconsciously, that all who support these Missions do hold the doctrine of "Exclusive Sulvation" in its extreme form; to wit-that all Catholics must, in that they believe all that their Church believes and teaches, be damned to all eternity. Perhaps it would be correct to say that this Protestant doctrine would be more appropriately defined as the doctrine of "Exclusive damnation ;" for whilst throwing open wide the celestial gates to all others, it closes them inexorably upon all Papists. At all events, the party which the Witness represents openly avow in substance, that all Catholics, that is, that all who believe all that the Catholic Church be lieves and teaches, must of necessity perish everlastingly. It is on these grounds-on no other could Protestant Missions to Catholics be defended-that the Witness justifies these Mis sions as they exist in Lower Canada:-

"Protestants do not however consider that any religion may be good. They hold many doctrines of the Church of Rome to be damnable. Christian who see their neighbors going in the path which leads to death will seek to rescue them. This is why Mr. Muraire goes wheresoever he can to reason lovingly on these questions, and to scatter God's Word."-Witness, July 25th.

Here we see Protestant Missions to Catholics defended on the only grounds on which Missions of any kind can be defended; by laying down as a fixed principle, the doctrine of Exclusive Salvation. "In that all you Catholics who believe all that your Church believes and teaches, hold many doctrines which are · damning,' that is to say, the holding of which consign you the holders to eternal perdition; and inasmuch as you Catholics are consequently walking in the path which leads to death :----Therefore we, Protestants, spiritually enlightened, and the salt of the earth as we are-seek earnestly to rescue you." If we admit the fact asserted in the premisses, the conclusion is obvious, and strictly logical. The question then at issue is simply one of fact. Does the Cathclic Church teach doctrines that are "damning?The burden of proving that she does so rests on the Witness. It is for that journal to state what damning doctrines the Church teaches; and by doctrines of the Church we mean anything taught or defined by the Popes, by General Councils, ratified by the Popes, or in the Catechism, the use of which is sanctioned by the Bishops in Communion with the Catholic Church in their respective dioceses. We therefore, since as the Witness boasts Protestants shrink not from controversy, and court the light, call upon that journal to cite any one doctrine taught by the Church which is "damning," and the holding of which imperils the holder's soul. We will thereupon willingly discuss with him :-1st. the question of fact, whether the dostrine in question is actually taught by the Catholic Church, or imposed by her upon her children? 2nd. whether such or such a doctrine so taught is actually "damn ing?" We fear our call is in vain. Invariably when hard pressed our evangelical Protestant opponents take refuge in verbiage, and ambiguitics. There is nothing that they so much detest as the being called upon to give a simple, direct, or straight forward answer to a plain question, such as that which we have addressed to the Witness. We therefore are not so sanguine as to expect that our contemporary will meet us with a fair or honest answer, such as if it were in his power so to do, he would only be too happy to give, after this fashion--"Your Church teaches as true the doctrine that * * * * * * , as may be seen in the Decrees of such or such a Council, or in the Catechism used by authority, say in the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec; and that doctrine we, Witness shall so have replied, we will be quite willing to meet him. With regard to the circumstance out of an Officer of the National Guard from Viterbo, which grew the controversy betwixt the Witness and the Minerve, the alleged ill-treatment of M. Muraire at Point Levi camp-we may be permitted to say again that we strongly condemn, as brutal, and as unbecoming citizens,

EXCLUSIVE SALVATION .- We have often of them, there assembled; that we call not in auestion the legal right of the agents and bible tribute, or give away their wares to any who are willing to buy or to receive them; though we do deny from a military point of view the propricty of tolerating anything which may lead to religious polemics amongst men under arms, and for the time subject to 'military law. M. Muraire has as good a right-no better-to disseminate his religious views, as has the Mormon agent to endeavor to make converts to the particular phase of Protestantism that he professes; or as would have a disciple of Voltaire or of Tom Paine to circulate Tracts denouncing Christianity as a humbug, and branding its author as an impostor. We have not therefore a word to say in defence of the persons who assailed M. Muraire, and we shall be glad to see them made amenable to justice for their violence.

But we do protest most earnestly against the calumny of the Witness that the Church is responsible in any manner for the bad acts of those who call themselves her children; as we repudiate with scorn the imputations of that journal upon the nature of our Church's teachings. There are to be found amongst men of all denominations, amongst Catholics as well as Protestants, bad, savage, and violent men; and though the retort "you're another" is no vindication of a man's truthfulness, and though the tu quoque is no valid argument, we would recommend the Witness to bear in mind the many recent acts of deliberate unprovoked brutality perpetrated with perfect impunity in recent times upon Catholics, by Protestants in U. States-such for instance as the burning of the Charleston Convent, and the tarring and feathering of the Rev. Father Bapst the other day in Maine cum multis aliis-before it again prints-such rubbish as this :---

" Roman Catholics meet no violence from them-(Protestants)-in their public or private enterprises for the extension of their Church."-Witness, July 25th.

Rumors have been in circulation to the effeet that the 12th inst. is to be celebrated by a commemoration of the siege of Derry, and that a public procession in honor of the event, and of the stubborn defence made by its inhabitants will be held. We hope that this is not true; but should it unfortunately be so-we do hope and pray that it may provoke no riots or fight. ing, and that Irishmen, Catholics, to whom the event to be celebrated cannot but be of bitter memory seeing that it was one important act in the great tragedy so fatal to Ireland will take no notice of it. All good citizens should how ever protest against any attempt to revive the memory of these ancient feuds. The men of Derry made, it is true, a bold defence of their town; and though we do not sympathize with their cause, we honor their pluck and dogged courage. But why in the name of all that is ridiculous, why revert to these old world stories in this ninetcenth century? Why seek to disturb the existing peace, the good will, the catente cordiale betwixt all sections of our mixed society? Why offer a wanton insult to Irish Catholics, who ask but to live in peace and harmony with all men? What should we think of those who should publicly and ostentatiously celebrate by annual processions and insulting tunes, the defeat by Wolfe of the gallant band of Canadian militia men with whom the noble Montcalm vainly endeavored to repulse the English from the Heights of Abraham ? Would we not say that such a celebration was bad taste, if not a wanton outrage upon the feelings of French Canadians? We trust then that the good sense of the citizens of Montreal will frown down any attempts to revive party strife amongst us.

unaccountably by some 18 or 20 disreputable fellows amongst whom one was particularly abusive, the worthy Friar's Milesian blood was soon up and dealing his blows most scientifically right and left, the foremost of the band was soon on the ground. The others finding they were in the wrong box beat a speedy retreat, to discuss doubtless in more congenial quarters the strength of the worthy Frate's arm. A few more Milesian Dominicans would be the sulvation of Piedmontese Rome, for blood undoubtedly will tell.

At the late banquet given to Victor Emmanucl on the occasion of his entry into Rome, his banquetting Majesty was served with Soup a-la-Londonderry. His Majesty doubtless found it exactly to his taste. The name at least was suggestive.

SACERDOS.

