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# The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1871.

NO. 5.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER VII.

In quitting the abode, holding fast by Neddy Fennell's hand, Father Connell had no eyes for anything around him. He did not therefore perceive that the woman he had first seen cooking her griddle-cake, was now sitting on her heels at the fire, along with another woman, habited very like herself; the friendly visitor, in fact, for whom she had mistaken Father Connell on his coming in; and who, during his conference with Mrs. Fennell, had really returned to her co-partner in a certain traffic, her body bent under a little sack, secured thereon by a hay-rope passing across her forehead.

Upon the meeting of the two friends, a subdued "whist!"—and nodding and winking towards the inner room, on the part of the cook, and then, whispering explanations at the fire, enabled them to sit quietly until the priest passed out—not, however, without disagreeable apprehensions of what might be his notice of them before he left their house. But he did leave it, paying no attention to them; and then, after a cautious pause to give him time to get far-enough away, they ventured to indulge in a few sneers and jests at his expense; turning by-and-by to other topics.

The two persons before us, were what is locally called "potato-beggars;" it should be added, potato-sellers too, as they certainly tended to good advantage the food received as alms. Amongst the farmer's wives, whom, in pursuit of their calling, they very often visited, one of them was in the habit of admitting that she "went by the name" of Nelly Carty, and the other by that of Bridget Mulrooney; and both used to tell pathetic stories of their large families of orphans, and how they were left alone in the wide world, without a "munkind to do a hand's turn for them on the flure," or to earn as much as a cold potato for themselves and their starving children. Co-partners in trade, it has been said they were; joint owners of their crumbling hut they also were, and every article of its furniture had two mistresses; and in all the hardships of business, as well as in all its profits, they had share and share alike.

Perhaps the majority of the colonists of the shower of houses, living upon chance as we have intimated, were made up of potato-beggars; as well, indeed, as were a good portion of the occupants of all the miserable suburbs at that time surrounding our city; yet, none of them seemed dissatisfied with their social position; and, in fact, compared with the less brazen-faced paupers around them, who were ashamed to beg, little reason had these sturdy vagabonds to be so. If famine did not reign over the land, in consequence of the destruction, by an unfavorable season of the potato-root, "there was little fear o' them," as they said themselves; and a passing notice of the manner in which Nelly Carty, and Bridget Mulrooney drove their thriving trade, may prove the assertion, as regards the whole of their numerous and respectable body.

At break of day in winter, and at six o'clock during every other portion of the year, out sallied either one or the other of them; her well-patched bag of indefinite material chucked under her arm, leaving her helpmate at home, to take care of the house, and perform other necessary duties of the firm. And suppose Nelly Carty went out, Bridget Mulrooney had, compared with Nelly's responsibilities, a day of exquisite rest; and hence, by the way, arose the extensive association of potato-beggars following their vocation, in couples at least, if not in trios, or quartettes. So, Nelly went out, and after clearing the town and its environs, traversed a pretty wide district, in mud and in mire, in sunshine and in all its contraries, hail, rain, snow, frost, fog, wind, and tempests, and so forth; along high-roads and by-roads, along *boheens* and field-paths; over hedge and ditch, over hill and valley, until at last she succeeded in amassing in her sack a creditable load, amounting to about one hundred weight, gained by most plausible beggary from all the well-known farm-houses in her chosen haunt; and also very often from the cabins of the working peasants encountered on her way.

But Nelly was not such a fool as to carry her bag from door to door with any appearance of plenty in it. So soon as it began to assume a plethoric shape, she knew well some convenient spot in the open fields in which to deposit its contents; after which, she could bear it quite empty and open-mouthed, and beseechingly to the thresholds next to be visited; and before evening fell, after receiving the "bit and sup," along with her usual donation of raw potatoes, at more than one of the truly charitable dwellings among which she quested, Nelly returned, with the certainty of a raven, to the hiding-hole glanced at; secured the mouth of her now well distended wallet; passed a rope of hemp, or of hay over its middle, when she had poised it between her shoulders; re-passed the rope across her forehead; then, gained, by the shortest cut, a place of rendezvous on the high-road, where she met perhaps

a dozen of her sisterhood, though by no means in partnership with her, who there had sat down to rest a little while, after the happy termination of their day's ingenuity; rested, and smoked, and gossiped, merrily and loudly along with them; in their company walked home, bent double, though on sturdy bare red legs and feet; gained the rent free and tax-free dwelling of which she and Bridget Mulrooney were joint-proprietors; entered it, and found Bridget prepared to afford her in every way a luxurious welcoming, after her tramp of at least fifteen long Irish miles; relieved herself, with her helpmate's joyous aid, of her formidable fardel, and sat down at the brisk little fire to become very happy. And the next morning Bridget Mulrooney went out with the bag, of course, and Nelly staid at home to enjoy her day of repose; and so, day after day the year round, the business of their concern was regularly carried on.

The shower of houses has passed away; not a trace even of the foundations—if ever they had any—of its hundred-and-fifty wigwags can be seen; but potato-begging has thereby suffered nought, either in popular estimation or in the numbers of its professors. To this very hour, towards the close of the day, detachments of the amiable sisterhood, homeward bound, and generally proceeding in single file, while they all gabble and laugh, and gibe, and shout to each other, from front to rear, may be encountered upon every high-road diverging from their native town. There is one of those roads, by the way, along which the good ladies do not trudge in very high spirits, but rather with clouded brows, scowling eyes, and muttering voices, and that one is the road to the left-hand side, of which, just as it is about to join Gallows Green, a certain building now begins, with every promise of being soon finished, to erect its austere looking front—the district poorhouse, in fact.

But Bridget and Nelly are still before us, at their fire, provokingly inviting us to turn from a general notice of them to something more individual and domestic; and it was Bridget Mulrooney who had been out that day with the bag.

When they became quite assured that the priest was beyond hearing or observation, Nelly returned to her griddle-cake, which, during her retreat into the inner apartment, she had not forgotten to take care of, and now found it done "to a turn," and to her heart's full satisfaction, as it exhibited on both sides the proper speckled surface of brown and white, which demonstrated her culinary success. She removed it from the griddle, cut it up into measured portions and placed these on edge round the hob, to keep them still comfortably hot. She then put a short form in front of the smirking fire; and using a rickety old chair as a sideboard, deposited upon it her odd cups and saucers, as she called them—and indeed "odd" they were in every sense of the word, of different sizes, patterns, and colors; by their sides, or among them, one leaden teaspoon, a little jug with a broken nose, three white delft plates with blue edges, a wooden "noggin," a little black tin tea-pot, and a wooden-lapped knife. This done, she drew out of her capacious pockets a small folded paper, holding one-quarter of an ounce of tea, and after it a second parcel somewhat larger, enveloping two ounces of intensely brown sugar. During her proceedings so far, a small three-legged metal pot had been boiling away gloriously, after the removal of the cake and the griddle, on the fire; with the aid of the wooden noggin she now abstracted from this pot, water to make her tea in the little dingy tea-pot; and, still continuing her allotted household duties, split the different portions of her cake with the wooden-hafted knife, and then heaped butter upon the insides of each portion, until the dainty was saturated through and through.

Pending these preparations, Bridget Mulrooney, squatted on the floor, at one end of the short form, looked on at Nelly's process, with very pleasing anticipations, and asking a careless question now and then, and uninterruptedly extending the palms of her red hands and the soles of her red feet so closely to the fire as, by nice and habitual calculation, barely to avoid the uncomfortable result of having them blistered, enjoyed, it may be boldly affirmed, a position and situation of great bliss. Her day of labor was over; she was deliciously resting herself; she had not to stir in the performance of any household duty; abundant and cheering refreshment was close at hand; and she was not to go on the tramp for one whole day again—what earthly lot could surpass hers? Ask a queen!

Everything being in readiness, Nelly Carty also squatted herself at the end of the form opposite to which Bridget Mulrooney sat. The pair rubbed their hands in gleisich anticipation; and the pig, nestled in his corner, thrust out his snout from his straw, regardless of his mistresses, and good-humoredly granted his satisfaction at seeing them so comfortable, and so near the point of perfect enjoyment.

Our hostess of the evening poured out the scalding hot tea, sweetening it well with the thoroughly brown sugar, and more than once sipping with the little leaden spoon from both

the cups before her, to ascertain, as in duty and etiquette bound, the quality of the beverage, according to the judgment of her own palate. And again the smiling Hebe of the feast stirred the compound mixture with her little leaden spoon, again took a sip out of each cup, waggled her head in approval of the final fitness of the beverage; and handing over one measure of it to her helpmate Bridget, cried out in a tone of utter jorjality:—

"Here, my old duchess, will that lie in your way, we wondher?"

"That's nate tay, sure enough, Nelly," after swallowing a mouthful so hot and so pungent, that it obliged her to close her eyes during its descent through her throat; "but I think yourself is as much of an ould duchess as I am, Nelly."

"Faith we're a pair of ould duchesses, Bridget, and much good may it do us, I say."

"There's them is worse off, Nelly, wid our good tay and our butthered cake."

"Well, well, Bridget, a'nah machree, if you were lookin', at me to-day evenin' when the ould priest came in! By this same blessed tay, I thought the ground would open and swallow me. Sure I thought that 'twas your four bones that lifted the latch; and so what does I do, but sings out, 'devil welcome you, honey,' to the face iv his big wig."

"O-h-a! oh-a! and what did he say to you, Nelly?"

"He has no good will to me of ould—and he told me I'll die with that word in my mouth—but I won't—I'll die a good Christian yet, Bridget, as I told him."

"And we'll all do that, Nelly, and why not?"

"If there's anything comes across you, Bridget, the grass won't grow under my feet till I hunt out the priest for you, and bring him to the bedside to you—and by coorse you'll do the like for me, Bridget?"

