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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

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NO. 52.

THE POOR GOVERNESS;

OR,

MRS. STODDARD'S PLOT.

"Why, Annie, what in the world makes you so foolish? Why, when I was young I would have jumped with joy if I had received an invitation to attend a party like this. Only think, child, what an honor she has conferred upon you by inviting you to a party where the elite of the town will be assembled. If you do not go, you will surely offend Mrs. Stoddard. And I would not have you do that."

And Widow Blaine laid down her work, and gazed lovingly in the face of her handsome daughter, who was sitting in the corner, nervously twitching the invitation which she had recently received from Mrs. Stoddard to a party to be given in honor of her son, who had recently returned from a long continental tour. This party was the sole topic of conversation in the lively little town of Elms; and it is no wonder that Mrs. Blaine was surprised that her daughter decided not to attend it.

"Annie, you will always regret it if you do 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 governess; 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 associating with such a person.' I presume she has an idea," said another, "that she will be able to cope with us for the hand of Walter Stoddard." And the others laughed loudly at the rude sally. This, mother, is the cause of my deciding not to go."

"Never mind those young girls or their conversation; 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 rose 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 arrayed for the party. Her dress was plain white muslin, relieved by blue ribbons; and as she stood there, with the last dying rays of the sun playing on her features, she seemed to be a consummation of all that was fair and beautiful.

"Mother, I see Mrs. Stoddard's carriage coming; so kiss me good-bye."

"There, darling; now go, and may you pass a happy evening."

The widow stood gazing at the receding carriage, which was soon lost in the lowering shades of night.

"Wealth! what a charm there is in that word! Its influence is unfair and unjust; yet we have the assurance that it is for this life only; in that great hereafter all will be equal; money cannot purchase the favor of God, if it does of men."

Leaving the widow employed with her work and her thoughts, we will enter the festive halls.

When Annie arrived, the guests were nearly all assembled; and when she entered the room, a hum of voices arose that brought the blushes fast and thick to her face. Some admired her beauty and praised her; while others declared they were very much shocked at the conduct of Mrs. Stoddard in inviting a "mere governess" to her party. One young lady, in particular, who was leaning on the arm of her gallant, said she thought it "too bad," and she would inform Mrs. Stoddard that if she persisted for the future in inviting such characters, she would take the liberty of declining her invitations.

All comment at this moment was hushed by the entrance of the lion of the evening, Walter Stoddard. All eyes were turned upon him. Introductions were sought on all sides, and obtained. In due course of time Annie was introduced to him and his cousin, Claude Neville, who seemed to be a dependent upon him, a travelling companion—in short, a polite substitute for a servant.

Soon after the music broke out in lively strains, and scores of dancers were whirling round the room. Annie, timid and unnoticed, placed herself in a corner, and, during the first part of the evening, enacted the part of "wall-flower." Here it was that Claude Neville found her.

"Miss Blaine, may I not share the pleasure of banishment with you?"

"Certainly, if there be any pleasure in it."

"To be banished with you would be pleasure. Do you dance?"

"Soldier; the amusement has no charm for me; I would rather be a looker-on than take an active part."

"Oh, that point we seem to agree. When travelling with my cousin on the Continent he would pass away many evenings in this enjoy-

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 supper-room; and when the party broke up he placed a carriage of Mrs. Stoddard's at her disposal, and begged the pleasure of calling upon her, 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, *à-tête-à-tête* conversations in the house, walks to and from church on Sunday, and all the little pleasures that young lovers indulge in were enjoyed by them.

But as the brightness of day must give way to the darkness and gloom of night, so had these days of pleasure to give way to a day of sadness.

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? Because I love you—love you dearly, Annie. It is out now; dear kindly with me. I cannot offer you wealth, as my cousin could; neither do I believe money could purchase love like yours. I can only offer you an 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, Walter Stoddard drove up to the house of Mrs. Blaine with a handsome turnout, 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 him; she was heartless, for her heart was with her absent lover.

One evening he pained her with an avowal of his love.

"Mr. Stoddard, this avowal afflicts me; even were I free, I could not love you."

"Free! Are you not free?"

"No; I am the promised wife of Mr. Claude Neville."

"Claude Neville?" he exclaimed.

"Yes," she replied, modestly.

"What can he be to you. He is of obscure parentage, and poor. He can give you nothing, while I will give you an honored name, wealth, and make you mistress of Stoddard Hall!"

"What will Claude give? He will give me an honest name, and the whole love of his noble heart, which love I prize far more than all the gold you could place at my feet, Mr. Stoddard."

"Think of the future. You cannot live on love."

"Whether I live or die, my heart is in Claude's hands, and he will guard it sacredly," she said, firmly.

"If you are resolute, Miss Annie, I will leave you; or do you wish time to decide?"

"No, I have decided; my decision is irrevocable."

He left her, and for months she did not see him or hear of Claude.

A year had passed, and hope had nearly fled, with broken wings. Yet she lived on, trusting that each coming day would bring him. After the lapse of that year, she was visited by Walter Stoddard.

"Miss Annie, have you heard of Claude Neville yet?"

"I have not," she sadly answered.

"Do you ever expect to hear from him again?"

"Why? Oh! do not say he is dead!" she cried out, excitedly.

"Oh, no; calm your feelings. He is not dead; but he may be dead to you."