We have an acknowledgment from the Saturday Review which is worth preserving, and which it is a pity, he will not lay to his innermost soul. "In Hamburg," he tells us, "there are streets in which prostitutes preserve even less secrecy as to their trade, than is customary in the Haymarket, (London); in Naples, books and photographs surpassing anything found in Holywell Street are publicly exposed for sale."

Now although with the S. R. revealed reli. gion goes for very little, public morals surely have some claim upon his protection, and we should expect some lingering respect even from so ardent a revolutionist for that ancient government which so far preserved the publie morals of its citizens as to prevent the exposure of filthy prints in every shop window in Naples. Liberty may be a very good thing in its way, but when it takes the form of outward and unblushing obscenity, it was of old called licence, and is evidently not an unmixed good. Piedmontese rule will need to bring in its train a numerous retinue of virtues to counterbalance this one vice of public immorality and corruption of manners. Surely out of all the enormous taxes levied from this now, so happy country, one policeman at least might be detailed to confiscate all immodest prints in order to preserve in Naples some slight remnant of that female and youthful virtue, which was so conspicuous under the old regime. When a skilful physician finds pustules arising to the surface, he immediately argues back to the general corruption and impurity of the fluids of the body. The blood, he argues which visits every part of the body so often every day must be impure and being impure must vitiate the whole tissues. In Naples the evil is evidently equally great. When obscene prints come to the surface at every pore, the moral blood must be indeed thoroughly vitiated and vitiate in turn every tissue of the body politie. In Italy under the old regime, the evil complained of was too much government. That government however that gives to its citizens immunity from obscenity and public corruption of morals may surely be forgiven a great many faults. If Charity has had accorded it by divine power, the privilege of covering a multitude of sins-the safeguarding of morality deserves a like reward. One thing at least, is certain. One cannot deem Piedmontese rule an unmixed good so long as it cannot preserve the morals of its youth from the contaminating presence of obscene pictures and prints, "surpassing anything found in Holywell street." Church spoliation and a grinding taxation may according to Liberal morality be profound blessings, but surely public obscenity and immorality must at least be excluded from the list of wordly goods even by Liberal othics. SACERDOS.

will stand as firmly in the future as we have stood in the past by the Holy See, and asking God's blessing upon our friends we invoke His Grace and the protection of Mary to discharge our duties as a Catholic journal, honestly, fearlessly and conscientiously.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The telegrams from Rome report that the condition of things in the City of Peter remains in the chaotic state introduced there by Victor Emmanuel and the Revolution. The farec of an election has been performed, but two-thirds of the people abstained from voting. This abstinence is in itself the strongest proof that the rule of the Pretender is not acceptable to the Romans, who are still faithful to the Pope, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The Romans do not consider that it is their duty to vote whenever called upon by the Sub-Alpine robbers. They do not believe that they as loyal subjects of Pius IX. can use the electoral privilege when the question, "Whom do you prefer-Victor Emmanuel or the Popo,' is placed before them. Hence they keep with in doors and force the Protestant press to dolefully exclaim that they are apathetic. There is great excitement among the Piedmontese in Rome over the vote of the French Assembly, where despite the efforts of the Communists the Bishops' petition was well received.

The Sub-Alpine king has openly professed his alliance with the heretics, who refuse -obedience to the voice of the Holy Ghost, speaking in the Council of the Vatican. While asserting-what no one believes-that the Supreme Pontiff shall receive from him and his Government, as Head of the Church, an unquestioning obedience, he says that he " will never admit" the Infallibility. Catholics have expected this public declaration of heresy from the excommunicated king, and while they desoul, they do not feel any surprise thereat. .co-existence in the Papal City of two distinct | paupers as in Ulster and Connaught." and antagonistic Sovereigns is assured. The Pope and the infidel king may live together in

The Mayor of New-York and Comptroller Connolly ask the Board of Commerce as impartial men to appoint a committee to investigate the sweeping charges brought against them as officers of the City of New-York. They court strict scrutiny.

" Protestantism is worldly prosperity. Catholicism worldly decay," wrote the London Times, last year, and the Protestant world responded a pious-Amen. "The whole number of paupers in Ireland" writes another English paper this current year, "does not amount plore the fact, that the unfortunate man is to one-half the number that there are in London thus heaping crime after crime upon his guilty alone." "There are three times as many paupers" writes the same paper in (Protestant) Victor Emmanuel can no longer term himself Scotland as in Ireland, "and in the Scotch a Catholic. The impossibility therefore of the Highlands there are twelve times as many

> What will the Times say now? SACERDOS.

BLOOD WILL TELL.-The Italianissimi of Rome are advancing in the scale of civilization. In order to put their love for *free* institutions and their hatred of religion beyond doubt, they have instituted a society to insult and maltreat the elergy on all possible occasions. As an instalment of their future good intentions three ruffians in broad day set upon and beat without any provocation an estimable Priest, Revd. Father Fracassini, F.M., who at last accounts was lying precariously ill. Monsignor Valentini driving home in his carriage on the evening of the late review was stopped close to his palace by the National Guard and told that he could not proceed. Explaining that his house was close by, and that his coachman only wished to drive into his own stables, he was still told that the care of his coachman he proceeded on foot who grossly insulted him and calling him all sorts of names, ended by striking him in the face. A German Bishop being struck on the

" The 'Loyal' Orangemen of England" held their annual dinner at Portsmouth on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Earl of Enniskillen, who. in proposing "The health of the Queen," said her Majesty had of late years consented to do things which Protestants would rather she had not done; but it was their duty to drink her health. In the evening, his Lordship suggested an amalgamation of the two Orange bodies in England, remarking that this was the only country in which there were two such bodies. A Deputy Grand-Master (a Mr. Booth Mason) denounced Mr. Gladstone as the "mean and despicable toad of Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Manning." and as " the greatest knave and Jesuitical political scoundrel the country had seen." Referring to the at-tack on Murphy, he said that if there was another Orangeman assaulted, there would be a Popish priest shot. Their brethren were dotermined that such should be the enso.—English paper.

This at least is plain and unmistakable. No doubt about Orange sentiments after that.

Passing over the Noble Earl's (and he must needs be a Noble Earl to be found in such company-Poins and Hal-and to speak thus Protestants hold to be damning." When the he could not proceed. Leaving his carriage to chivalrously of a widowed and an aged Queen) passing over, we say, the Noble Earl's patronto his own palace, whither he was followed by sing apology for his Sovereign's erring conduct, it is refreshing to hear the pure Anglo-Saxon of Mr. Booth Mason, Deputy Grand. " Mr Gladstone the mean and despicable toudy of Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Manning," head by a stone, picked it up, and after kissing and the greatest " knave and jesuitical political it, put it in his pocket saying he would make a scoundrel the country has seen !" After that soldiers, and Christians, the acts of violence present of it to M. de Beust. But an Irish the Deluge. Nothing less were a fitting climax attributed, with how much of truth we know Dominican Friar appears to have been made of to so great an agony! As an after dinner not, to the Volunteer troops, or rather to some different stuff. Finding himself surrounded speech this is sufficiently strong and compre-

kensive, and bears ample testimony to the invigonating properties of Orange bitters.