"By coorse, Nelly, by coorse; but tell me what's the reason that Father Connell would have an ould grudge against you, Nelly?"

"Faix, and that you'll know afore long, my jewel, if Nelly Carty's tongue doesn't get the palsy in it."

"Och, there's little dread or that, Nelly."

"Sorra a fear, my ould duchess, but wait a bit, or you please. Go skurru dinnch uua kerd goes one way, but I say, no story widout the supper."

A second cup of tea, precisely manufactured as its predecessor had been, was served out, and Nelly continued:—

"I believe it's ten years agone sense you an' I kem together, Bridget. I lived on the Lake at that time, an' Father Connell has a mortar hatred to the Lake; and I was livin' under the wan roof with Tim Donohar—you know Tim Donohar, Bridget?"

"No, I never stopped on the Lake, Nelly, and so I hadn't a knowledge of him."

"He goes by the name of Woodbine."

"Woodbine, engh! And what do they call him by that name for, Nelly?"

"He has wan good leg, Bridget, but the other isn't the fellow iv it; and he carries a crutch at the side where the odd leg hangs; and if you war to see that leg!—it twists round the crutch wan or two times, after the manner iv the woodbine that grows in the hedges, and for the same reason they calls him Woodbine."

"He, he, he! sorra a better."

"Well, my ould hare, I lived under the one roof wid Woodbine at the time I'm goin' to tell about; and Tim and the whole of us liked a bit of mate well engh; so myself was out in the direction of Ballysilla, and there was as fine a dhrake as ever you could lay your two eyes on, and as nice a duck along with the dhrake becoorse, and the both were paddlin' on afore me; and shure it came into my head that they were tired, the creatures; they waddled over and hether at sich a rate; but since that time I was often thinkin' it was the fat that made them hobble in their gate o' goin'—what do you think, Bridget?"

"Och! and it was the fat, sure engh—he! he! he!"

"Faix, and maybe you're in the right.—Well, howsomdever, havin' the notion that they were tired, sure I said to myself I'd carry 'em a start, and engh to do I had to ketch 'em."

"Well, well; but sure that might put id in your head that they weren't tired, Nelly?"

"It never crossed my mind at that time, and more betoken there's no dependin' on a duck or dhrake. I often seen 'em under a horse's foot, an' you'd think the hoof was down on their backs; and after that, they'd twist out o' the way, like a cute ould cel, and there wouldn't be a feather touched."

"Well, afther a rale chase, shure I had my duck and my dhrake safe engh, and I puts one under one arm, and another under the other arm, an' draws the cloak over 'em, and I was goin' my way when the Widow Delouchry comes up to me, and she puts questions to me about the same duck and dhrake. Myself, said I, seen 'em crossin' the stubble-field a little while agone, but then up comes the Widow Delouchry's son to her help, and afther him her daughter—and they were all lookin' across the stubbles, when, my jewel, the threachurous duck cries out, 'Walk, walk, walk,' under one arm, and her dhrake makes answer to

her under my other arm; and ochono, lanua machree, they tore open my mantle, widout sayin' by your leave, or how do you like it, and out they pulls misther drake and misthress duck forment the world; and I gets a slap on one cheek wid the dhrake, and a slap on th'other cheek wid the duck, and they falls pullin' me to babby-rags; but afore they had me tore asunder entirely, up gallops Father Connell on horseback, and he tried to make pacc; and then, shure they told him the whole story, and iv a sartainty he looked very black at me, and shuck his wig frightful to see, and yet for all that, the ould creature of a priest wouldn't let 'em touch me any more, but told me to make the best o' my way into the town; and he overtuk me on the road, and he gave me the best of advice, and he made inquiries about my way of livin' and everything; and shure I told the poor man how the husband was dead, and how the childher war very badly off entirely; and I didn't say I stopped in the house wid Woodbine at all, only I gave him the name of another place—and what would you have of it, Bridget? when he came to help myself and the childher, he didn't find me where I said I had my lodgin'."

"Ho! ho! faix, and that was contrary engh."

"Och, mostha, and the worst is to be told yet, Bridget Mulrooney. Woodbine, as I made known to you, liked a bit o' mate, and he was hard run for the same one time; and Father Connell had two goats to give him crame for his tay, the poor gentleman, and Woodbine comes across the goats; and as shure as you're planked there afore the fire, he brings the goats home wid him—so that becoorse we didn't want for roast and biled while they lusted. But murder an' ages! just as we were on the last of 'em and it was purty late in the night when we were sittin' at the fasta, the latch o' the door was riz up, my jewel, and in walks Father Connell his own self! and shure the goatskins was hangin' agin the walls, and they could the pass on us. Oh! oh! oh! you wouldn't give threepence for our souls and bodies when we saw him standin' on the flure—we thought he'd ate us alive. But what do you think? The poor foolish man spoke to us peaceable engh, considerin' we was afther devourin' his purty goats; and afore goin' away, he told us the worst thing he'd wish us was that they might be cryin' 'mag-a-mat' in our stomachs; and now it's a down-right truth I'm going to tell you, Bridget, Woodbine and myself, and two more, used to hear the 'mag-a-mat' inside iv us every night for a long while afther."

"Well, Bridget, asthore, if Woodbine and the rest of 'em was in trouble from the priest, sure it's myself was in the rale, downright scrape. I thought to hide my head, rememherin' about the dhrake and the duck; but he knew me at the first peep, my honey—and though you'd think from the way he goes, that he wouldn't be able to take notice of you at all, his ould blue eye darts through you as a needle for all that."

"That's the truth, Nelly: we all know he has the sharp eye in his head."

"And yet, Bridget, if he seen the man that I seen to-day—though he has good reason to know that man well—keen as his eyes are, he could never call to mind who he was looking at."

"Arrah, d'ye say so! and who was that man, Nelly?"

"I'll tell you then, Bridget, and you'll say it's a story worth harkenin' to. It's beyond thirty years ago, since what I'm goin' to rehearse for you happened. There was a clane young boy, at that time, livin' not far from this very place, and he went by the name of Robin Costigan; and I was a very young girl then, and I'll say no more about Robin and myself at present;—only somehow it happened that Robin borrowed the loan of a horse, without axin' lave, and he was cotch on the back of that horse at a fair, in the Queen's County; and—but murder! What's that at the door o' the house?"

Neither of the dames had heard Father Connell impart to Neddy Fennell his intention of soon coming back that very evening to their domicile. After his departure with the boy, they had sat down, without fear of interruption, for the night, to enjoy their "tay," and had therefore secured, on the inside, their crazy door as well as they could. Hence, upon now hearing a loud thumping and kicking at it, considerable was their surprise, if not alarm.—Up they bounced together, and together bawled out, through the chinks in the door, a questioning challenge to the unexpected visitors.

"Let me in, ye unfortunate creatures," answered the tones of Father Connell's well-known voice, not angrily however.

Suppressing their screams, shouts indeed, if they had let them escape, one of the ladies hastened to hide away, as quickly as possible, all evidences of merrymaking; while the second, with frank and hearty avowals of answering the priest's request, seemingly fumbled with great zeal to try and open the door; and when at last she did pull it open, great was her astonishment to see Father Connell and little

Neddy pass in, each heavily laden with different kinds of burdens.

But, before continuing any longer this history, under the roof of Nelly Carty and Bridget Mulrooney, we suddenly perceive a necessity for premising why our parish priest took Neddy Fennell with him, upon a promise of soon returning to the lad's mother, and where they went together, and how they now reappeared burthened as has been noticed.

CHAPTER VIII.

Still piloted by his friend Neddy, Father Connell had treaded his way through the shower of houses. He and his faithful guide cleared them, and the old man walking at so brisk a pace as almost to make the boy trot in order to keep up with him, the confidential pair halted before the outer door leading into the yard of the clergyman's residence. It was partially open, and Father Connell thought he should know the meaning of that circumstance; he said nothing, however, but crossing the yard to a little stable just opposite to him, unhasped its door as quietly as possible, and stealing in with his companion, who, no ways dull for his age, watched the priest's proceedings with much wonder, and perhaps some humor, took Neddy by the shoulders, placed him out of sight from any one passing by, mounted with great agility a ladder in one corner, gaining by its agency a hay and straw loft, and after moment's delay handed down to his juvenile helper some four or five small bundles of fresh straw.

"And now don't stir out of that, for your life," he whispered, shaking his clenched hand at Neddy. "No, not a foot until I come back to you again, Neddy."

"Never fear, sir," answered the boy in a like cautious whisper, why he, in turn, shook his little fist in good mimicry. "I'm not the lad to budge on you, sir;" and his priest patted his head, and seemed very well pleased at having so excellent a colleague in his contemplated enterprise.

Then he hasped the stable-door upon Neddy; took out his latch-key and opened the door of his house; stood upon its threshold, and peered before him and to each side, with increased vigilance. There was no one as yet visible. He advanced a step or two, paused, again peered in every direction, and listened;—all was still, right, and safe. He trod on tiptoe into Mrs. Molloy's kitchen; it was seemingly quite untenanted. He took a candle off her kitchen table and dared to invade her bed-chamber. He stealthily stripped the blankets from her bed, and was about to steal a heavy patchwork quilt, but conscientiously hesitated for a moment; and deciding, after much deliberation, that the greater portion of it might have resulted from her own industry and contrivance, and not from his pocket, finally resisted the sore temptation. Yet, after that, he approached Mrs. Molloy's wardrobe—an old trunk in which she kept all her most useful portions of dress—abstracted from its contents after much, and indeed not unpuzzled scrutiny, two nicely folded linen robes, of a certain description, rolled them up in her blankets, stealthily passed out again—his bundle under his arm—from her bed-room and through her kitchen, and as stealthily ascended a little, narrow, and very short staircase to his own sleeping apartment.