"Dead to me?" she ejaculated.

"Yes," he rejoined.

"Never, sir, never! I pray you, if you respect me, not to insult him in my presence."

"Then you still hope for his return, when you might become my wife—become wealthy and honored? Well," he added, "you may be right; nor do I think I would wish a purchased wife. I hope I may still be your friend."

"Certainly; and a valued one."

"Then I shall take the liberty of inviting a friend of mine here this evening."

"Certainly."

When evening came, Annie anxiously awaited the arrival of Mr. Stoddard and his friend. She was seated in the little parlor, which was only lighted by the dying rays of the day, when he entered.

"Miss Blaine, allow me to introduce to you 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 happiness is your acquiescence."

"Which you have. Take her, remembering that you remove her from home, as we 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 dew that falls from heaven to invigorate."

"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, excitedly.

"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, Annie?"

"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 the Americans, who were then struggling for independence. In South Carolina, affairs were in a critical situation. General Green made an unsuccessful attack on the British post of Ninety-Six, and withdrew his men beyond the Tiger and Broad Rivers. Lord Rawdon followed him, but could not draw the patriot general into an engagement.

At that period there stood, in North Carolina, a plain and unassuming house: it was a one story building, neatly whitewashed, and surrounded by a fence. The garden contained many choice flowers; and the beautiful honeysuckles shaded the doors and windows. It was the house of Mrs. Heath, who lived with her two daughters, while her son George was in Washington's army fighting for freedom.

Kate, the eldest of the daughters, was a beautiful girl of sixteen summers; her auburn hair hung in graceful curls down to her shoulders, and her face beamed with kindness, while her eyes shone like the stars that lit up the azure vault of heaven.

One evening, as Kate was standing at the cottage door, she beheld two mounted officers approaching. They were richly dressed, and one of them she recognized as Lord Rawdon, the commander of the British forces in that part of the country. They rode up to her, and Rawdon leant over in his saddle, and said, in a kind voice, "Well, miss, can you let me have the use of a room, for a few minutes?"

"Yes, sir; our house is open to you."

"Come, colonel, let us hasten to business," said Rawdon, dismounting, while the colonel did the same, the latter leading the horses to the stable.

Lord Rawdon advanced to where Kate was standing, and said, "Whose house is this, miss?"

"Mrs. Heath's, my lord."

"Ha! her son is in the rebel army, under Washington, is he not?"

Kate trembled at the insult, and she looked at the Briton with a searching glance.

"My brother is no rebel, Lord Rawdon; he is fighting for his country."

"I am sorry for that. He is a brave boy, and would, no doubt, make a good British soldier," returned Rawdon.

"Lord Rawdon, you insult me. I would sooner see George die a felon's death than see him in the King's army," was the prompt answer.

"I see you are a rebel, too, Miss Heath. But here comes the colonel," said Rawdon, as he saw that worthy coming from the stable.

They entered the house, and went into a small room to hold a consultation. Kate thought they might have something important to say, so she resolved to play the eavesdropper. She told her mother of her intention, who ap-

proved of it; and Kate placed herself in a position 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 executed, for Lord Rawdon knew 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.

"Here 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 heretofore, 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 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 men fight like demons."

"Let us go now. But hold! what is the countersign for the picket to-night, my lord?"

"England!" answered Lord Rawdon, lowering 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 countersign, she left the door, and busied herself in her household duties; and soon the two officers emerged from the room.

"We must go, Miss Heath; 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 him 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 riding towards General Green's camp, which was eight miles distant. She rode swiftly, for she wanted to reach her destination in time to let the patriot general form his men to meet the assault. The British pickets were four miles distant; and she would be compelled to pass through their lines; but as she was in possession of the countersign, she did not fear the result. Soon Kate saw the picket's bayonet gleam in the moonlight, and heard him cry out,

"Who goes there?"

"A friend, with the countersign."

"Advance friend, and give the countersign."

She approached the picket, and whispered, "England!"

"All right; pass on. But stop!" cried the picket, as he caught a glimpse of her face.

Kate stopped her horse, and laid her hand on a pistol. "Is that you, Miss Heath?"

"It is, Guy," returned Kate; for she recognized the soldier to be Guy Jackson, who had often visited the gardener at their house.

"Where are you going to-night, Miss Kate?" he asked.

"To see Mrs. Blake; she is very ill."

"Just like you, Miss Kate—always visiting the sick; you are a ministering angel," said the British soldier.

"Thank you for the compliment, Guy.—But I must be going. Good night!"

And Kate was again on her journey, while the picket returned to his post. She had to pass four miles yet ere she would be safe, so she urged on her steed. Before she had gone a hundred yards from Guy Jackson, a dozen mounted Britons rode furious up to the picket, and their leader cried out, "Did any person pass this post a short time since?"

"Yes, sir," was the picket's reply.

"Do you know who it was?"

"I do; it was Miss Heath."

"Had she the countersign?"

"She had."

"I fear she is safe. Forward men! If she escapes, General Green is saved! A hundred golden guineas and a commission to the man who catches her!" cried the leader of the band, as they dashed after the brave girl, leaving the picket in a state of bewilderment.

Kate soon heard the sound of her pursuers, and she pushed on faster. It was a race for life or death. The British horses were fresh, while hers was beginning to show signs of fatigue.