But this is not all. Our pious Deputy Grand has communistic tendencies, which are evidently strongly developed under generous diet. "If there is another Orangeman assaulted, there will be a Popish Priest shot." This is an improvement on Communism. The Communists only shot man for man-priest for communist. after the antiquated code of the Mosuic law-"m eye for an eye" " blood for blood," but our Booth Mason improves on all this, and will shoot for a blow-an Orangeman assaulted, a Priest shot. The Communists were moderate mough to suppose, that the loss of a Communist was equal to the loss of an Archbishop-a Paris gamin for a Prince of the Church; but Mr. Mason Booth is even less diffident than this and will exact payment for an Orange black eye by shooting a Priest. Certes! Orangeism thou art a jewel

"The brightest jewel in the British Crown." But in all sober seriousness, let us ask-Where but in England and in an Englishman (for Mr. Booth Mason by his name, is evidently no "mere Irish") could such ruffianism be found? It is evident things are agog in the world somewhere.

SACERDOS.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR IRELAND. - After a centuried feud, bitter and implacable on both sides, it appears at first sight as if it were impossible for the people of Great Britain and Ireland to enter into a thorough union. That such a union is not an impossibility is our fixed belief. The years that have vanished, bore much of good and evil fruit, the latter unfortunately predominating, but a New Era is arising, and to load it with the precious Christian fruits of peace and good will, ought to be the labor of the two peoples. The exigencies of the age are placing upon the prople of Ireland a noble duty. It is one worthy of all the excellencies of their character, while it is diametrically opposed to all the shortcomings thereof. It has pleased the Almighty in His Divine Providence, to allow the Irish people to suffer many temporal ills; but He has manifested His glory through their agency in many lands, for they have been the bearers of His Cross, to climes where His Name was unknown, or if known but dishonored. This manifestation of His Will through them is tions for yet higher honors in Her Majesty's a high honor. Their fidelity has been acceptable to Him, and it is in their power, if they utilize the means which are within their grasp, to crown the edifice of their devotion, and in the very crowning, to place a laurel wreath on the brow of their long-suffering nation. What is this noble duty ? What is this new departure ? To manfully bury the differences of the past, those, who in England and Scotland have renounced error and embraced the truth as it is in the Holy Church. By forgiving, nobly forgiving, the myriad wrongs address was read by Master M. J. Doyle. kcaped upon Ircland, they will best advance the temporal interests of their country, for there exists a great desire on the part of the British people to do justice to Ireland and this desire is intensified in those, whom the common bonds of Catholic Truth, have attached to their fellow-Catholics of Ireland. Witness Dr. Newman, Father Ignatius, Dr. Anderdon and many others for the truth of this. Witness the hearty greetings extended by the great Archbishop of Westminster, surrounded by the scions of England's proudest houses, to the Irish gentlemen who are working in common with them, to promote the eause of sound religious education. But apart from all temporalities, the Irish Cathelic, who views this question as we do, must feel an honest glow of enthusiasm spreading over his soul, at the prospect opened to him, of honoring God and glorifying the Church. It is alas too true that in England, once the Isle of Saints, the Communistic snake is creeping, slowly and cautiously, occasionally raising its head, and casting its blasphemous venom against the majesty of Heaven itself. Papers more vile than ever penned by Michelet are there circulated. The Redcemer is termed a fabricator and His Mother is thereby reduced to a position from which our imagination recoils in horror. This enemy of God, of social order, of liberty, must be met by men clothed in the spiritual armor of the Church. This agent of the Revolution which has rioted in Rome and in Austria and murdered bishops and priests in France, can only be defeated by means supplied by the Church, and one potent means is union, firm union in brotherly love, between the Catholies of the different countries. Let us imagine for a moment the horrors of a Communistic revolution in England. Let us contemplate if we can the position of London in the hands of a party rivalling in wickedness the miscreants of Paris. Let us think of the souls launched by law-enforcing cannon into the gulf of eternity, recking with blasphemies against the Most High and we must be ready to renounce our Faith, if we labor not to avert the frightful probability. We believe that re- was highly creditable to those who had the manage-

tribution for misdecds, switt, sure and terrible, shall come upon England, if' she does not repent and return to the bosom of God's Church which yearns for her salvation. We believe that Ireland shall be an instrument in. her punishment if justice be delayed, and chronic disaffection be encouraged, by deferring the hour of legitimate enfranchisement; but we also b.2lieve as far as our human understanding can lead us, that if the Catholics of Ireland, England and Scotland join in a holy alliance, basing themselves upon the secure rock of submission with loue applause. Miss Healy gave "Merry Zing-to the Church, that it is in their power to pro- arella" and "Kathleen Mavourneen," and in response duce such an entente cordiale as will bless Ireland in the dispensing of such liberties as are necessary to her welfare and lead to the killing of the Communistic snake in England. This is a glorious departure for the people of Ireland to make. It would be a truly Christian revenge to aid the noble Catholics of Great Britain, to propagate the Faith and thus to help in saving the people whose ancestors have done so much evil to Ireland. It is a possibility that the task might be too great for accomplishment but the objects aimed at-the glory of God and the substantial benefitting of the people at large-are worthy of an effort. It is a possibility too that it might succeed, and then it would be a matter of rejoicing, for all those who had labored in the good work, to see the Shamrock, Rose and Thistle forming a trefoil in the union of Faith, or at least of security, peace and goodwill.

TIERNA-N'OGE.

CUSTOMS. - The friends of Mr. Thomas Barry, Landing Waiter in charge of the Railway Stations and Waterside Departments, will be gratified to hear of his promotion to the important position of Assistant Surveyor of the Port of Montreal.

This officer entered the public service at Quebec 27 years ago and has since been stationed in various ports of the Province, and although his duties have frequently been onerous and unpleasant, his suavity and courtesy under Professor Brook were among his most esteemed all circumstances have caused him to be very favorably known.

We are glad that the Department (on the recommendation, we believe, of the Collector of Customs here) has at length recognised his strong claims to promotion and trust his new situation will enable him to display qualifica-Customs.

RELIGIO. -- Unavoidably crushed out this week. Will appear in our next.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO. On Tuesday evening, the 25th alt., the De La Salle Institute was visited by about 500 persons, who came to hear the concert and see the drawing of prizes, which constituted the final winding up of and to offer the hand of Catholic fellowship to the bazaar, which, under the direction of the good Brother Arnold, has been an extraordinary success. Among those present where His Grace Archbishop Lynch, Rev. Fathers Jamot, Rooney and Laurent, Messrs. O'Keefe, Cooper, Hughes, Rooney and many other prominent citi shall long and most bitterly deplore. Moved by Mr. M. Kelly, seconded by Mr. J. Gallaher, that the

ment and to the performers, and must have more than satisfied the expectations of those present. The attendance was so large that the drill shed was well filled