Here, the first theft he had to commit was easily got through; the blankets of his bed were soon coiled over the pack he had already accumulated. But he also wanted a few shillings, and now some delay occurred. He placed Mrs. Molloy's candle on a chair, sat down on another, and gazed wistfully and debating at an old-fashioned piece of oaken furniture, partly writing-desk and book-case, and partly chest of drawers. In one of its recesses was a little linen bag with a running-string, containing money begged exclusively for the support of his parish poor school; durst he fairly and honestly make use, for a time, of any portion of the contents of that little bag for any other purpose? He reasoned this case with his heart as well as with his mind; at last resolved that the call at hand was so urgent and peculiar that he indeed might do so—firmly promising to himself to replace with interest what he should now only borrow from the small hoard; and then he courageously appropriated the few shillings he had wanted and returned to the stable, there helping his youthful accomplice in this burglary on his own house to mount the straw on his shoulders, while he himself arranged to carry under one of his proper arms the goodly bundle plundered within doors.

In all his proceedings the good man was quite serious and earnest; while Master Neddy Fennell saw so much drollery in the whole affair that, in assisting with all possible gravity, as he was desired to do, in every necessary proceeding, a looker-on might have detected in his eye and manner signs of a waggish enjoyment, which, however, fully escaped Father Connell's notice.

But Father Connell had not been as successful as he imagined in avoiding observation.—To be sure, as he had sagely surmised, upon finding the door of his yard open, Mrs. Molloy was not at home—the lady having "slipped



out" for a little gossip with some of the neighbors. But she had left "the boy" behind in care of the premises, strictly charging him not to stir till her return, and then carefully latching the door of the house upon him, and purposely leaving the outer door ajar, that she might slip in at her pleasure, and ascertain if her sentinel was duly on his post.

As the evening was bitterly cold, Tom Naddy, the "priest's boy," resolved to establish himself, while keeping watch and ward, in the most comfortable position possible, within the house—which, as every one knows, or ought to know, must have been upon one of the huge hobs within the capacious kitchen chimney. Yet he paused for an instant, refinedly canvassing the question as to which hob he ought to prefer to the other. That on which the cat reposed he finally resolved upon preferring, and so displaced madam puss, and sat down exactly where she had been, his knees up to a level with his chin; and as some recompense to her for his unceremonious usurpation of her throne, he then fixed puss across his thighs, speaking fondly to her, and stroking her down, upon which his kitchen companion winked up at him with both her eyes, and began to purr gratefully. Thus established, the east wind might whistle, and the snow-flake might dance to the tune, but neither Tom Naddy nor the cat chattered their teeth in unison with it.

(To be Continued.)

[Written for the True Witness.]

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TERESA-NOËL."

IRELAND AND FRANCE—IRISH SOLDIERS.

The extraordinary commotions which have disturbed the peace of Europe within the past few years; the temporary fall of France before the increasing arrogance of the Prussians, and the welcome of a French deputation to Ireland exceeding in its genuine enthusiasm almost anything of which we have heard for years, are the causes, we suppose, of our rambles, that induce you to enquire of us the reason for the great interest taken by the people of Ireland in questions of general European interest and particularly in the fate of France. We are not surprised at your enquiry, for in the same breath you tell us that the descendants of Irish and French in Canada keep aloof from each other, and so you that you are in Ireland you are literally bewildered when you see the Irish turning out en masse, not to greet the victors, but to show sympathy with the defeated; carrying French flags, playing French airs, singing French songs, giving Irish cheers to French soldiers, and in the intoxication of joy crying "Vive la France!" We cannot tell you why the Irish and French do not cordially agree in Canada—taking it for granted that such is the case—but as our business is in Ireland we will explain in a hurried manner what appears to you so strange—the great enduring love between France and Ireland. Your wonder tells us that of Ireland's history you know but little, and it is well for us to say in the outset that when the Celts of France were combatting the power of Pagan Rome, the Celts of Ireland confronted the all-conquering eagles, scattering their plumage in the Helvetic gorges; that in one of the raids of the Irish into France a child of Promise, of Patrian blood, was captured and brought to Ireland; that this boy learned her manners tending flocks on her northern hills; that this boy escaped from his bondage, went to Rome, and returned in the fullness of years to the land of his former earthly captivity, where he destroyed the despotism of paganism and erected the free structure of Christianity; that this land in return gave forth to Europe and largely to France in the early ages hosts of teachers who thronged the palaces and castles of her lords and shrunk not from the hovel of the peasant; that in after years when sorrow came, when it was a crime to be Irish and Catholic, that France opened her doors to the persecuted Irish, and while the moral soldiers of the Church discussed scholastic points in scholastic halls, the men of physical force blended their flags; the lilies of France decked the green, while the immortal hue relieved the purity of the colors of the Louis. Yes, my friends, there are no two peoples so intimately connected, and in the darkness of the page that tells of Ireland's dire days of tribulation, one far-away light dispels the density of the gloom, and that is the fame of Ireland's exiled children in the service of France—the fame of Irish soldiers. France forgets not this. Ireland remembers this. Both cherish the men who were greeted by Royal lips as *semper et ubique fideles*. From 1652 to 1792 Irish regiments fought well and truly in the service of France. Under Turenne, under Catinaut, under Luxembourg, under Saxe, in the East under Lally, in Canada with Montcalm, ever and always faithful the Irish troops blended their valor with that of their French brethren; their blood mingled in one crimson tide which, as it flowed, irrigated the fields of union and love between the kindred peoples. Well has an Irish author said that "The glory of Ireland was all abroad in those days." The portals of constitutional right were closed to the Irish at home, but their swords won them homes and rights in foreign climes. At home

"Among the poor,  
Or on the moor,  
Were hid the pious and the true,  
While traitor knave  
And recent slave  
Had riches, rank and retinue?"

but abroad,—

"And exiled in those penal days,  
Our banners over Europe blaze!"

Blenheim and Ramillies and Cremona told their gallant story, and after one hundred and fifty years of cruel laws, King George read England's folly "by the camp-fires of Fontenoy." At home the effect of base laws unmanned them; abroad, in France their genius

and chivalry were recognized. At home, the laws were such that "all manly spirit, all virtuous sense of personal independence and responsibility was nearly extinct, and the very faculties—vacant, timid, cunning and unreflective—betrayed the crouching slave within." Abroad titles and power were their. We will give you hereafter in detail, the glories and achievements of the Irish on the European Continent, but wonder not when walking through the streets of Ireland's chief city you see the Frenchman, *Count O'Neill de Tyrone*, receiving the homage of assembled thousands, and heed not those, who in the interests of the Revolution, tell you that from recent causes, have sprung the results at which you express surprise. Not in the triumph of the Commune in '93, with its Robespierres, Dantons, and Marats, or in '70 with its Assis, Gambettas, and Favres do the Irish rejoice. They love France, and with French monarchs the brightest memories of Irish soldiers are enshrined. It was not as an offset, or as a contrast to their coolness towards the Royal Princes of England that the Irish received Count de Flavingny and his conferees with tumultuous rejoicings. No. They would at any time, at any place, and under all circumstances greet the representatives of the ties which bind France and Ireland together, and these are the memories of olden friendship, of common dangers, reciprocities of feeling; memories of mutual blessings, of the son of France who carried to Ireland the treasure of Christianity, of the sons of Ireland whose learning illuminated France; memories which are as indestructible as the common Faith of both nations, and which will continue to strengthen the bonds of fraternity between the peoples, until with one foot on land, and another on sea, the winged Messenger of Heaven shall declare that time is no more.

MEMOIR OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

We (*Catholic Times*) specially translate the following from the *Monde*—

Mgr. Guibert having, to the satisfaction of every Catholic in France, been appointed to succeed the late martyred Mgr. Darboy in the See of Paris, which may nowadays be considered almost as a preparation for martyrdom, a sketch of the illustrious prelate's previous career cannot fail to be of interest to our readers.

The new Archbishop of Paris was born at Aix in the year 1803. From his earliest years he felt the promptings of a vocation to the priesthood, and in his early youth was committed to the care of an old Trinitarian priest, who, after the revolution, had opened an excellent school. Thence he was transferred to the Grand Seminary of Aix, under the direction of the virtuous and learned clergy of St. Sulpice. At that time the rector of the Seminary was l'Abbe Dalga, whose piety has caused his name to be highly venerated amongst the clergy of the South of France. The Abbe Guibert was soon noticed in the seminary for the extraordinary soundness of his judgment and the logical precision of his ideas. These traits showed themselves particularly during his course of philosophy and theology. On his ordination as a priest, Abbe Guibert gave full course to his zeal and piety by entering the congregation of the Oblates of Mary, then under the direction of its founder Mgr. de Mazenod. For several years the young priest devoted himself to the sedulous performance of his duties as a member of that congregation. His missionary labours were everywhere made remarkable by his eloquence, which was at once firm and persuasive.

When Mgr. Casanelli d'Istria was named Bishop of Ajaccio, and that prelate was desirous of confiding the direction of his grand seminary to the Fathers Oblates, Mgr. de Mazenod selected the Abbe Guibert as the first superior of the new establishment. The duties of this arduous undertaking were discharged by Perc Guibert with all his usual zeal and discernment and he safely surmounted very considerable difficulties. At the same time his Bishop made him Vicar-General of his diocese, thus adding greatly to his cares. In the fulfilment of the duties of this office, Abbe Guibert had occasion to go to Paris. There his talents and numerous high qualities soon attracted the attention of all those with whom he came in contact; and, shortly afterwards, he was named by the Government of Louis Philippe to the Bishopric of Viviers. His administration of the affairs of this large diocese approved the judgment shown in his elevation. Amongst other things he founded a house of the Oblate Fathers, which has been very successful, and established a small seminary at Aubenas. At this time also he attracted attention by his writings, and particularly by his episcopal pastorals, documents which must command the attention of every man of taste. It was then not at all a matter of surprise that, when Mgr. Morlot was named to succeed Mgr. Sibour at Paris, Mgr. Guibert was called upon to undertake the high duties and responsibilities of the Archbishopric of Tours.