"Forward, Selim! You must take me to General Green's camp!" said Kate to her horse.

But her enemies gained upon her, and one of them seemed bent on catching her, for he was some yards in advance of his comrades. Kate heard the ominous tramp of his horse, and drew her pistol. Nearer he came, until he

was at her side, and then cried out, "Halt, you vile rebel!"

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 her again, and another trooper received his death wound. The remainder halted; and a moment afterwards Kate heard the American picket cry out, "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 light," replied the man, pointing to the place.

She entered the General's tent, and found him engaged in writing. He raises 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 Heath! 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," was the heroic reply.

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

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

"You need rest. Here, sleep in my tent to-night, 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 now, for I am going to follow Rawdon, and teach him that we can fight. When are you going home?"

"In a few minutes, General."

"Good-bye; and may you have a safe journey," responded Green, shaking her by the hand.

Her horse was led forth, and she was soon on her way to her home, which was reached in safety.

Kate Heath lived to see the war close, and peace and plenty spread their wings over the land, and not long afterwards she was wedded to Walter Gordon, who had been a colonel in the American army.

[Written for the True Witness.]

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

—

BY "MRS. SARGENT."

—

PATRICK SARGENTFIELD.

Amidst the galaxy of patriots, whose names are held in affection and reverence in Ireland; teaching the people by their recollections, the noble lessons of untarnished honor and unswerving rectitude, that of Patrick Sarsfield is ever regarded as one, presenting to us the highest type of knightly honor and devoted patriotism. His name is lisped by the babe upon its mother's breast, and the man of mature years feels his heart in conscious throbbing when pouring over Ireland's history in the past, he reads of Limerick and the deeds of the Earl of Luenn. Descended from an olden Norman family "more Irish than the Irish themselves," Sarsfield inherited their castle and estate in Lucan, Co. Dublin. Inheriting from a warlike race a passion for arms, in his early life he served as Ensign in Monmouth's regiment in France, and afterwards in England as Lieutenant in the Guards. But it was in Ireland, as the soldier of honor, "Le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," the gallant defender of the Altar and the Throne, that Sarsfield the Good won his noblest spurs and consecrated his name forever in the hearts of a people who, never forget the Soggarth who offers for them, the Voice that pleads for them, the Poet who sings for them, or the Warrior who, with his sword, inscribes his devotion upon the broad banner of their land. To understand Sarsfield's position it is necessary to be acquainted with Ireland's. From the time of Henry the "wife-slayer," until the reign of Charles I., excepting the period during which the much-belied Mary occupied the throne, the Catholics were the victims of dire persecution. This persecution of course, fell most upon Ireland, because her children had preferred God to Man, and had chosen to suffer like the early Christians, sooner

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 cunning Cromwell, a torrent of suffering was poured upon Ireland. All that man could do, aided by the powers of darkness, was done to extirpate Catholicity in Ireland, by the sweeping process of expatriating the people; and it has been said that, after the raids of the Roundheads, only 500,000 persons dwelt in the land. In September 1658, the "protector" died, and with his death, the ill-constructed and blood-cemented revolutionary edifice of the Puritans was shattered, and the restoration of Charles II. gave it the coup de grace. The Catholics of Ireland had been 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 Settlement, 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 Scotland. 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, 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 sectaries 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 allow 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 him. 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 Sacrifice 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, they had been deprived of the use of arms; they were, in fact, a people thoroughly emasculated. Every virtue they had possessed was 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 although beginning to assume the cowering look and slouching gait of the slave, although unacquainted for years with the use of arms and totally deprived of their possession, the people seized pike and scythe and hook, and forgetting all in the enthusiasm of the moment, they shouted, "God bless the Stuart, James, our legitimate King." At the invitation of the Protestant rebels, William of Orange landed at Torbay on the 5th of November, 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, Tironnell, he returned to Ireland with an armament fitted out for him by Louis of France. The landing at Kinsale was the signal for the greatest enthusiasm. From Kinsale to Cork and from thence to Dublin, James received 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 "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 to the strife, when, amid cheers from the manhood of the nation, while tears of joy coursed down many a furrowed cheek, while forty young maidens dressed in white, scattered flowers as they danced the ancient *Rincka*, the King saluted the flag waving over the Castle. What was it that had created the heaving enthusiasm?