The entertainment opened with the "Zouves" March, by the band, who also subsequently rendered in good style the "Clam" Polka, "Kiss me, Mother, Kiss Your Darling," and the War Galop. The amateurs from Toronto evinced musical talent of a high order and careful cultivation. They sang these grand choruses "Lauda Zion," "The Carnival," "Gloria in Excelsis," and "Men of Harlech," and received the hearty plaudits of the audience. "You'll Soe " Forget Kathleen" was charmingly rendered by Miss M. Doherty. Rev. P. Chalandard and H. J. Gibney sang "Larboard Watch," which was received arella" and "Kattheen havourneen, and in response to encores san, " " The Blarney Stone," and another sweet Irish baa had the name of which we did not learn, "Sweet Spirit Hear my Prover" was well rendered by Mr. A. J. Gibney. Rev. M. J. Laurent sang "The Grave of Bo, "aparte" and fora well descreed encore "The Marsellaise." Mr. J. Lawler sang four comic songs, which seen ed to be appreciated. "The Lone Rock by the Sear" by Miss O'Hara, was greeted with a rapturous encore. Rev. P. Chalandard sang "Au Calvaire" in good style. The ductt When Night Comes o'er the Plain" was well rendered by the Misses Doherty and O'Hara. A selection from La Somnambula on the violin and plano was excellent, and received an encore. "The Huntsman's Chorus" by the Misses Healy and O'Hara and Rev. M. J. Laurent, was very good indeed. Mrs. Macaulay and Miss Keenan, of Lindsay, were down on the programme for two ducts, and receiving lond encores, responded by giving two others equally well rendered. Mrs. Macaulay was the only Orillin amatour who took part in the proceedings, and we mean no disparagements to those from a distance in saying that the local talent was well represented, and that that lady had no superior amongst the excellent singers upon the platform during the evening. "God Save the Queen," by the Band, concluded the proceedings. Rev. K. A. Campbell thanked the audience for their presence, and stated that the bazaar had been quite as successful as expected .- Orillia Packet, Aug 3rd.

Rev Father Monroe, S. J .--- This well known and highly esteemed clergyman breathed his last on Wednesday afternoon at the College of St. Francois Xavier in New York. He was a nephew of Mr. Monroe formerly President of the United States. At an early age he became an officer of the United States Navy, having been one of the first pupils at the Naval School in Annapolis. He served in the Mexican war and accompanied Commodore Perry in his expedition to Japan. During his service as an officer he became endeared to all his associates by the suavity of his manners and the peculiar faculty he possessed of making every one happy who sat in company with him. He spoke little but always to the point. Admiral Rogers and friends. About twenty years ago he became a convert to the Catholie faith, and subsequently entered the Order of the Society of Jesus. Here he rose to distinction as a Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, the study of which he made a specialty. To the students whom he taught the very mention of his name always unfolded the memories of happy lays. Father Monroe recently sank under an illness of long standing, and suffered much up to the time of his death. He expired in his forty-eighth year, and these tidings will undoubtedly bring sorrow to the hearts of all who ever knew him. He was for some years a teacher in the Jesuits' College in this city, and ministered in the Chapel attached to it. He was highly esteemed, and has left numerous friends here .-- Herald Aug 5th.

CONTRIMATION .- The Archbishop of Quebec held a confirmation on Sunday the 30th ult., in St. Poy's church, Quebec.

THE LATE MR. ROBINSON .- At a meeting or the Hibernian Benevalent Society held last evening, the following resolutions relating to the untimely death of Mr. Robinson, were unanimously adopted :- Moved by Mr. Duhig, seconded by P. Thomas, that we have learned with the deepest sorrow the suddon and melancholy death of our esteemed friend, and associate Mr. Jos. Robinson, Ireland has lost a true and fast friend, whose place in this society cannot readily nine and died in untold agonies. The quantity she be filled; and whose departure from our midst we took was enough fo kill twenty men or more.

Secretary of the Society be directed to communicate

It is stated by the Daily News that about three

time arose, gradually died out. Mr. Dapuis, however,

confident that the quartz would yield a large percen-

tage of gold, made strenuous efforts, and finally

succeeded in inducing several gentlemen to organize

a company with a capital of \$25,000. With this sum

he put up the necessary machinery for crushing quartz etc., and as the first finits of his labour has pro-

duced three ounces of pure gold, which he has brought

to Montreal in order to confirm the value of his mine.

The undoubted success of Mr. Dupuis led to further

exploration in the county, and the result has been

that in Chertsey, the precious metal has been discov-

ered on Mr. Emond's property, and in the township of Rawdon, there is every indication of it on the property of Mr. Dorwin. 'The former gentleman is

now getting up a crasher, and the latter will also

DEMOLITION OF THE GATES .- The work of demoli-

lition of St. Louis Gate was commenced this morning

by the contractor, Mr. Moizan. The razing of Pres-

cott Gate, with the block-house on top, was com-menced on Friday week by Mr. Peters, and is now

all but accomplished, including the removal of the

adjoining fortification wall and parapet on the east

side, to admit of preserving the passage of a width

uniform with the rest of the street.-Quebre Mercury.

the Minister of Agriculture for Canada has been

printed, and supplies the following facts :-- The

total number of immigrants who entered Canada

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA .- The annual report of

soon set to work.

the deceased .- Quebec Chronick, 4th inst.

in the Province of Ontario there is a standing demand for over 20,000 ; and the more the province receives the more insatiable her demands appear to become. The report contains the special reports of the emigration agents in the United Kingdom. That of Mr. Shaw, at Glasgow, states that there are a hundred thousand able-bodied respectable working men in Scotland, who desire with their families to emigrate but for want of means beyond their daily requirements cannot get away. A Scottish Canadian land company has been formed, which proposes to pay the passage money of these and settle them on land in Canada, such advances to be repaid in labour. Mr, Foy also writes an encouraging report from Belfast, and says that crowds of able farming hands, unable to pay six guineas for their passages, would go out if they could get out for four pounds. He hopes the Government of the Dominion will see its way to give assisted passages. If so, crowds of the land .- Leader.

SIR HUGH ALLAN OF HAVESSCRAG .- The London Gazette, of July 24th, has the following announce-ment :--The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Kuight of the United Kingdon of Great Britain and Ireland unto Hugh Allan, of Ravenserag, in the County of Montreal, and Dominion of Canada, Esq.

SHAMBOCK LACROSSE CLUE-Arrangements have been made for the visit of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, to New York and other cities of the United States where they will give on or about the 17th of the month, exhibition games commencing at Saratoga.

The dispute between the Local Covernment of Nova Scotia and the Dominion Government, in reference to the ownership of the Provincial Buildings at Halifax, has been again renewed. Mr Vail, Secretary of Nova Scotia, lately went to Ottawa to settle the matter, but had to return to his home with the question still in abeyance. The Dominion authorities admit that they are liable for the sum of \$66.385 expended by Nova Scotia on the buildings since Confederation took place, but they refuse to pay any interest on the amount. It seems to be the general opinion in the Maritime Provinces that if the Dominion Government admits its liability upon the principal sum it necessarily follows it cannot disclaim payment of the interest without an evident inconsistency.