In this elevated position Mgr. constantly showed himself fully equal both to the dignity and the cares which surrounded him. One of the chief labours of his sojourn at Tours was the building of the Church of St. Martin. This he has not been able to accomplish, and leaves it to be continued by his successor. On the siege of Paris by the Germans, Mgr. Guibert was called upon to act as host to the members of the delegation of the Government of National Defence who had retired to Tours. How he acquitted himself in his position is well-known to all the world. And his courageous refusal to receive the excommunicated filibuster, Garibaldi, was applauded by all France in common with the whole Catholic world. The reign of the Commune having resulted in the murder of Mgr. Darboy, it is much to the honour of M. Thiers that in looking for a successor to that martyred prelate his choice should have fallen on one so worthy as Mgr. Guibert. The talents and zeal of the Archbishop designate leave no doubt but that he

will prove himself able to cope with the difficulties and bring to fruit the seeds of good with which his new see abounds.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION IN IRELAND.

(From the *London Tablet*.)

No one will suspect us of sympathy for Mr. Fawcett's views respecting the Irish University Question. Still we confess that we cordially agree with the hon. member for Brighton in his conviction that there is an urgent necessity for its settlement. On the occasion of the recent Deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Gladstone admitted, in the presence of 35 Irish Members of Parliament, and of the representatives of 25 of the chief cities and towns of Ireland, that Catholics have a great grievance to complain of in this matter of Higher Education. His words were: "All I can do now is to make the formal acknowledgment that we (Her Majesty's Government) do consider there is a distinct educational grievance in Ireland, so far as concerns Higher Education, and that we have, as we always have had, a great anxiety to deal with it." In making this admission Mr. Gladstone only repeated substantially the declaration made in the House of Commons on the 20th of June, 1865, by himself and Sir George Grey, who was at that time Home Secretary in the Administration of the late Lord Palmerston. But although more than seven years have since elapsed, the admitted grievance still subsists, and has been only aggravated by the delay.

It may be said, that seven years are not a long period in the life of a nation. But it must not be forgotten, that three or four years constitute the time of adolescence; so that in truth two generations of the Catholic youth of Ireland have been subjected to the grievance since its existence was admitted by the Government of the country. We need not ask what is likely to be the effect on the young blood of a people proverbially most sensitive to anything approaching injustice from England. Youths of 18 when those admissions were made now find themselves at 25 engaged in the battle of life, without those advantages which they would have obtained from the liberal education unjustly denied to them. The rising generation which was then entering its "teens," and whose boyish hopes of literary and scientific distinction were raised high by the Ministerial words of promise, is now entering upon the busy scenes of life with feelings embittered by the consciousness that their rights have been unjustly withheld. Thus is the bitterness engendered by the long years of unjust persecutions for conscience sake, kept up in the hearts of Irish youth even in those better days which have dawned upon us.

We shall be told by Mr. Fawcett and by the friends of Mixed Education, that, after all, the Catholic youth of Ireland and their parents have no right to complain in this fashion, since the Queen's Colleges and the Queen's University have for the last 20 years been provided for their use and benefit by the Imperial Legislature. But the gentlemen who argue thus seem to forget that one of the fundamental principles of their Liberal School of politics is, that legislation must be popular, that is, in accordance with the deliberate views and expressed wishes of the people. What is the unmistakable feeling of the Catholics of Ireland respecting the Queen's Colleges? We gather it from a return ordered by the House of Commons last session, on the motion of The O'Conor Don and of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, of the names and standing of all the students in the various faculties of the three Colleges during the preceding academical year, 1868-69. From that return it appears that 20 years after the passing of the Act establishing those institutions, the annual Parliamentary grant to them and their University being over £25,000, there were in the Faculty of Arts in the three Colleges only 37 Catholic students—viz., 18 in Cork, 16 in Galway, and 3 in Belfast. Of these gentlemen, one student—in Galway—had matriculated 14 or 15 years before, and even after that long course was enjoying an Exhibition. Now, the Faculty of Arts alone truly indicates the educational power of those Institutions; the Faculty of Medicine, which is the most numerous of the others, being largely recruited from other medical schools, and even from that of the Catholic University. We have, therefore, 18 and 16 respectively as the number of Catholics aspiring, under the mixed system, to literary and scientific distinction in the Catholic provinces of Munster and Connaught, and only three in Ulster out of its Catholic population of 1,000,000 of souls! We shall be told, that this result is attributable to the tyranny of the Bishops and priests. We deny the assertion; but, for argument's sake, even allowing it to stand, we have the indisputable fact, whatever the cause. And assuredly it is time for our rulers to learn from the experience of the past the utter hopelessness of ever detaching the Irish people from the influence of their spiritual guides. It must not be forgotten, that the persistent efforts of nearly 300 years to effect that separation have only made the union stronger, while they have helped more than anything else to fix deep in the hearts of Irishmen that feeling of hatred of England which, unhappily, is so prevalent. The Irish are a sharp-sighted people; and Mr. Fawcett and his friends ought to take care, lest their efforts to alienate the people from their priests, although under a new form, not in the name of intolerance but with the plea of liberalism, should deepen and consolidate and make perpetual enmities, which every lover of his country desires to see rooted out for ever.

The fact of the close union between the clergy and laity is there, in questions of education as in other matters. Will Mr. Gladstone lend himself to the efforts which are made to destroy that union? Will he lend himself to the introduction in its stead of those principles of the Positive Philosophy, which alas! have so many followers now-a-days, and even in this Christian land; principles thus

expressed by Comte himself: "In the name of the past and of the future, servants of humanity—both its philosophical and practical servants—come forward to claim as their due the general direction of this world. Their object is to constitute at length a real Providence in all departments, moral, intellectual, and material. Consequently they exclude, once for all, from political supremacy all the different servants of God—Catholic, Protestant, or Deist—as being at once behind-hand, and a cause of disturbance." Will the House of Commons accept this Creed, and endeavour to force it on Catholic Ireland? If so, the best result to be hoped for is utter failure; for success would eventually, most probably, lead in Ireland, as it has led in France, to all the horrors of the Commune.

But is it to any abnormal influence of the Clergy that the failure of the Mixed System in Ireland and the demand for Catholic Education are due? Most assuredly not. These effects follow from the inmost conscientious convictions of the mass of the people with regard to the educational requirements of their children. One proof of this is the fact, that in the Catholic middle-class schools of Ireland there are nearly 6000 boys and youths, while there are not as many hundred in the richly endowed Protestant and Mixed Intermediate Schools. Another proof is a declaration signed within the last few months by over 22,500 Catholic Parliamentary electors, from which we take the following paragraph:—

"III.—That our fathers having transmitted to us our religion unswayed, we are determined to hand it down unswayed to those who will come after us; and, as for this purpose Catholic education is necessary, we are determined to use all constitutional means in resisting, as an encroachment on our civil and religious liberties, every attempt to force upon us Catholics any system of education—University, Intermediate, or Primary—which is not based upon the Catholic religion."

A third proof is the "Declaration of the Catholic Laity of Ireland, on the subject of University education in that country, lately laid before the Prime Minister" by the O'Conor Don, and "ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30th March, 1870."

DECLARATION.

"We, the undersigned Roman Catholic laymen, deem it our duty to express as follows our opinions on University education in Ireland.

1. That it is the constitutional right of all British subjects to adopt whatever system of Collegiate or University education they prefer.
2. That perfect religious equality involves equality in all educational advantages afforded by the State.
3. That a large number of Irishmen are at present precluded from the enjoyment of University Education, honours and emoluments, on account of conscientious religious opinions regarding the existing systems of Education.
4. That we therefore demand such a change in the system of Collegiate and University Education as will place those who entertain these conscientious objections on a footing of equality with the rest of their fellow-countrymen as regards Colleges, University honours and emoluments, University examinations, government, and representation."

This declaration was signed by nine Irish Catholic Peers, by several Privy Councillors, by 37 M.P.'s, and by 960 of the leading Catholics of Ireland. This purely lay demonstration suffices to prove, not only that the admitted grievance exists in respect to Higher Education in Ireland, but that it is intensely felt by all classes of the population, and therefore demands prompt and effectual redress.