We think we see it. Look now as the King enters the gates. See, it floats over Birmingham Tower; the breeze carries out its magnificent folds. Oh, it is the standard of Ireland; the flag of Green, and upon it is inscribed, "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 rebels. Before him the enemies of his King quailed, until the severe disaster at Newtown-butler, 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 Carrickfergus, 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 veterans wore his colors, while a force of about twenty-three thousand badly armed recruits 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 resolved 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 Cahercorlish about seven miles south-east of the city, with a force of about twenty-eight thousand men.—On the 8th, 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 Tironnell 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 Tironnell 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 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 pontoons of tin or sheet copper were coming 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 foremost place amongst the brave. On the night of Sunday, Sarsfield at the head of five hundred men left his camp on the Clare side and rode to Killaloe. Here he found the bridge guarded by the enemy; but favored by the darkness he proceeded to Ballyvally, where he crossed the river and passed into gallant Tipperary. The country all round was in the enemy's hands, but this fact aided his enterprise by lulling them into a false security. "Galloping O'Hogan" was with Sarsfield as his guide. By passes known only to the rapparee chief they turned into the gorges of the Silver Mines, and on Monday they bivouacked in a ravine of the Keeper Mountains. When night fell the trusty band led by O'Hogan turned southward. About three o'clock in the morning Sarsfield met a peasant who told him 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 Ballyneety, the spot indicated by the peasant, he halted and sent out some few but trusty scouts. After examining, they returned with the welcome intelligence that, with the exception of a few guards drowsing by the watch-fires, all the rest of the convoy were soundly sleeping. The final orders were then given by Sarsfield—Silence or death, till the men were well in upon the sentries; then forward and death before defeat. One sentry imagined that he heard the beat of approaching horsehoofs, but he never dreamt of foes. Through the shadows of night he saw the outline of one who seemed to be an officer. He challenged. "Sarsfield is the word and Sarsfield is the man" was the answer as drawing his sword the leader of the Jacobites dashed on, followed by his brave five hundred. In a few minutes the work was finished and the splendid siege train which was to have battered the walls of Limerick was in the hands of Sarsfield, the prince of chivalry. Yet all was not accomplished. One Manus O'Brien, a loathsome informer, had made his way to William's camp and there told of Sarsfield having left in the direction of Killaloe. None could tell the intention of the Irish Officer, but William to make assurance doubly sure, despatched Sir John Lanier with five hundred horse to meet the convoy. The few who escaped would be in William's camp in a short time, so that Sarsfield knew he had but little chance of carrying off the munitions of war. Accordingly he filled the guns with powder and buried the muzzles in the earth; upon them 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 place of safety and fired the train. Sir John Lanier leisurely advancing felt the earth shake and saw the heavens bright as day. The man of Limerick heard the tremendous peal as it

rent the very firmament; they knew that they were saved. William heard it; and he knew 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 Waterford, and on the 17th August, he had thirty-six guns and four mortars pouring red-hot shot into the city. Sarsfield then ordered the 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 Gate. William mined but Sarsfield countermined, 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 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 buck the Williamites. For three hours the fight, the bloody fight was continued and before the aroused populace the assailants retired. During the contest the Brunnenburghers secured one of the principal batteries. Success they imagined was theirs, when with a sudden roar the *mineul* earth opened beneath them and the brave regiment amidst despairing death-scries 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 between the first failure of the attack on Limerick, and 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 of this object he issued a proclamation offering pardon of all "treasons" (meaning thereby, as Mr. Sullivan says, loyalty to the legitimate King and resistance to the foreign emissaries). Despite the efforts of a "peace party," Sarsfield's honorable advice prevailed, and a firm refusal was sent to Ginkle. Sixty guns then opened on the devoted city. A Williamite fleet ascended the river, pouring its messages of fire upon the brave defenders. Undismayed Sarsfield still held on, until by the treason of one Luttrell, the pass over the river above the city, was betrayed and the Jacobites to their consternation, one morning beheld the enemy on the Clare Side. Ginkle again sent offers upon any terms if the Irish would but capitulate and after a bloody strife from early dawn the Irish held up the flag of parley on the 23rd September. The Irish troops wept when the news spread abroad that the struggle was over, "Ireland is no more," was their cry.—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 exchange and sign the treaty. To this day that spot is remembered in Limerick. To the people of the historic city it is a monument of their Sarsfield's unsullied honor and of the fell triumph of that party which—

"Ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry" broke the most solemn provisions of the treaty, and by the infliction of a code of laws, worse than Draconian, proved themselves to be all that O'Connell styled them, "The base, brutal, and bloody Whigs." A few days afterwards a French fleet sailed up the Shannon, bringing men, money and stores. The affrighted Williamite general thought that the Irish would then disclaim the treaty. But no. It was not the valiant troops of James that wore to keep bad faith. "Too late," said Sarsfield, "Our honor is pledged—THE HONOR OF IRELAND; AND THOUGH A HUNDRED THOUSAND FRENCHMEN OFFERED TO AID US NOW, WE MUST KEEP OUR PLEDGED TROTH." On the 5th October the scene on the Shannon was without a parallel in history. The Irish regiments on that day were to choose exile for life or service with William. On one side waved the *Fleur de lys* of Louis; on the other was planted the banner of William. At the head of the Irish, marching out of Limerick with all the honors of war, strode the finest regiment in the service—the foot-guards. All eyes were turned upon this splendid body of fourteen hundred men. They came to the turning point; they looked upon the flag of France, and all but seven defiled beneath the emblem of St. Louis, the ensign of *la grande nation*. Of all the army, fourteen thousand men, only one thousand and forty-six chose to remain in William's service. The ships which had been intended by Louis to relieve Limerick transported its defenders to la belle France and along with Sarsfield, nearly five thousand nobles, gentry and clergy, left for ever the land

of their love." Hard, very hard was the parting; 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 assailants the lilies of France, on the famed 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 thanks for his gallantry, and in March, 1693, he was made a *Marechal de Camp*. On the 19th of July in this ever memorable year of 1693, Luxemburg 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. Luxemburg 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 his men fell Sarsfield. He died in the moment 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 unhealed 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, dates and occurrences are forgotten, but the name of Sarsfield is still synonymous in the people's mind with all that is truthful, honourable, chivalric and patriotic. As the cycles of time have moved along their allotted path, strange scenes have been enacted in Ireland; persecuted as she was, still the Church emerged from the darkness of oppression, and the people of Ireland to-day seem to be approaching the legitimate end of Ireland's best and truest children. "Death before dishonor" was Sarsfield's principle: defeated but not disgraced, he left behind him a memory that rebukes those who advise the Irish people to be unscrupulous means to attain desired ends, while his patriotism is a noble incentive to honorable deeds. Far away from the Shannon, his dust commingles with mother earth. No lordly 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 Lucean.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT—DEPUTATION TO THE CORPORATION.