A funny little incident happened to a citizen of Montreal the other day. The *Headd* says his wife having presented him with his first child, the joyful father, to signalize the event, stuck out from his window the Union Jack, which, being in a some-what dilapidated condition, was taken for an auctioneer's flag. The story then went round among the neighbours that Mr. So-and-so was being sold up, and by two o'clock a very large audience had assembled to look after the bargains. The father, as he looked out, could not imagine what was the matter until some one asked him when the sale would take place. He then tried to explain matters, but the crowd would not hear him, saying that he could not play that game on them. If he wanted to buy his things in, let him say so like a man and they would help him. Much disgusted our friend returned into the house and hauled in the flag

The dreadful suicide of a young girl aged sixteen named Emma Green, at London on Wednesday afternoon is reported by the Free Press. The deceased was a daughter of Mrs. Scroggs, and lived in a small house on Maitland street. For a year past she had been going to school in Detroit, while living with her sister, and only returned on the 4th of July. It does not appear that her home life was at all happy, and the separation seems to have been a mutual convenience, and, no doubt, gratification. Yesterday they had a quarrel about some ironing work which the child was expected to do, but had not done, and the result was the infliction of punishment by the mother. The precise degree of the beating may never he discovered. The mother says she gave her only two slaps on the shoulder, while the recorded testi mony of the deceased says that she was "almost killed." It is certain that under the pain and mortification of the beating received from her mother in a very slight offence, and under dread of a public chastisementat her hands, she took a dose of strych-

Good Food and Plenty of It, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, dees upon the Weak and Debilitated : it makes them strong and vigorous changing weakness and suffering into strength and i health.

Ð

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

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS, Zine, Galumized and Sheet Iron Workers,

699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges to merit

share of its patronage.	merit
KEARNEY & B	RO.
WANTED.	
MMEDIATELT for the R. C. MALL SEWAJ CHOOL of Belleville, a First-Chas R. J. M 'EACHER, Salary Liberal. Must be welr r nended, application (if by letter, prepaid) to be o the Very Revol. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P Belleville, Aug. 4, 1877.	IALE com-
HLLER WANTED, in a FLOURING MILL 4 Toronto. Must be a good Stone Bresser urnish good references as to character & A nan preferred. Address, "Mennier," Tace Wayness Of Mo	, and single
CANADA, PRO. OF QUEREC, Dist, of Montreal.	ст <u>.</u>
In re:-PIERRE OSWALD CERAT,	
An Insc	lvent_
on the eighteenth day of September next f lersigned will apply to the said Court for charge under the said Act. PHERRE OSWALD CERAT, (Per) Ls. PICHE His Attorney ad U Montreal, 7th Aug., 1871.	a di s -
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.	
PROVINCE OF OUTBREE) -	

BOVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

in the matter of RICHARD WORTHINGTON, of the City and District of Montreal, Book-Seller and Stationer,

An Insolvent.

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

By KERE, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

UANADA, PROVINED OF QUEERC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA

The following	is the	list of winning	numbers ;	
30932	17655		15490	
15538	717	010 36	2242	
458	307	8614	7279	
1214	01547	7275	14404	
20411	437	1421	8399	
10211	1 3 2 7	7568	8775	
22881	25897	10426	4630	
998	25780	34499	1945	
27351	15058	4901	33662	
7442	16212	6680	2608	
33255	636	8090	25530	
2128	302	6039	34693	
282	32773	2678	96-1	
34	17390	31969	32355	
28265	13186	26728	230	
15919	15722	18300	25419	
24521	898	19994	33670	
15384	-4625	17858	7604	
947	33538	11153	9387	
7602	25642	2638	8774	
1531	15342	4759	0320	
S823	3198	17815	6872	
8757	-7278		25755	
22386	01596	33414	2449	
0715	6655	21157	962	
30385	14409	16628	16956	
01588	11494	J1541	03330	
20471	20480	16481	0467	
17779	8794	18800	- 4022	
20655	20660		028	
29091	276		0349	
275	23687	02472	02729	
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POSTPONEMENT OF THE GRAND PRIZE DRAWING IN ORILLIA.

Owing to the fact that a great many returns were made by parties selling tickets for the Prize Drawing, on the last day of the Bazaar in Orillia, and that in many instances money had been received for tickets sold, the coupons of which tickets had not come to hand though advice had been furnished of their having been forwarded ; the Managing Committee deeming that injustice would be done to many, in case the drawing took place at the time appointed have determined to postpone the Grand Drawing of Prizes until the 25th day of August. The Grand Drawing will therefore take place on the date above mentioned, at the Temperance Hall, Orillia, under the supervision of the managing committee and several of the leading Protestant gentlemen of the village of Orillia.

The managing committee beg to tender their most sincere thunks to the many kind friends who generously undertook to dispose of tickets for the cenefit of their Church fund, and they would take the liberty of humbly requesting those to whom tickets were addressed, but who have not as yet made any returns, to do so at as early a date as it could be for them convenient.

K. A. CAMPBELL, Priest, Sec. of Committee.

THE CONCERT.

Held in the Drill Shed, Orillia on Thursday evening, after the close of the Bazar, in aid of the build-ing fund of the Romra Catholic church in this village,

Some fishermen in the Eastern Townships dis covered, a few feet under water, in an old sack, weighted with stones, the body of a fair young child of about three or four years old. Its flesh was slit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the relatives of in different directions, probably to facilitate the work of decomposition. The excitement of course was very great. A medical student claimed the years ago gold-bearing quartz was discovered in the township of St. Alphonse, district of Joliette, by a body as his property, stating that he bought it in Montreal for the purpose of professional study. The elergyman refused to give up the little corpse, and Mr. Dupuis, but lack of means prevented him from working the mine, and the excitement which at the insisted on its Christian burial.

> GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.—The traffic receipts on this company's line for the week ending the 1st of July, amounted for 44,811 passengers and emigrants to £13,688; for mails, &c., to £1,233, and for 7,619 tons of freight and live stock to £17,620. Total, £22,541; and for the corresponding week last year to £28,996, showing an increase of £3,545.

Died,

In this city, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Edmund Ronayne, aged 78 years.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Aug. 7th. Flour # brl. of 196 15.-Pollards.....\$3.50 @ \$0.00 number which arrived in the country by way of the Middlings..... 4.00 @ 4.15 St. Lawrence, 35,073 sailed from ports in the United Fine 4.45 @ Superior, No.2 4.75 @ 4.00 Kingdom, and all, with the exception of about 3,000, 4.80 took passage in the regular lines of steamships. Extra 5.75 @ The number of immigrants who passed through the Dominion for points in the Western States was 5.80 5.30 44,313; and the remainder who would remain in 4.95Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).... 4.90 @ 5.00 Canada would consequently be 24,706. Here, then, 5,30 we have data to compare the tide of immigration of last year with that of the previous years. In 1866 5.00 we received, what we may term 10,091 staying immi-0.00 4.75 4.70 2.450.00 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.70 @ 0.00 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.61 @ Pease, per bushel of 66 Ibs..... 0.95 @

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In the matter of JOSEPH POULIN, the younger, An insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of the said court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors in his favour and on the eighteenth day of the month of September next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, he will apply to the said court, in the said District, for a confirmation ac said conny of the discharge thereby encount Montreal, 7th August, 1871. JOSEPH POULIN, Jr. By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His attornics ad litem. of the discharge thereby offected.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

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

No. 3288.

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

Plaintiffs.