A FRENCHMAN ON HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

An article has recently appeared in the well-known Parisian organ of opinion, *La Revue Politique et Litteraire*, on Home Rule. The writer describes the composition of the Home Rule Association, and draws a most interesting and graphic historical picture of the crusade for national self-government, a crusade founded by Grattan, maintained by O'Connell, and in our own day supported by the friends of Home Rule. He draws the attention of his French readers to the all-important and incontestable fact that in the period between '82 and the Union, "notwithstanding religious intolerance and the corruption and other abuses which beset its electoral system, Ireland astonished its enemies even by the rapidity of its commercial and agricultural progress." Having told the melancholy story of the Union, and having traced the history of the Titanic efforts of O'Connell to break the national chain, he proceeds to discuss the present condition of the Home Rule question. He gives a prominent place to the saturation of the modern Irish mind with American ideas. He writes:—

"It is one of the most deeply-rooted prejudices of the English mind that the Irishman is not alone an insubordinate, but essentially a thoughtless, beggarly, and imprudent being. And yet this people, so miserable at home, has become, under the influence of American liberty, a most active, a most ingenious, and a most sober race of hardworking toilers, leaving Ireland with no baggage save hatred of England. The Irishmen in America are to-day capitalists and proprietors; but they have preserved the love of fatherland; and they can spare out of their wages four hundred millions of francs for those they have left behind them in indigence. With prosperity little by little there has penetrated into their hearts a sort of admiration for the institutions of that noble people which knows neither misery nor famine, and amongst whom the property in the soil is not the exclusive privilege of a few noble families. It is thus that the monarchical principle is insensibly enfeebled in Ireland in direct proportion to the growth of that country's material prosperity and educational advancement. Those who now return from America, either as passing guests or permanent settlers, find the soil prepared for their anti-English propaganda. From this

comes the sterility of the efforts of Government to repair many centuries of misgovernment and conciliate the good will of the Irish people. . . Crimes against property and assassination of landlords have happily become more rare, but by the side of the peasant, who cannot forget that his rack-rented fields were the freehold of his ancestors, and who believes himself justified in resisting extermination, blunderbuss in hand, there has grown up a party more moderate, more patient, and, above all, more able, who, renouncing violent methods, formulates its demands in the words Home Rule, the government of Ireland by the Irish people. It was this party which presaged its future and showed its strength on the 18th of the month at the Dublin Hotel de Ville before the representative municipalities of the country."

The writer, with French epigrammatic fire, defines Home Rule as "an attempt to introduce into Great Britain the Federal system of the United States—*free States in a free State*." Having introduced to his French readers of the Home Rule movement, Mr. Butt, "a persuasive speaker and gifted writer," Mr. Martin, "that orator of austere style, whose manner in no way recalls the glowing rhetoric of Young Ireland," and Messrs. Galbraith, O'Neill, and others, the writer concludes:—

"This Home Rule League, is it destined to see its hopes realised? We are ignorant; but it is, at least, permitted to us to hope so, for the security of Great Britain herself, but especially in the name of justice and in the interests of Ireland; for there exists between that country and ours ancient ties of friendship which do not allow us to remain indifferent to its good or evil future. Since Fontenoy it has shed its blood on our fields of battle. Yesterday, when England looked on at our misdeeds, did we not see there brave Irishmen at first accuse the *Times* of having invented Sedan, and, in their impotence to violate the neutrality which paralysed their sympathies, send us, at great cost that admirable ambulance, companion of our last armies, and which we have preserved as a *souvenir* and a model? Then, when all was over, when Paris was dying of hunger, when our peasants were dying of hunger, did Ireland not send us cargoes of provisions and seeds? This is why we wish good luck to the Home Rule Association.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following extracts from an article on Italy and its present rulers, in the *London Examiner*, one of the London weekly papers, of sound Protestant principles, and hitherto a warm advocate of Liberalism, and Italian Unity. Such a witness has at least the advantage of being free from any suspicion of partiality towards Popery; and the sum of his evidence is this that the Government of King Victor Emmanuel means both beggary and murder. We recommend the *Witness* to read, mark, and inwardly digest this lesson as to the fruits of the revolution and the reformation in Italy:—

"Unfortunately for the cause for which Cavour labored and Garibaldi fought, the terrible maladministration to which the Government of King Victor Emmanuel has committed itself has complicated matters and multiplied dangers beyond all calculation. Finance and police are the fundamental departments of government. A bankrupt State ceases to be numbered among organised communities. A country where deeds of blood like those of the Marston assassins, where outrages on property of every kind, are perpetrated with a frequency only paralleled by their impunity, can be nothing but an object of terror to its friends. And Italy is on the very uttermost brink of bankruptcy, which it is overwhelmed and deluged with the most sanguinary crime. For this state of things we must lay the responsibility at the door of the Italian monarchy.—The Government of King Victor Emmanuel, which has so persistently repressed the Republican party with a tendency to produce a deplorable condition of affairs, has succeeded in realising itself the worst extremity of that deplorable condition. On last Wednesday week Signor Sella made his financial statement for the current year. The opening sentences of his address were a worthy prelude to what was to follow. Though the law required a certified exposition of the state of the treasury at latest on the 15th March, Signor Sella confessed himself unable to satisfy the law. He might have the necessary returns by June next. He certainly had them not then. This was but natural. In 1870 we know that while some of his returns came down no later than 1862 and 1863, there were several administrative departments for which no accounts whatever could be produced. There was only one thing about which Signor Sella, like all his predecessors, felt perfectly certain. There would be a large deficit.—Expenditure would outstrip revenue by the usual eight or twelve millions of pounds. And Signor Sella proposed to meet all emergencies by two notable expedients. Everything in the country was overtaxed already, but, nevertheless, there was to be an increase of taxation. At the same time the State was to create capital by that favorite scheme of speculators in the infancy of finance, the issue of inconvertible paper. As the country was already burdened with an inconvertible paper currency of the nominal value of £4,000,000, the enterprising minister proposed to print off an additional mass of inconvertible paper to the nominal value of £7,000,000. Of course it altogether escaped him that when these tricks are attempted to be played in the case of an already depreciated currency, economic laws have their revenge in an increase of depreciation exactly proportioned to the increase of paper. Signor Sella had better try a little deterioration of coinage next, by calling a shilling a sovereign he would materially ease the financial situation, if people would be only so good as to take his shillings for sovereigns. We ought to speak of lire and centimes, but we use English denominations for an English public. The appalled and icy silence with which the deputies received the minister's desperate proposals became the terrible crisis in which Italy now finds herself. Each successive year has seen the progress from bad to worse. Italian ministries seem to be absolutely incapable of making any trustworthy calculations. The budget estimates for the year ending December 31, 1869, were calculated upon a total revenue, in round numbers, of £40,000,000, and a total expenditure of £43,000,000—showing a deficit, not worth minding, of £3,000,000. The actual receipts amounted to no more than £34,500,000, while the expenditure rose as high as £46,000,000. The deficit thus proved to be £11,500,000, or £8,500,000 more than was calculated on. Again, when the famous or infamous gist tax was put in force, its gross return was calculated at £5,000,000. After throwing all Italy into confusion, after causing untold misery, especially to the very poor, its total actual yield came to less than £300,000. Was not this worthy of Turkey? Comparison of Italy with the crumbling state of the successors of Mahomet might be carried further. If Turkey has, on different pretences, floated eleven loans since 1854,



that is, in seventeen years, the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel has floated twenty loans since 1859, that is in twelve years. Every acquisition of territory, as it fell in, was turned to account. Starting with a Sardinian loan, we have had a loan of the Emilia, and then a loan of Tuscany, and then an alienation of Neapolitan stock, and then of Sicilian Stock, and so on. Everything has been put in pawn, Church property, tobacco monopoly, and State domains alike; and by all these transactions £153,000,000 has been added to the National Debt. Thus the Savoy Government has sought to put off the inevitable day, until now poor, ruined Italy finds herself bending and bowed to the earth under a load of debt which she cannot hope to repay, which her present rulers can only augment, and the interest on which, £20,500,000, already falls not far short of the interest on the national debt of Great Britain and Ireland. Twelve short years of reckless expenditure and reckless borrowing, under the sway of a *Re Gallantuomo* have sufficed to subject Italy to a yearly charge not much less than that which two centuries of often Herculean exertions have left as a legacy to the United Kingdom. We might fill columns with the details of industries destroyed and provinces beggared, and other columns would be needed for an account of the army spies, the succession of domiciliary visits, and the exasperated fiscal precautions, which are the necessary and deplorable concomitant of fiscal incompetency and despotism. According to the *Governmental Opinions* of the 8th of April, 1870, during the short six months between June and December, 1869, there were in round numbers 6,000 arrests of smugglers and similar offenders, 10,000 revenue prosecutions, and 48,000 domiciliary visits and perquisitions. The days of the *Shirr* have been intensified. To such a pass has a worse than idiotic administration reduced the Queen of the Mediterranean and the garden of Europe. Terribly disheartening is the abyss of ruin in which Italian finances are plunged; but what are we to say of the state of the public security—of the sacredness of individual property and life? Civilization shudders at the sight. The sickening scent of blood is everywhere. The deserts of the Bulonin, the jungles of the Thug, are hardly less safe for property and life than the smiling plains and ancient cities of regenerated Italy. Goods are lifted, blood is shed in the open daylight and under the very eyes of the authorities. The Royal governors are impotent. For one arrest there are a hundred crimes; and for ten arrests there is not one conviction. The dagger of the assassin compels the decision of the jury-box, while the forces of the Government are too busy with impossible taxes or political intrigues to protect the public welfare. 'It would be denying the truth to deny the increase of crimes, and especially of crimes of blood (*reati di sangue*) throughout the whole Peninsula, a few districts excepted,' writes the *Opinione* of the 26th of February. Nor is it to isolated crimes or isolated criminals that the remarks of the semi-official organ apply. 'Not only in the Romagna, but in Tuscany and other parts of Central Italy, we have the principle of association applied on the largest scale to the commission of crime. It is not of some mercenary assassins that we speak, but of entire societies, strongly organized, and whose range is still undetermined. The crimes, in a large number of cases, are not isolated occurrences, but the fruits of collective deliberation, and the same society which plans them provides the means of impunity.' And this is constitutional Italy! The depressing continuation of all that the *Opinione* has stated, and more, has just been supplied by the frightful statistics which the Prime Minister, Signor Lanza, has laid before the Chambers in support of his demand for still more extraordinary measures of public safety. There must be more penal laws, as there must be more paper money, for the wretched kingdom. Unfortunately, the minister's statistics place beyond a doubt that the increase of murderous crime is confined to no portion of the country. In Palermo the number of crimes of blood has risen 1,299, during the biennial period 1863-64, to 2,025 during the biennial period 1869-70. In Naples, at the same dates, the figure has risen from 2,748 to 4,368. In the old Papal city of Perugia the increase has been from 674 to 1,417. In Florence, the actual capital, we have a steady increase from 374 murderous outrages during 1863-64, to 855 during 1869-70. In Turin, the old capital of the Sardinian dynasty, the increase has been from 837 to 1,148. The general statistics for the whole kingdom tell the same dreadful tale. We omit the crimes against property merely, and give the statistics of those against human life. Comprising the biennial periods over which Signor Lanza extends his survey, we see that the already enormous amount of 29,637 *reati di sangue*, for 1863-64, increasing to 43,610 during 1865-66, swelling still further during 1867-68 to the number of 47,535, has in 1869-70 reached the ghastly total of 55,825. The gross total on the whole periods amounts to 176,608. The standing army of the national defence, recruited, for the most part, during the past eight years, amounts, in times of peace, to 180,000 men. The standing army of assassination, recruited during the past eight years alone, amounts, in Italy, in times of almost uninterrupted peace, to little short of 184,000. And he it observed that the Minister expressly states that he has confined his enumeration to the gravest offences alone, *ipso gravi reati*. It is also the sad truth, he adds, that most of the malefactors are heedless youths. *E il tristo fatto che lo piu volte gli esecutori dei misfatti sono imberbi giovanetti!* Such has been the training of young Italy. It is no wonder that we hear so many rumours of the unstable tenure of Sardinian monarchism; that a Semenza bears witness, not against Italy but against misrule, that regiments and battalions are still required—as they were formerly—to uphold despotism and unjust laws; that the imperial authority of the *Augsburg* *Gez* to proclaim that the fears of the Government dare not incorporate recruits from the same district in the same battalion, lest their common discontent might prompt them to a common remedy. The administration which could drag the country down to such a depth of degradation and misery is already judged, Italian unity does not mean beggary. Italian liberty does not mean murder. But the Government of King Victor Emmanuel means both beggary and murder.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**ST. JARLATH'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.**—We have been requested to publish the following letter.  
St. Jarlath's College, Tuam,  
August 11th, 1871.  
DEAR SIR,—For the past eighteen months the thanks of the superiors have been in the pages of the provincial and metropolitan journals bestowed on those who have given contributions towards the erection of New Buildings in connection with St. Jarlath's College. Allow me now to thank in an especial manner the Rev. John McNulty, P.P., Caledonia, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, for his munificent donation of £20. The Rev. Gentleman is at present amongst us visiting the home of his youth, and the *Anna Mater* which directed his steps to the sacred ministry. In Canada he has erected a great number of Catholic Churches, and now, at home again, he lends substantial aid towards the completion of an edifice, the nursing seat in which at present are trained nigh one hundred students who, in the next generation, will be the teachers of the people and the preachers of our holy faith in Ireland, in America, and in Australia.  
Allow me to thank Rev. Father Duggan, P.P.,