On Tuesday, 18th ult., a special meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin was held in the City Hall for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Home Rule 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 Rule.

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'Neil 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 deeply the distinguished honour the Home Government Association has conferred upon me in requesting me to co-operate with my valued friends, the Rev. Mr. Galbraith and the member for Meath, in pleading before you the claims of our country to a domestic independent legislature. I must, at the outset, beseech your kind indulgence for my shortcomings. Years, which have made my head gray, have brought with them physical feebleness. But I could not refuse the invitation to come here, although at the expense of much

fatigue, in order to proclaim at my advanced age the doctrine I have preached in my youth—that the Irish people are as well entitled to govern Ireland as the English to govern England; that the Irish are as well entitled to an Irish legislature as the people of England to an English legislature. (cheers.) The Sovereign of England's Irish subjects possessed a resident legislature in this Island for more than six hundred years; so that in seeking a domestic parliament we seek nothing new. We seek to recover for our country a privilege which our predecessors had for over six centuries. The existence of an Irish Parliament is coeval with the connection of Ireland and England. The objection is sometimes expressed 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 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 Parliament in former times, and its legislative independence, 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, affected, 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 Ireland 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 transactions? Has that monstrous crime, the destruction of the Irish Parliament, forced by the most execrable means upon Ireland against the nearly universal will of the nation—has it annihilated the equitable title of this ancient nation to make her own laws and to govern herself? (Loud cheering.) It has, to be sure, suspended our power, but our right is inextinguishable. (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 foes 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. Wald Burshe 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. They overthrew a constitution which they had solemnly pledged their faith to uphold for all time, and which, by the common testimony of friends and enemies, had showered blessings over the kingdom. It was no easy task that Pitt undertook when he resolved to overthrow the Irish Parliament and to subjugate Ireland by the Union; and the means he adopted to effect that wicked end were every way worthy of the hateful purpose they were intended to accomplish. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in his volume entitled "The Empire," says that Pitt sank knee-deep in pollution to effect the Union. In the Castle-reegh Correspondence, edited by Castlereagh's brother, the late Lord Londonderry, there is a letter from Lord Castlereagh 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 easy candour of private communication with his confidential ally, 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 certain, 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, emancipation 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 sunshine promises with which the Catholics had been amused. Truly, when Mr. Goldwin Smith 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 exasperated by the deception practised on them, and the words of treacherous promise followed by the fiendish persecution which at last stung the maddened, tormented people to rebel (loud cheers). The popular strength was paralysed; and at this moment so carefully prepared by the policy of Pitt and his Irish agent, Castlereagh, 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, cash down, promotions in the army, the law, the navy, the Church. Castlereagh was the high priest of corruption, and admirably qualified for that office; yet, notwithstanding the gigantic exertions of the government, the measure was defeated in 1799 by a small majority. In the following year it was re-

owed, the Government having occupied the inter-... by redoubled exertions to corrupt and overawe...

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...

They were present men in the days of Edward III. Even at that early period they saw how anxious "Men of Law" would be to use the representation of counties as a stepping stone to preferment...

At the usual quarterly meeting of the county Wexford Independent Club, held at Fitzpatrick's Hotel, Ennisceary, T. B. Rossiter, Esq., in the chair...

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...

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...

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Community of the Presentation Convent, Wexford, acknowledge with sincere thanks, the receipt of £1 from the Very Rev. Canon Lacy, P.P., V.F., Gorey...

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...

CATTLE DISEASE.—The lung distemper has broken out in the neighbourhood of Kilmacoon and Mooncoin, county Kilkenny. One farmer lost three fine cows, valued at £15 each...

which an excellent education, both secular and religious, could be imparted to their children. Education was becoming more and more indispensable every day...

permitted to what is euphemistically called 'the social evil' is simply appalling. The existence of this state of things is attested by parties of every shade of political view...

APPELLING DISASTER AT NEW YORK.—EXPLOSION OF A STEAM ISLAND FERRY-BOT BOILER.—New York city, which has lately suffered 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...

GREAT BRITAIN.

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...

was approaching the bow when the explosion took place. As he was going forward he saw one of his firemen (Patrick Finnegan) standing in the door of the engine room. Robinson states emphatically that before he went off the boat, about five minutes before the explosion...