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

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Jean Bte Vallee, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Emmanuel Proulx, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Can-ada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Nouveau Monde," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called "TRUE WITKESS," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plain-5.75 tiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the 9.62 said Defondant to appear and to answer to such ds-1 00 mand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs 0.0.0.

received. It is probable, however, that the war which prevailed between two great European powers comfortably absorb upon an average, 5,000 farm Lard, per lbs..... 0.09 @ 0.93

during the calendar year of 1870 was 69,019, of whom 44,479 arrived by way of St. Lawrence, and the remainder by other means of ingress. Of the

grants; in 1867, 14,666; in 1868, 12,765; 1869, 18,630; and last year the number we have stated. The increase is gratifying, but not, perhaps, so great as we had reasonable hope to expect we should have

during the latter half of 1870 would have the effect of checking emigration from Germany, from whence we have derived a considerable number of valuable immigrants. The report mentions the fact that

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUG. 11, 1871.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 14.-The Minister of War has forwarded a Circular to the Generals commanding Army Corps announcing that, in accordance with the Decree of October, 1870, officers who had resigned their commissions, and had been readmitted to the army as auxiliary officers during the war, can be retained in the ranks of the army; and the Circular of the 7th of May last having already indicated the arrangements to be made on this point by officers in this category serving in cavalry regiments, it follows by analogy that officers who had previously resigned, and who are now serving in the infantry, ought to be apprised that the time had arrived for them to state their intentions.

Lists of the appointments of the officers serving under these conditions ought therefore to be drawn up in each regiment, and also the written resignation of those officers who had peen authorized to leave the service, as well as an individual report on each officer who desires to remain on active service, accompanied by a list of the campaigns served in, and the wounds or decorations received by the officer.

July 15 .- M Thiers received a deputation of Deputies of the Left party, who came to address him on the continuance of the arrests and the prolongation of the State of Siege. M. Thiers informed the Deputies that the individuals who were now arrested were persons charged with grave offences ; and, as regarded the State of Siege, that would shortly be raised. The question of the return of the Assembly to Paris was also raised, but as that return could not be made untill after the recess of the Assemblythat is, in October or November-it is probable that a, attempts to raise the question officially will be postponed until after the more urgent matters are settled, and, perhaps, until the eve of the Prorogation.

The 15th of July is the feast of St. Henry, the patron saint of the Comte de Chambord, and the Gazette du Languedoc celebrates the festival in the following language:-

"Oh, how great would be the enthusiasm that would burst forth on this day if we had the happiness and the power to devote it to the celebration of the feast of the magnanimous son of France, restored to the throne of his father ! The country, re-comforted and re-assured, forgetting its internal dissensions, wholly absorbed in its new destinies, feeling that the time of trial had passed away for ever, and that henceforward it could trust to the future, would once more give utterance to the national cry of 'Long live the King!' which always was and always will be an expression of love, confidence, and security. The attainment of this happiness depends upon ourselves; it is within our reach and at our disposal. We have but to stretch forth our hands and speak the word to procure it. We have but to wish it and France will be born again to this new happiness. Why should we all allow ourselves to be deceived and led astray by a handful of violent and passionate men, by a few intriguers who are hostile to Royalty solely because it would put an end to the anarchy from which we are all suffering and by which they live ?"

volution.—The Lamp.

VERSAILLES, August 5.-It is said the question of the prolongation of the powers of Thiers as Chief of the Executive will be allowed to go by default.

The siege of Paris will be raised on the 15th instant.

The Government will soon introduce in the assembly a bill against the International Society. In the assembly to-day the bill to impose a tax on incomes of natives and resident foreigners, came up and gave rise to an animated debate. No action was taken.

The Assembly considered the bill to indemnify citizens for loss of property during the German invasion. Thiers spoke several times and was frequently interrupted. He was visibly affected and bitterly reproached the members. He declared that he was willing to relieve, but not to indemnify those who had suffered during the war. Without disposing of the bill, the members adjourned until Tucsday.

ITALY.

ROME. - THE PRESENT PONTIFICATE. -During his pontificate, Pius IX. has witnessed the death of nearly one hundred cardinals, and has twice almost renewed the Sacred College. There are alive to-day but nine princes of the church created by Gregory XIV., and the youngest is seventy-five Several others are infirm; notably their Eminences Billiet, Barnabo, Barili, Asquini, Quaglia and Antonelli. Twenty-two hats are vacant ; and the cardinals now at Rome, and belonging to the Curia, are only twenty-eight in number, of whom three or four are reduced to inactivity by age or sickness

The Swiss deputation to the Pope bore several presents, as well as an address signed by 245,700 persons.

The deputies from the Catholics of Holland have handed the Holy Father no less a sum than £28,000.

The Roman correspondent of the London Tublet, writing on July 8th, says :-- Victor Emmanuel has paid another flying visit to Rome, and, to induce him to do so, the Government had to give him 2,003,000 francs to pay his debts. On the whole, the visit has not given more satisfaction than the last. The uncertainty of his coming at all kept matters in suspense, and the Municipality, although they voted 200,000 francs for the fetes to be given on the occasion, were too late with everything, and the expenses are really double the amount voted. The Corso was so badly adorned that most of the festoons had to be removed the night before the King arrived. In the Piazza del Popolo there was no time to cover the immense amount of scaffolding which was to have represented a triumphal arch. The few ornaments that were hung up were either blown down by a violent storm of wind that took place in the afternoon, or were so disarranged as to have anything but a festive appearance. The Arms of Savoy were stuck upon the doors of all the palaces of which the owners were known to be attached to the Pope, and all were forced by the mob to hang out flags or illuminate in the evening. The Italian papers confess to PARIS, July 17.-At a meeting of the newly | 50,000 having come into Rome for the occasion, arrived Deputies held at Versailles yesterday and as most of these had free passes on the the opinion was expressed, and seemed gen- railway, besides board and lodging in Rome, erally supported, that the significance of the there ought to appear a good item on this head recent elections was in favor of maintaining the in the Budget of the current expenses of the ment and Municipal authorities. A proces-M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the columns of the sion was than formed to the Quirinal, making, Where were the true but faint-hearted Catholic Romans during the Piedmontese Saturnalia? Prior to the King's arrival the walls officials of having been wanting in courage, of the city were plastered with placards, telling remained of the previous evening. As, napeople how they were to behave on the occasion, and how they should crowd to the railway station to give his Majesty a good reception.unconcerned accomplice of their oppressors .----Those of the citizens who could not get out of the way to Florence, or to Naples, or to the are reported. The sanitary authorities are neighboring hills, immured themselves in their own houses. On the 3rd inst., the Pope received in the Grand Ducal Hall of the Vatican a concourse of his faithful subjects, in number destruction of the Vendome Column, has been | not less than 2000, consisting of several Roman Princes, heads of religious and scientific insti- of its comments on the entry of Victor Emtutions, and a great number of ex-employes, both military and civilians, who came to renew THE CHATEAU OF S. GERMAIN.-Here the their fidelity to him at the very moment when the Usurper was taking possession of the Quirinal. The ex-Minister of Finance, Signor Tongiorgi, read an address expressive of the devodawn and inaugurate a second epoch of the erected to his memory by George IV., and re paired and restored by Queen Victoria. Dur-ing the late unbarry war the relation of the late unbarry war the rest of the late unbarry war the relation of the late unbarry the relation of the late unbarry war the relation of the late unbarry war the relation of the late unbarry war the relation of the late unbarry the relation o er adding that, although the present Earl of the deputation that God had not forsaken grace than to be an accomplice of Victor Em-Perth-now the head and representative of the them; and He would continue to provide for manuel in his crimes, so there cannot be a

radiant aspect, and expressed himself full of 200,000 francs in gold: the Empress of Austria

in the Church of the Gesu, in that of S. John Pope 1,250,000 frances, or £50,000 sterling. Lateran, and in S. Peter's.