Corefina and Cummer, for his renewed contribution (£1); also Rev. Mr. Curran, (lately ordained), and Rev. P. Malone, P.P., Belmont, £1; Thomas Golding, Mass., £1; Rev. Father Rielly, P.P., dioceses of Clonfert, £1.  
I remain your faithful servant,  
ULACK J. BOWNAN.  
DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—The disturbances, though momentarily suppressed in the afternoon, broke out again with increased fury later in the evening. The crowd which had been dispersed by the police collected and again attacked the force. There was fierce fighting all night. The police made several savage charges but were repulsed by the enraged populace with a shower of missiles. At one time the crowd obtained so completely the upper hand that the police were driven to their barracks. A perfect bombardment of stones was then kept up by the people, who smashed all the windows. After some delay the police in barracks obtained reinforcements, and charged the crowd with desperate fury. A hand to hand fight ensued, the upshot of which was that the police were driven back into barracks. Again and again they sallied out, but with the same result. At last, by a grand effort, they beat a way for themselves and broke the crowd up. During the melee which followed, an iron bar was thrown at the police from a tavern at the corner of Queen street, where several rioters had taken refuge. The police thereupon stormed the house, broke the doors, and captured the inmates, whom they belabored with savage blows. The mob made a desperate attempt to rescue the prisoners, and a battle ensued during which the house was fired and half destroyed. The rioters threw themselves with frantic rage upon the police without being able to rescue their friends. The prisoners on their way to the Police Station, and in their cells, sang seditious songs throughout the night. The excitement is very great and is still increasing. It cannot yet be stated with certainty how many persons have been wounded and killed. The troops were day and night under arms, but did not interfere, as the authorities were apprehensive that a terrible slaughter would be the consequence. Only 27 of the rioters, arrested yesterday, were sentenced to three and four months' imprisonment.  
The other day Patrick Aspel, dating from Richmond Bridewell, asked the Corporation to pay his passage to America, on the ground that whenever he was drunk he broke somebody's head, and he had been drunk some sixty-seven times in the course of a few years. There not being a premium for broken heads now-a-days—except in the case of a police riot—Aspel found there was a prejudice against him, and he wanted to go to America where he might find that peace which Ireland could not give. We have some news from Aspel. If he can get to Turin he is likely to have quite an easy life; and should he change his mind as to the incidental duties of drunk-chance, he can make his fortune. Under the moral and religious regime of the King of Italy, Turin has become famous for elegant operations of the knife. Whenever a street quarrel arises some half-dozen people generally get ripped up; and this kind of entertainment has become so popular that a society has been formed—mark the words "for discouraging the use of the knife." It would seem to be hopeless to do away with it altogether, and only discouragement is attempted. The society intends to hold meetings, to give lectures, dramatic representations, &c; which any man with a murderous turn may attend. Any lengthened abstention from bowie indulgence will be rewarded with a medal of gold, or silver, or copper; and gifts of money will be placed in the savings' bank to the account of the convert. The whole plan argues a very pretty state of affairs; and we imagine that forty or fifty of our metropolitan police could hardly do better than go to Turin and make a livelihood by restraining their feelings.—*Dublin Freeman*.  
THE DUNDEE PARK DISTRICT.—The attempted explanation of the Marquis of Hartington is considered very lame and utterly unreliable—no doubt his information, supplied by irresponsible underlings, is prepared like most of such matter with a view to make things smooth and pleasant. The general opinion is, that the executive Government have accepted the responsibility of the blunder made by the Board of Works after the fact. Lord James Butler has written to the press stating that the Board of Works have been assuming a very autocratic power lately by using the police to drive him and other respectable citizens from the position occupied by them at the review in the park in order to make way for the Marquis of Hartington. A consideration of the constitution of the Board of Works will enable Englishmen to judge whether we have here any grounds to complain of their taking such a high hand. The Board consists of Colonel Graham McKerlie, a Scotchman, Sir Richard Griffith, a Welshman, and Mr. F. Lann, an Irishman, and the Secretary, Mr. E. Hornsby, an Englishman. These form the little quartette that have managed to do such irreparable mischief. *The Irish Times* states that the Government is willing to allow an enquiry into the conduct of the police, "but that they will resist its extension to the action of the Irish Executive in directing the meeting to be prevented."  
IRELAND AND FRANCE.—THE DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.—On Wednesday, August 16, the City of Dublin was the scene of one of the most extraordinary and imposing popular demonstrations which have ever taken place in our ancient metropolis. The occasion of that demonstration was, we need scarcely say, the visit to Ireland of what we must call—for no other word can properly describe it—an Embassy from France. The French deputation—having been in London the last day or two, where many M.P.'s and others waited on them—was met by Mr. Lesage, on the part of the Ambulance Committee, and accompanied by that gentleman, left London by the mail train on Wednesday morning. The deputation consisted of several noblemen of the highest position and the most illustrious lineage. It included the Comte de Flavigny, the president of the French Sick and Wounded Association, a nobleman not less conspicuous for his rank and position than for his accomplishments and his talents. Accompanying the Count was his daughter, the Comtesse de Petry, and his brother-in-law, the Duke de Feltré, the grandson of the celebrated Irish soldier, Marshal Clark. There also accompanied the Comte, Viscount Cochlin, standard bearer to Bourbaki; Dr. Chemi, Dr. Kniffe, M. de Larison, M. and Madame Gallehon, Comte Casou, the Viscount Ferdinand de Lesseps, and Viscount O'Neill de Tyrene. Amongst the members of the Ambulance Committee who either met the procession on its way or went on board the steamer were—Messrs. Martin, M.P.; A. M. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, Lombard, J. P.; McCabe Fay, J. J. Kennedy, E. McMahon, P. Talty, J. Twohig, Alderman McCann, Dr. O'Leary, J. O'Mahon, &c. Scarcely, if ever, has a welcome more cordial, general, and enthusiastic, been given than that which was accorded by the city of Dublin to the distinguished French visitors. Indeed the great national virtue of hospitality to the stranger was well illustrated, and must have made a deep impression on those who were coming amongst us for the first time. It was a reception worthy of the metropolis of Ireland, and in a long experience we cannot call to mind an occasion on which a greater number of people assembled in the city than on last evening. It was a mighty gathering excited to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and at the same time remarkable for the order and good humor which pervaded it. From an early hour vast crowds began to pass over Baggot-street Bridge on their way to Kingstown, and thousands went by train to be present at the time the mail steamer with the earnestly