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The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES, G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. BOWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

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 twenty-second. We make the announcement with an amount of pardonable pride. To our subscribers at large we return our sincere thanks for their 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 name it is sufficient to mention in order to excite 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 contributor "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 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 fare 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 are loyal subjects of Pius IX. can use the electoral privilege when the question, "Whom do you prefer—Victor Emmanuel or the Pope," is placed before them. Hence they keep within 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 deplore the fact, that the unfortunate man is thus heaping crime after crime upon his guilty soul, they do not feel any surprise thereat. Victor Emmanuel can no longer term himself a Catholic. The impossibility therefore of the co-existence in the Papal City of two distinct and antagonistic Sovereigns is assured. The Pope and the infidel king may live together in

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 *Univers* says a large and magnificent taper was sent—by some person or persons unknown—to the Vatican with the request that it should be placed in the Pope's private chapel and lit during his Mass. The request was complied with, and the Pope seeing it burning ordered it to be immediately extinguished. After Mass it was opened in his presence and found to contain an Orsini shell. May God continue to 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 Marseilles 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 amnesty 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. 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 to one-half the number that there are in London alone." "There are three times as many paupers" writes the same paper in (Protestant) Scotland as in Ireland, "and in the Scotch Highlands there are twelve times as many paupers as in Ulster and Connaught."

What will the Times say now?

SACERDOS.

EXCLUSIVE SALVATION.—We have often contended that this doctrine—the holding of which is so commonly urged as a reproach against 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 support, some the Sabrevois Mission, others the F. C. M. Society—believed, or professed to believe, that they to whom those Missions were specially addressed—to wit, the Catholics of Lower Canada—would assuredly be damned everlastingly because of their religious error—their several Missions were absurd, illogical, and destitute of any reason for being.

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 Salvation" 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 believes 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 Missions 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. Christians who see their neighbors going in the path which leads to death will seek to rescue them. This is why Mr. Muraire goes wherever 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 Catholic 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 doctrine 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 "damning?"

We fear our call is in vain. Invariably when hard pressed our evangelical Protestant opponents take refuge in verbiage, and ambiguities. 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, Protestants hold to be damning." When the *Witness* shall so have replied, we will be quite willing to meet him.

With regard to the circumstance out of 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, soldiers, and Christians, the acts of violence attributed, with how much of truth we know not, to the Volunteer troops, or rather to some

of them, there assembled; that we call not in question the legal right of the agents and bible hawkers of the F. C. M. Society, to sell, distribute, 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 propriety 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 effect 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 fighting, 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 however 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 nineteenth century? Why seek to disturb the existing peace, the good will, the *civitate 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.

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 clergy 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 he could not proceed. Leaving his carriage to the care of his coachman he proceeded on foot to his own palace, whither he was followed by an Officer of the National Guard from Viterbo, 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 head by a stone, picked it up, and after kissing it, put it in his pocket saying he would make a present of it to M. de Beust. But an Irish Dominican Friar appears to have been made of different stuff. Finding himself surrounded

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 salvation of Piedmontese Rome, for blood undoubtedly will tell.

At the late banquet given to Victor Emmanuel 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 religion 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 public 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 politic. 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 ethics.

SACERDOS.

"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 tool of Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Manning,' and as 'the greatest knave and Jesuitical political scoundrel the country had seen.' Referring to the attack on Murphy, he said that if there was another Orangeman assaulted, there would be a Popish priest shot. Their brethren were determined that such should be the case.—*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 chivalrously of a widowed and an aged Queen) passing over, we say, the Noble Earl's patronising 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 tool of Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Manning," and the greatest "knave and Jesuitical political scoundrel the country has seen!" After that the Deluge. Nothing less were a fitting climax to so great an agony! As an after dinner speech this is sufficiently strong and compre-

heaven, and bears ample testimony to the invigorating properties of Orange bitters. But this is not all. Our pious Deputy Grand has communicative tendencies, which are evidently strongly developed under generous diet.

"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?

SACERDOS.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR IRELAND.—After a centuryed 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.

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 qualifications for yet higher honors in Her Majesty's Customs.

RELIGIO.—Unavoidably crushed out this week. Will appear in our next. DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO. On Tuesday evening, the 25th ult., 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 the bazaar, which, under the direction of the good Brother Arnold, has been an extraordinary success.

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 23rd day of August.

tribution for misdeeds, swift, 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 believe 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 to the Church, that it is in their power to produce 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.

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.

Rev. Father Monroe, S. J.—This well known and highly esteemed clergyman breathed his last on Wednesday afternoon at the College of St. Francis Xavier in New York. He was a nephew of Mr. Monroe formerly President of the United States.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Lists names and monetary values.

THE CONCERT. Held in the Drill Shed, Orillia on Thursday evening, after the close of the Bazaar, in aid of the building fund of the Roman Catholic church in this village, was highly creditable to those who had the manage-

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.

Rev. Father Monroe, S. J.—This well known and highly esteemed clergyman breathed his last on Wednesday afternoon at the College of St. Francis Xavier in New York. He was a nephew of Mr. Monroe formerly President of the United States.

CONFIRMATION.—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 of the Hibernian Benevolent Society held last evening, the following resolutions relating to the untimely death of Mr. Robinson, were unanimously adopted.

DISOLUTION OF THE GATES.—The work of demolition of St. Louis Gate was commenced this morning by the contractor, Mr. Moizau. The raising of Prescott Gate, with the block-house on top, was commenced 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.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.—The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture for Canada has been printed, and supplies the following facts.—The total number of immigrants who entered Canada 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.

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.

SIR HUGH ALLAN OF RAVENSBURG.—The London Gazette, of July 24th, has the following announcement:—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Hugh Allan, of Ravensburg, in the County of Montreal, and Dominion of Canada, Esq.

SILVEROCK LACROSSE CLUB.—Arrangements have been made for the visit of the Silverock 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 Santoga.