In the afternoon Victor Emmanuel went to inaugurate the new ground for the rifle practice. There was a large display of soldiers and National Guards, besides the 50,000 who had come to represent the Roman people and cheer the King. In the evening several regiments returned to Rome by the Porta Angelica, and passing through the Piazza of S. Peter's cried ont, " Viva Guribaldi-Morte al Papa" this seemed to have been done on purpose, as S. Peter's was not the shortest way back to Rome. It must also be added that the National Guards are for the most part Republicans. At eight o'clock the King gave a dinner to which dom. were invited the Ministers, generals, and official people who had come to Rome. Several of the Foreign Ministers attached to Italy were likewise present. The following morning the King received deputations from the various as-

sociations of Italy, from the military and municipal bodies, &c., &c., after which took place the review of the National Guard. In my letter last week I stated that the numbers of the Roman nobility who appeared at the dinner at the Quirinal was under 20; I now find that there were not 10 that could be called part of the Roman aristocracy. Then there was a procession by torchlight down the Corso, the noisy mob stopping before every house not illuminated, and shouting, Lumi! Lumi! as if to prove how spontaneous and universal was that demonstration of joy. There was a firework with the historic or mythic wolf, and the young robbers, Romulus and Remus-fit precursors of the second founder of Rome. The whole was wound up with a grand ball at the Capitol, given by the Municipality. I am assured that, as a ball, it was a complete flasco; the male attendance was not as numerous as it should have been on such an occasion; but the ladies-where were they ? The feminine element was scanty in quantity; and as to the quality, perhaps the ladies Pallavicini, Falconcri, Carpegna, and Lavaggi, but they were too few to represent the female aristocracy of Rome, as the Libertu said : "Piccola rappresentanza in vero per una festa a cui assisteva il Re d'Italia." ^{**} Of other ladies there were wofully few, and (as gentlemen have not yet adopted the practice once recommended by Mr. Spurgeon, of waltzing, and polking by themselves) there was little or no dancing .-There was a plenteous supper, and the honours meant for the King were transferred to the celebrated restaurateur Spillman and his splendid buffet. One of the papers says, that the company "attacked with rare enthusiasm the long tables that were loaded with every triumph of the culinary art." Victor Emmanuel would perhaps have been glad of a little of that enthusiasm for himself. His Majesty arrived about nine o'clock, with Ministers, Syndics and others who had been invited. For about two hours there was a semblance of decorum, but as soon as these left, as well as the more respectable part of the company, a scene of riot and orgie arose which baffles description .-Drunken men and National Guards were lying about in a helpless state; the refreshment room

of its hospitable walls by the *philosophes*, who semblage of Cardinals, Prelates, and other per-were the real authors of the first French Re sons of distinction met to pay their respects to anniversary of his reign amounted to 25,000,000 These characteristics are particularly well-the semblage of Cardinals, Prelates, and other per-sons of distinction met to pay their respects to anniversary of his reign amounted to 25,000,000 these characteristics are particularly valuable to consumptives and other debilitated invalids, and are consumptives and other debilitated invalids, and are hope. There were crowds of devout persons 100,000. An American Catholic has vastly praying during the day, especially for the Pope, out done everybody else. He has given the

> At night the King again refused to sleep at the Quirinal, neither would he again accept the hospitality of the Palazzo Doria; but he left about mid-night en route for Florence. No one was much surprised at the abruptness of this second departure, odd as it was, that a King should steal away unobserved from his new Capital, and travel by night like a commis voyageur ; after such a day too. But it is known that his Majesty feels, as well he may, ill at ease in Rome, and especially in the Quirinal. All the official and diplomatic personages who had come for the fetes departed next day. So ended the inauguration of the Capital; a purely Pagan ceremony in the metropolis of Christen-

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN INTOLERANCE.-The Prussian Government has at length decisively shown its hand in the Infallibility question. In reply to the Right Rev. Dr. Kremnitz, Bishop of Ermland, whose petition was supported by the Catholic parent of Braunsberg, Herr von Muhler, Minister of Instruction, has distinctly refused to remove the excommunicated teacher, Dr. Wollman, from the Braunsberg Catholic Gymnasium. The reasons alleged by the Prussian Minister are so many deliberate insults to the Catholic feeling of the country. Dr. Wollman, says Herr von Muhler, still professes the Catholic faith as it was before the Vatican Council. The Prussian Government, seeing that he has indisputably fulfilled the obligations under which he was appointed, cannot therefore make him the victim of external variations. Furthermore, since religious instruction is obligatory in denominational schools subject to the Prussian Government, any Catholic children who would take advantage of the education offorded by the Braunsberg Gymnasium will be bound to attend the Catholic instruction of Dr. Wollman's lectures. With regard to the argument, that the Braunsberg Gymnasium, being endowed out of Catholic funds, ought not to be diverted to anti-Catholic purposes, Herr von Muhler coolly reiterates his sophism, that the Braunsberg Gymnasium under Dr. Wollman will maintain the Catholic faith of the time of its endowment.-It is unnecessary to lay stress upon the dishonest character of the pleas put forward by the Prussian Minister. It would seem that Prince Bismarck, now that he has obtained the service medicines and Lowell cottons. "TREMONT," "SUPhe required from the patriotism of the German Catholics, thinks he can, not only dispense with their further assistance, but can venture to outrage their most sacred convictions. Cer-outrage their most sacred convictions. Cer-Catholics, thinks he can, not only dispense with tainly the persecuting tyranny avowed in the they suffer from some affictions which must have dispatch of Herr von Muhler can only be the interposition of higher skill.-Sentinel, Liberty, paralleled by the spirit which created the old Va. hateful penal laws against the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland. Unhappy Germany, if her glorious triumphs have only reduced her to a stage which Protestant Englaud left behind half a century ago ! The

peculiar to this preparation.

酸子の構

An article of great merit-Johnson's Anodyne Lini-ment for internal and external use.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. " For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIE

" Contain no opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAVES, Chemist, Boston.

" An elegant combination for coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

" I recommend their use to public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

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

" Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis. " Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breath-

ing peculiar to Asthma." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly — relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." "T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTIAN the enuine.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LEON GIROUX,

Insolvent. Prussian Government used to be cited for the moderation of its Catholic legislation, but that was before the valour of the Rhineland August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the and Bavarian Catholics placed the Imperial examination of the Insolvent and ordering of the crown on the brows of the Hohenzollerns .- affairs of the estate generally. Montreal, 26th July,

1871

status quo, and allowing the Assembly to con- year. The King arrived at half-past twelve, tinue its labors till French torritory is freed | and was received at the station by the Governfrom German occupation.