expected visitors on board would arrive, and at four o'clock the walls for miles along the Rock-road were occupied by persons who were content to wait in their elevated positions for hours until the procession came up on its way to town. About five o'clock the first of the trades, headed by their band and banner, moved up Baggot street, followed by a dense crowd, who cheered most enthusiastically. Other trade bodies came up in rapid succession, each followed by distinct crowds, who passed over Baggot street bridge and along the road leading to Ball's bridge, and formed into line on the left hand side. Trade after trade, and crowd after crowd, continued to pour out from the city, and the masses of people who could not proceed congregated together on the footways and on the door-steps of the houses. The bridge, from time to time, became blocked up with all kinds of vehicles, including the open carriages in which the banners of trades were being carried, and during these frequent obstructions the processionists, the crowds, cabs, vans, waggons, and outside cars became mingled together in confused masses. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the road clear, so as to enable the trades to form in the places and order assigned them and this difficulty increased every moment as the evening became immense, particularly at the city boundary, where it was supposed the Lord Mayor would receive the French visitors. Men, women, and children were squeezed, crushed, and hustled about as the crowds which blackened the entire highway were swayed to and fro. The music of the band of each passing trade body called forth the cheering of the people, who conducted themselves under difficulties, in a most praiseworthy manner. Mr. John Martin, M. P., who was accompanied by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, was recognized as he drove by in an open carriage, and was cordially greeted.  
The procession did not arrive at Baggot-street until about half-past eight, and at that hour the streets were crowded with a dense mass of people. Leaving Merrion-square, the route observed was through Leinster-street and Nassau street into Grafton street, where some flags were displayed. Turning into Grafton-street the procession was seen to the best advantage, and several trades banners awaited the arrival of the illustrious visitors. Stephen's Green was not less crowded than the other parts of the city, and the Shelburne Hotel in particular was very much thronged. The carriages on arriving at the door of the hotel drew up, and the distinguished party alighted. Mr. John Martin who appeared on the balcony outside the hotel and addressed the people in an almost inaudible voice, was understood to say that if they loved Ireland, they should make way for her friends who were their guests. A passage was immediately made by the concourse of people through which the party passed. The band struck up some national airs, and continued playing for some time until the Comte de Flavigny stepped out on the balcony.—He said—people of Dublin, I thank you very much, and you have my thanks and the thanks of all here. Allow me to retire as I am much fatigued, and let me before I do so ask you to give three cheers for Ireland and France. (Immense cheering). The last of the party then withdrew, and the crowd dispersed in a most orderly manner.—*Dublin Freeman*.  
According to this year's census return the Catholic inhabitants of Dublin number 105,595; the Protestants of all denominations are 50,127; yet among the 104 jurors on the metropolitan panel, there are but four or six Catholics! The same inequitable scandal exists with "the great unpaid." Commenting upon these anomalies in a land of civil rights, the *Weekly Freeman* observes that the administration of civil law is often enough marred by the astounding anomalies of the jury panel, but this evil is almost annihilated by comparison with the terrible wrongs perpetrated by an irresponsible authority corrupted by a ferocious bigotry and blinded by its unscrupled security. The truth is the peace-commission list stands in sore need of severe revision. So long as the laws of a country are administered by men wholly at variance with the people, fiercely hostile to their dearest interests, openly scornful towards their most sacred hopes, the people cannot find peace, the Crown cannot look for loyalty, the country cannot know prosperity. Is not this the exact situation in Ireland? Have the magisterial representatives of authority won the merest shimmer of popular confidence? Is the Catholic rate-paying population of the County of Cork represented in feeling by all the Catholic magistrates of Munster put together? Should the Catholics of Meath be content with but thirteen of their co-religionists on the magisterial roll? Most certainly not. Happily for the country the Catholics of three provinces live in excellent fellowship with their fellow-men. With true Irish generosity they regard them as such a minority that it were villainous to insult them; and though the memories of Limerick be as brilliant as the glories of Derby no word of taunt for treachery, no tawdry celebration of a by-gone struggle offends the susceptibilities of the Protestant few. Far otherwise is the policy of the enraged votaries of ascendancy in the North. Such carcerings as make of common law a mockery are upheld and maintained by the magisterial body, who too often are foremost in the fight. We desire to show that the unflinching good sense of the Catholics in the South and West renders comparatively innocuous the partizanship of the bench; while the outrageous insolence and wicked bravado of the Orangemen in the North make it a disgrace to the Crown and an unrelenting corrosive in the hearts of the people. There are other considerations intimately connected with this remnant of Protestant ascendancy. In every department of our local policy, in the prison, in the poor-house, in the grand jury room, wherever unrepresented Catholicism finds itself tasked and overborne and insulted, there the one unchanging enemy, a Protestant magistracy, achieves its purpose. To break down this foe to the peace of the land demands hardy fortitude, splendid courage, unshaken resolution, and intellectual impartiality. The work cannot be done in a day; but it must be done none the less.

THE TRIAL OF KELLY.—At the Commission of Oyer and Terminer opened on the 10th ult., before Chief Justice Monahan and Judge Keogh, true bills were found by the grand jury against Robert Kelly for firing at and wounding police-constable James Mullon, and for the murder of ex-constable Talbot. On the court proceeding to arraign the prisoner it was discovered that there was no attendance of petit jurors, and although the panel was called on a fine of £100 it had no effect. 75 jurors were fined in the full amount and the trial had to be postponed.

Catholic priest and the other a Protestant clergyman.  
ALARMING POTATO BLIGHT IN IRELAND.—During last week the blight has spread to such an extent in Ireland that it is feared the potato crop will be almost ruined. In some fields in Tipperary fully nine-tenths have rotted already, and the remainder is despoiled of it. In fact, there has not been such a heavy visitation since the great famine twenty-five years ago; and, were it not for the favorable condition of cereal crops, the consequences might be as disastrous as then to the peasantry. In the neighborhood of the potato land the air is most disagreeable from the oppressive odor caused by the blight.—*London Telegraph*.  
GREAT BRITAIN.  
HOME RULE IN IRELAND.—*The Morning Post* says:—We need not go further back than to Alma to remember how the Irish have fought by our side, and with the blessing of Providence we trust they will still be found, if ever need arise, to do as they have heretofore done. Nor will Home-rule and a Royal Court held in Dublin Castle—the only panacea against absenteeism—militate against the realization of this wish, but they will contribute, on the other hand to remove the heartburnings and prejudices which now unhappily exist, and to adopt an Irish mode of expression for which we trust we shall be pardoned, make union more complete by a partial severance. That severance would be nothing in reality—we mean as a severance—but it would emancipate the English Parliament and content the Irish people.  
LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Republican Committee of England has today issued the programme of the party which they claim to represent. It embraces the following principles:—The application of the principle of federation to the Kingdom; the abolition of titles and privileges; the suppression of monopolies; the abolition of standing armies; compulsory education; the State to provide work for those laborers who are incapacitated from work; the nationalization of land; popular legislation and the diffusion of Republicanism.  
CHOLERA.—Exactly forty years have now elapsed since a new and formidable disease made its first appearance in this country. Generated, according to common belief, in the swamps of Lower Bengal, it gradually advanced, always in a North-Westerly direction, until it had at length transferred itself from the banks of the Ganges to the banks of the Tyne. Two points of the case are worthy of remark. The plague, though apparently of purely Asiatic origin, was at once called by the name of an old English malady, and that designation it has borne not only in England, but in India also, up to the present day. Sydenham, upwards of a century before, had minutely described a disease, incidental to the autumn season in this country under the title of the "Cholera," or "Cholera-morbus," and so accurately did his account tally in all particulars with the symptoms of the newly-imported pestilence that the old name was at once applied to it. The next point notable is that, though the Cholera did not actually travel from Jessore to Sunderland, as we have said, its progress was strangely slow, interrupted, and capricious. It took six years in getting across Persia to the shores of the Black Sea, and at that point it remained quite stationary for fully six years more. It seemed, indeed, as if it could obtain no footing on European ground, until all at once, in the midst of the excitement caused by the French Revolution of 1830, the alarm was again raised, and Cholera was declared to be on its march. The report was but too true. A single twelvemonth then sufficed to bring the plague across the Continent of Europe, and in the late autumn or early winter of 1831 it struck the shores of this country in the ports of Northumberland. We must now put another fact on record. Thrice since the first invasion has Cholera visited this country, but always hitherto under certain invariable conditions. It has uniformly made its appearance in that autumn season with which Sydenham connected it, and as uniformly has it made a kind of tentative or preliminary attack in the year preceding its more fatal outbreak. Thus the mortality in 1831 was inconsiderable, and the main attack followed in 1832; and precisely in the same manner the epidemics of 1849, 1854, and 1866 were preceded by slight or partial eruptions of the pestilence in 1848, 1853, and 1865. Cholera years, in fact, have gone invariably in pairs, so that if a fifth attack is really threatening us now, we might, according to precedent, expect some slight outbreak in the present autumn and a more widespread and fatal epidemic in 1872. It must be observed, however, that in certain aspects the case has materially changed.  
According to all evidence, the visitation of 1831-32 did actually represent the arrival of a certain plague, the course of which could be tracked from Bengal to the Baltic, and so on to the coasts of Northumberland. The same might be said with somewhat less certainty of the epidemics of 1848-49, and perhaps 1853-54, but in 1865-66 it was otherwise, and the difference is still more remarkable at present. Six years ago, as we then observed, the pestilence with which we were threatened seemed to have originated, or at any rate, to have acquired a communicable virulence, in the basin of the Mediterranean. At this moment it dates, so to speak, from Russia, and from Russia exclusively. Our own observation, indeed, inclines us to doubt whether the epidemic of 1866 has not survived in Russia ever since that period, so as to break out again with new force just now. In any case, the facts are very striking for the disease on which our eyes are now fixed has been raging in Russia with more or less intensity for at least two years without giving any serious alarm to the countries on its Western frontier. It is reasonable enough, therefore, to ask why we should be more apprehensive of the importation of Cholera from St. Petersburg now than we were six months ago, when in point of fact, it was raging more severely than at present. In this sense, indeed, both Lord Kimberley and Mr. Forster spoke when questioned the other day in Parliament, and no doubt it might be argued that, if the Cholera did not spread in 1869 or 1870, it may fail to reach us in 1871. But it cannot be disguised that at this moment the epidemic, though less intense, appears more diffusive, and it has actually reached Königsberg—a considerable stride. On the whole, we think there is reason for surmising that for the last five years Cholera has been endemic in Russia, as it always is in India, and that some of these conditions which we cannot fathom are now carrying it Westward once more.  
If we extend this survey of the pestilence from its history to its effects, we shall observe other changes of an important character. Contrary to what might have been anticipated, the epidemic of 1831-32 was the lightest of the series. Though the new plague fell upon a population terribly frightened, necessarily unprepared, and very scantily protected by the sanitary appliances regarded as indispensable by ourselves, the deaths—a most remarkable phenomenon—were but as one to three in proportion to the attacks, and the general opinion appeared to be that in this country, at any rate, Cholera could never assume any very alarming character. Seventeen years later we were effectually undeceived. The outbreak of 1849 was destructive in the extreme. Some progress, we suppose, must have been made since 1832 in laws and regulations for the public health; but no mitigating effect was produced on the epidemic. In 1854, however, and again, more strikingly, in 1866, the disease appeared in certain respects to be more amenable to control. Its actual intensity had not only not diminished, but had fearfully increased. The deaths, instead of being only 30 per cent. of the attacks, were at least