The dispute between the Local Government 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.

A funny little incident happened to a citizen of Montreal the other day. The Herald says his wife having presented him with his first child, the joyful father, to signify the event, stuck out from his window the Union Jack, which, being in a somewhat dilapidated condition, was taken for an auctioneer's 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. Serages, and lived in a small house on Millland 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.

Some fishermen in the Eastern Townships discovered, 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 still in different directions, probably to facilitate the work of decomposition.

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 £28,900, showing an increase of £6,359.

Died. In this city, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Edmund Ronayne, aged 74 years.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe's has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists various goods and their market prices.

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

OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St. Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omas.

KEARNEY & BRO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS, Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers, 699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL.

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

MILLER WANTED, in a FLOURING MILL, West of Toronto. Must be a good Stone Dresser, and furnish good references as to character &c. A single man preferred. Address, "Mumier," True Witness Office, Montreal.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. In re:—PIERRE OSWALD CERAT, An Insolvent. On the eighteenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. PIERRE OSWALD CERAT, Es. PICHE, His Attorney at Law. Montreal, 7th Aug., 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Province of Quebec, District 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 undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 11th August, 1871. RICHARD WORTHINGTON, By KERR, LAMBE & CAITTEL, His Attorneys at Law.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. 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 of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 7th August, 1871. JOSEPH POULIN, JR. By LEHLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His Attorneys at Law.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter 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 Canada, 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 "Nouvelles Montreals," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in & to cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, C.O.C.

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 Canada, 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 "Nouvelles Montreals," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in & to cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, C.O.C.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 14.—The Minister of War has forwarded a Circular to the Generals commanding Army Corps...

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.

The 15th of July is the feast of St. Henry, the patron saint of the Comte de Chambord, and the Gazette de Langueocelebrates 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!"

PARIS, July 17.—At a meeting of the newly arrived Deputies held at Versailles yesterday the opinion was expressed, and seemed generally supported, that the significance of the recent elections was in favor of maintaining the status quo, and allowing the Assembly to continue its labors till French territory is freed from German occupation.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the columns of the Gaulois, defends the Emperor Napoleon, who, in the same journal, was accused of having fled from Sedan in a civil dress, smoking a cigarette, and appearing unconcerned.

THE CHATEAU OF S. GERMAIN.—Here the 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 the shadow of a royal court; and here were planned the two risings and invasions of England and Scotland by which he and his son sought to regain his hereditary crown.

of its hospitable walls by the philosophes, who were the real authors of the first French Revolution.—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 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.

The Assembly considered the bill to indemnify citizens for loss of property during the German invasion. Thiers spoke several times and was frequently interrupted.

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.

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

The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, 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 2,000,000 francs to pay his debts."

Where were the true but faint-hearted Catholic Romans during the Piedmontese Saturnalia? Prior to the King's arrival the walls of the city were plastered with placards, telling people how they were to behave on the occasion, and how they should crowd to the railway station to give his Majesty a good reception.

Those of the citizens who could not get out of the way to Florence, or to Naples, or to the 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 not less than 2000, consisting of several Roman Princes, heads of religious and scientific institutions, and a great number of ex-employees, both military and civilians, who came to renew their fidelity to him at the very moment when the Usurper was taking possession of the Quirinal.

The last report of the offerings made to the Sovereign Pontiff prove that Catholic loyalty and generosity are not yet extinct everywhere.

The presents made on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his reign amounted to 25,000,000 of francs. The Queen of Wurtemberg sent 200,000 francs in gold: the Empress of Austria 100,000. An American Catholic has vastly out done everybody else.

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.

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 RECENT DISTURBANCES IN PRUSSIAN SILESIA.—With reference to the recent disturbances at Koenigshtutte, so bloodily repressed by the Prussian Ululans, 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.

DRESDEN, JULY 17.—The Crown Prince of Saxony has received the following telegram from the Emperor of Russia:—"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 glory."

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.

THE STRONG POINTS supporting the use of Fellows Compound of Hypophosphites are, that while it takes immediate hold upon the system, in stimulating the Liver, regulating and strengthening the muscles of the Heart, Stomach, Lungs, &c., it has no debilitating effect under any circumstances; and while its continued use is marked by the general toning of the system, without producing constipating effects, it may be stopped at any time without the usual disagreeable effect following the

discontinuance of some otherwise valuable tonic. These characteristics are particularly valuable to consumptives and other debilitated invalids, and are peculiar to this preparation.

An article of great merit—Johnson's Anodyne Linctament 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."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—"We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants."

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON GIROUX, Insolvent. Creditors are requested to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, No. 338 St. Paul Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the Insolvent and ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.) Montreal.

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

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 an inopportune accident which occurred to the former gentleman precluded him from contesting the coveted distinction, and his rival was accordingly elected without opposition.

TERMS. For any one of the Reviews.....\$4 00 per annum For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00 " For any three of the Reviews..... 10 00 " For all four of the Reviews..... 12 00 " For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00 " For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00 " For Blackwood and two of the Reviews..... 10 00 " For Blackwood and three of the Reviews..... 13 00 " For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 15 00 " Single numbers of a Review, \$1; single numbers of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents a number. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. DAWSON BROS., Montreal.

CIRCULAR.