Gaulois, defends the Emperor Napoleon, who, in the same journal, was accused of having fled streets of Rome in order to receive the ovations from Sedan in a civil dress, smoking a cigar- | of the " Romans." ette, and appearing unconcerned. M. de Cassagnae denies desiring to defend the faults committed under the Empire, but accuses the patriotism, and intelligence. He says the only point where the Emperor is unassailable is on Sedan—the writer was behind the Emperor, and followed him until the sortie from the town. The real Romans remained cold and indifferent His Majesty was in uniform, with tears in his to the appeal; they suppressed the feelings of eyes, and in the whole immense crowd found | indignation and contempt that fill their minds, nothing but pity. M. de Cassagnac hopes that | and would burst forth, were not all Europe the France will avenge Sedan.

In Paris they are suffering from scorching neat. Several cases of apoplexy and sunstroke doing their best to prevent an epidemic. So far the health of the capital has been good.

Citoyen Riboulard, who superintended the caught at last, disguised as a priest. He took an apartment in a furnished house, and passed himself off as the Bishop of Thermopyle.

whole after-life of James II, was spent from the day when he quitted the shores of England. Here, by the kindness of his brother king, "le Grand Monarque," he kept at least tion of all present, and their hope that an adthe shadow of a royal court; and here were vent of justice and reparation would shortly planned the two risings and invasions of England and Scotland by which he and his son reign of Pius IX. with victory and peace .sought to regain his hereditary crown. Here The address also made a protest against what too lived the faithful and attached band of his was then going on in another part of the City. followers, the Drummonds, Earls and Dukes The Holy Father replied, that his soldiers and of Perth and Melfort, the Gordons, the civil servants had imitated the example of the Ogilvies, and other Scottish exiles, to whom Apostles, who left all to follow Jesus. They its walls gave shelter for just a century. Here had left all to keep unblemished their honor too the king himself died; and it may be in-) and conscience; their honor by remaining true teresting to know that his ashes lie buried in to their Prince, and their conscience by remainthe church hard by, where a monument was ing faithful to their God. His Holiness said, erected to his memory by George IV., and re he was delighted and consoled to see those ing the late unhappy war, the noble chateau him the assurance of their unswerving loyalty. was unharmed by the Prussian soldiery, and He said that it proved the truth of the word: erved as a barrack for troops and a hospital |"It is better to go to the house of mourning or wounded soldiers. We may be pardoned than to the house of feasting." He assured oyal-hearted Drummonds—was not born, at S. Germain, yet his sister, Lady Clementina the Holy Father) am always ready and happy Davies, who is still living, first saw the light to share with you whatever I possess. His

glasses. The spoons, knives, and forks were all stolen, as well as whatever was valuable, and, later on, the soldiers had to clear the place as best they could. Whatever remained intact was completely destroyed in the morning by the recruits who came to draw their numbers .--These unfortunate young men were assembled in the morning about eight o'clock, in the Piazza del Popolo, and marched to the Capitol. The servants were engaged in clearing the rooms and packing up the plates, and whatever turally, the authorities were not ready to receive the conscripts, they were asked to remain in the Forum for about an hour, till all was nearly two hours they returned to the Capitol, and broke riotously into the hall where their numbers were to be drawn. This completed the ruin of the evening before; and it is even said that Messrs. Spillman, who had provided the refreshments, lost four handsome centrepieces, which were considered as loot by the from the Emperor of Russia :--new recruits.

vas strewn with broken bottles, plates, and

The Unita Cattolica of Turin was seized as to its whole impression of the 2nd inst., on account manuel into Rome. In the following number it congratulated itself on having suffered the like injury and indignity on the occasion of the other great trials of Pius IX :---" We were (it says) seized in November, 1866, when Napoleon | glory.' III abandoned the cause of the Papacy, and thus paved the way for all the aggressions that have followed : we raised our voice against the act, and were seized. In 1870, Rome was bombarded; we denounced the act, and were seized. Soon afterwards the locks of the an inopportune accident which occurred to the for-Quirinal were picked; we exposed the mer gentleman precluded him from contesting the burglary, and brought the police upon us .--Soon afterwards we published the admirable Encyclical in which the Holy Father complained of the outrages heaped upon him: for that publication we were seized. Lastly, on the 2nd of this present July, a date that will be ever memorable in history, our papers were mire the courage and devotion of the Turinese journal. The services sach an undaunted witness renders to religion and justice are incomparable. As there cannot be a greater disgrace than to be an accomplice of Victor Em-

The last report of the offerings made to the

Tablet.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN PRUSSIAN SILESIA.—With reference to the recent disturbances at Koenigshutte, so bloodily repressed by the Prussian Uhlans, it is stated that a large portion of the discontent of the workmen is owing to the manner in which their religious feeling has been insulted by the agents of the Government. Although the Catholic workmen are 16,000 and the Evangelical only 2,000, the minority has been systematically preferred on all occasions. The Catholic workmen have seen their priests insulted, their schools hindered, and all the inspectorships given to virulent anti-Catholics. The Catholic clergy had warned the ready. After exercising their patience for Prussian Government of the probable consequences of such a line of conduct. It seems, however, that the lance-thrust of the Uhlan is considered the best reply to Catholic complaints. -Ibid.

DRESDEN, JULY 17 .- The Crown Prince of Saxony has received the following telegram

" The Emperor William having raised you to the rank of Field Marshal, I beg you to consider yourself as possessing the same rank in my Army, which has had the honour of counting you as one of its own for the last 19 years, and is proud of that fact, especially since the last war, in which at the head of the Army placed under your orders you covered yourself with

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT .- The seventh Parliament of the colony met on April 25th for the purpose of being sworn in, and of choosing a Speaker. For this honor, two candidates had announced themselves-Mr. Duffy and Captain M'Mahon, but coveted distinction, and his rival was accordingly elected without opposition.

A Central Press telegram reports intelligence had been received at Carlisle of the wreck of the steamer Countess of Eglinton. The passengers, crew, and part of the cargo were saved.

HOME RULE .- On Monday, July 8, Mr. Butt met the Mayor of Birmingham at an aggregate meeting, convened by a large body of the Corporation and other inhabitants, and explained the views of the Federal party in Ireland.

The strong points supporting the use of Fellows Compound of Hypephosphites are, that while it takes immediate hold upon the system, in stimumanuel in his crimes, so there cannot be a lating the Liver, regulating and strengthening the greater honor than to share in the sufferings of the Holy Father. The Holy Father. The last report of the offerings made to the last while its continued use is marked by the Davies, who is still living, first saw the light to share with you whatever I possess. His of day in one of the state rooms of the chateau, Holiness concluded by giving them his benedic-sovereign Pontiff prove that Catholic loyalty constipating effects, it may be stopped at any time. ust before her parents had been driven out tion. At the Vatican on the 2nd, a large as- and generosity are not yet extinct everywhere. without the usual disagreeable effect following the



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