Montreal, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the late business, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, BEANS, FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
451 Commissioners Street,
Opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1870. 12m.

GRAND BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING

TO COME OFF AT THE
TEMPERANCE HALL
ORILLIA,

ON THE
25th of AUGUST,
For the purpose of raising funds to Build a New Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250.
2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Child \$30.00.
3. A Satin Dress worth \$30.00.
4. A set of real Angola Furs, \$20.00.
5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.
6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00
7. A first-class Ottoman.
8. A valuable Picture.
9. 1 set of Furs.
10. An Embroidered Sofa Cushion.
11. A Violin and Case.
12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15.00.
13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00.
14. A splendid bound Bible.
15. A Silver Cruet Stand.
16. A German Raised Cushion.
17. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame.
18. A Shawl.
19. A Boy's Cloth Coat.
20. A Child's Dress embroidered.
21. A Ladies' Work-Box highly finished.
22. A pair of Seal Sowed Boots.
23. A valuable Sofa Cushion.
24. 1 Concertina.
25. A pair of Men's Boots.
26. A Violin.
27. A Winsey Dress.
28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers.
29. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the German Army.
30. A History of Ireland.
31. A large Doll beautifully dressed.
32. A fat Sheep.
33. 1 pair of Vases.
34. A breakfast Shawl.
35. A splendid Parlour Lamp.
36. 1 large Album.
37. A Ladies' Satchel.
38. 1 Knitted Bodice.
39. 1 Child's Minerva.
40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs of the German Army.
41. 1 pair of Vases.
42. 1 handsome gilt Lamp.
43. 1 Concertina.
44. A valuable work of English Literature
45. 1 pair of gilt Vases.
46. 1 dozen linen Collars.
47. 1 pair of Children's Boots.
48. 1 pair of Corsets.
49. 1 large Doll.
50. A pair of fancy vases.

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts. Each.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

Montreal, 28th June, 1871.

P. J. COX,

MANUFACTURER OF
PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,
637 Craig Street 637
SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,
MONTREAL.

WRIGHT & BROGAN

NOTARIES,
OFFICE—58 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. GREENE,
574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.
Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vinerias, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

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

JOHN BURNS,
(Successor to Kearney & Bro.)

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,
675 CRAIG STREET
(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEUVEY.)
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JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

AND
GENERAL JOBBER,
No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,
Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
PETERBOROUGH, Ont.
Office: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE,
No. 49, St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

BRUNO LEDOUX,

CARRIAGE MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS,

125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET,
MONTREAL.

At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.



F. CALLAHAN,

JOB-PRINTER,
CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. ST. JOHN STS.,
MONTREAL.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up.

For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course.

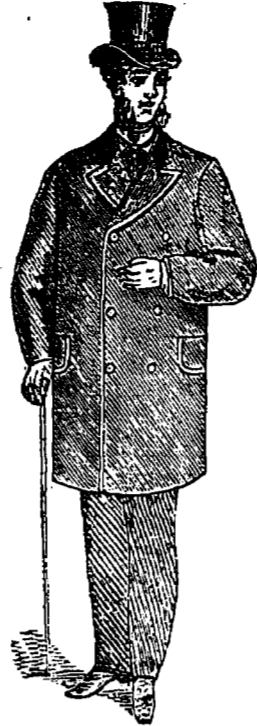
For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day.

For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives, dear to you may be saved by it.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities ever possessed are strictly maintained. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

LEEDS CLOTH HALL.



JOHN ROONEY,
CLOTHIER,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,
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- BOYS' TWEED SUITS.....\$ 3.50
- MENS' " ".....\$ 8.00
- MENS' BLACK CLOTH SUITS.....\$10.00
- MENS' TWEED COATS.....\$ 4.50
- MENS' TWEED VESTS.....\$ 1.50
- MENS' TWEED PANTS.....\$ 2.50

The Subscriber has opened this Establishment with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

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

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

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

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

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JOHN ROONEY,
35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.



J. D. LAWLOR,
MANUFACTURER

OF
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES,

AND
IMPORTER OF WAX-THREAD MACHINES,

BOOT
AND
SHOE MACHINERY,

FINDINGS,
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22 St. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.
82 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

- 1st. Security unquestionable.
 - 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
 - 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
 - 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
 - 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.
- The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Assured:—
- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
 - 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
 - 3rd. Small Charge for Management.
 - 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
 - 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.
 - 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH,
Agent, Montreal.
February 1, 1870, 12m.

CHURCH VESTMENTS

SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



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

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON,
No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET,

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.
Montreal, March, 1871.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.



SPECTACLES RESTORED USUALLY.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.
All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups
Read for yourself and restore your sight.
Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:—

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-ness; or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Myopia, or near sight; or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, or loss of sight.
- Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From Honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 25, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perceived the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted eye."

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Mulden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

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

All persons wishing full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,
P. O. Box 967,
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

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

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

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

Address
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,
P. O. Box 967
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.
Nov. 20, 1870.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE \$1.00.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm.

AGUE AND FEVER. DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take some of Dr. McLane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS!

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 St. Bonaventure Street MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE. Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE. AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

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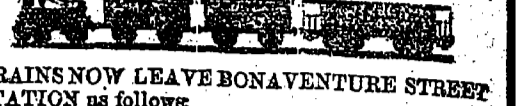
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