60, and this augmented fatality, we may here remark, has been visible in India also. But still the epidemics of 1854 and 1866, though violent at particular spots, were partial compared with that of 1849. In 1866, indeed, the mortality was almost confined to certain districts of Great London, and, after rapidly culminating in a heavy tale of deaths at the beginning of August, it declined, and departed with a celerity unknown in former visitations. The study of these facts may tend, perhaps, to give us some assurance. Of Cholera itself it must be confessed, after forty years' experience and inquiry, that we know literally nothing. That it did not really appear for the first time in India in the year 1817 is more than probable—perhaps certain; but that it first acquired in that particular year the power and character of an sweeping epidemic is certain also. That it resembles, again, in every symptom the disorder described by Sydenham is true, and perhaps we shall not be far wrong in regarding it as some Asiatic variety of the complaint which at certain seasons and under given conditions slips itself, as it were, into the old English shell.—But of the real nature or proper treatment of the disease we are as ignorant as we were forty years since, nor are the doctors in India any wiser. Still, we do seem able to exert some control over the plague, for it was repressed more successfully in 1854 than in 1849, and more in 1866 than in 1854. These facts are beyond question, and we are entitled to make the best of them. We have had our warnings, and have been taught what to avoid. We know in a general way what to do, and not only is the duty simple, but its performance is certain to be for our benefit, whether the Cholera comes or not. Whatever tends to prevent the propagation of the pestilence will infallibly tend to the improvement of the public health, the comfort of our lives, and the welfare of the people. The prescription, in short, is little more than cleanliness—with such a care for the air we breathe and the water we drink as might never, in any seasons, be dispensed with.—*Times*.  
AS IMPORTANT QUESTION.—A very important case is like to come before the Court of Queen's Bench immediately after the long vacation. Canon Selwyn has given notice to the Lord President of the Council of his intention to move for a mandamus to show cause why a petition of his to the Queen in Council shall not be presented. The petition prays her Majesty to allow him to be heard as to whether her assent to the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was not *ultra vires*. The canon, who is one of the Queen's chaplains, contends that the act of her Majesty was a stretch of the royal prerogative, and that the proceedings in Parliament in reference to the disestablishment of the Irish Church are a dead letter.—*Observer*.  
On Saturday, August 19th, the Act 6 to amend the law with respect to offences under the Act of Charles the Second, for the better observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, was read. No proposition or other proceeding is now to be instituted against any person or the property of any person for any offence committed by him under the revised Act, or for the recovery of any forfeiture or penalty, except by or with the consent in writing of the chief officer of the police district in which the offence is committed, or with the consent in writing of two justices of the peace, or a stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction in the place. The proposition is not to be heard before the magistrate giving the consent.  
THE TUDORS TRIAL.—The fees paid to the junior counsel in the Tichborne case now on their way to Australia will illustrate the nature of the expenses attendant upon this gigantic suit. As each gentleman receives 500 guineas and his expenses, the cost of this trip will be upwards of £1500.—*Law Times*.  
An officer of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, stationed at Malta, has been sentenced to thirteen days' imprisonment, and a fine of £5, for obstructing a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, which was being carried to a sick person, through the main street of a village through which the officer in question, together with two of his brother-officers, was riding.  
UNITED STATES.  
The corner stone of a new hospital was laid at Chicago, on Sunday week, by Catholic Bishop Foley of that city. The hospital will be under the auspices of the Catholic Church, and conducted by one of its religious communities.  
Why Is It?—Of ten Protestants who become convinced of their error, nine become converts to the Catholic Church and one lapses into infidelity. Of ten Catholics who lose the faith, nine become infidels, to one that embraces Protestantism. Why is this? Is it not because when one has ceased to believe in the Catholic doctrine he finds little worth believing in?—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror*.  
Patched, cracked, rotten, and seventeen years old—such was the boiler of the Ocean Wave—the Westfield's latest rival. She was long considered an unsafe boat, and it would seem that the explosion was looked upon as a natural consequence, though it is not likely that the estimated slaughter included the captain, pilots, and firemen; neither is it probable that the engineer and wife calculated on being severely injured.  
A FIGHTFUL PICTURE.—A correspondent of the *N. Y. World* thus describes the collision on the Eastern Railroad near Boston.—As a cannon ball would crush through a hand-box, so plumed that engine into the rear car and two-thirds of the way through it. The fearful impacts which it had tore off, as it crashed through the framework of the other upper works, and smashed the connecting pipes. Torn by splinters, with broken bones pinned down by unyielding masses of wood and iron to the surface of the hot boiler jammed and mangled awfully, were over two-score men and women. Among these, enveloped them, scalding, suffocating, maddening them, came a dense cloud of steam from the broken pipe of the engine. Some, fortunate in sudden death, breathed the fatal vapor and were at peace. Others uttered terrible cries and screams of agony. The voices of men and women and little children mingled in awful lamentations and wails with the hissing rush of the escaping steam. Another horror was added. Kerosene lamps dashed from their fastenings, burst, and their contents instantly taking fire, it was but a few moments before three cars were lapped in roaring flames, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. Up high in the heavens arose the red glare of flames, lighting up a horrid scene. Miserable wretches, blind, with broken limbs the skin and flesh peeling from their hideous faces, blood welling from their mouths and nostrils, were being dragged from the wreck.—Corpses which seemed to defy recognition—so awful had been the work of the crash and the steam in those few moments in disfiguring the victims—were strewn about. Maimed ones feebly called for help; or it too badly scalded to speak, dumbly waved their hands in appeal for extrication from the wreck.  
A despatch from Jacksonville, Florida, says that twelve only out of thirty-three persons on board the wrecked steamer *Lodona* were saved. The vessel is a total wreck, and her cargo strews the beach for thirty miles.  
The number of deaths by the railroad murder near Boston reached thirty-two. Four others of the injured are in a critical condition.  
Thirty-five bodies have been recovered so far from the wreck of the Ocean Wave, which exploded its boiler in Mobile Bay on Sunday. It is feared that many more are still under the wreck. The excursionists were mainly composed of the working-class, with their families.



## The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

Friday, 15—Octave of the Nativity.  
Saturday, 16—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, MM.  
Sunday, 17—Sixteenth after Pentecost.  
Monday, 18—St. Joseph a Child, C.  
Tuesday, 19—SS. Januarius Comp., MM.  
Wednesday, 20—Ember Day. Vigil of SS. Eustachius and Comp., MM.  
Thursday, 21—St. Matthew, Ap.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The trials of the Communists by Court-Martial are still going on in Paris, and several of the most notorious scoundrels of the lot have been sentenced to death; others have received as the reward of their crimes, sentences of imprisonment, more or less severe, according to their several degrees of guilt. If we may judge from the recent appointments of the German government, we must conclude to its opposition to Catholicism. It has named the Baron Von Arnim, a prominent partizan of the Dollinger schismatics, as its representative in Italy, thereby proclaiming its hostility to the Sovereign Pontiff. There are afloat all kinds of rumors as to a cordial union betwixt the Austrian and German Emperors, having for its object a combined resistance to the apprehended aggressions of Russia in the direction of the Danube. Nobody seems to believe that the peace of Europe can be long maintained. Another collision betwixt Catholics and Protestants is reported from Ireland, as having taken place at Portadown; no lives happily seem to have been lost. Mr. Butt the Home Rule candidate for Limerick has been arrested for debt, and—an event by no means uncommon in the annals of Ireland—has contrived to effect his escape from the hands of the bailiff. The cholera panic seems to be subsiding; but it is reported that in some parts of Ireland and England the potatoes are attacked with the rot, and are suffering severely in consequence.

The *Apostoli*, a liberal society at Rome, has threatened to burn the Vatican. The position of the Sovereign Pontiff becomes daily more precarious, but he is in the hands of God whose promises will not fail. Let us in patience await the end. It is expected that there will be serious riots on the 20th inst. The Carlists are flocking back to Spain; they will, when the time comes no doubt, assert the rights of the lawful, though exiled, King of Spain.

## CIRCULAR OF MONSEIGNEUR THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

To the Clergy, to the Religious Communities, and the Faithful of his Diocese, inviting them to come to the aid of the Paris Seminary of Foreign Missions.

DEAR BRETHREN,—There exists in Paris a work dear to all Catholics throughout the world; it is the Seminary for Foreign Missions which for two hundred years has furnished zealous Missionaries to the Indies, to China, and other countries wrapt in the darkness of the most monstrous errors. It should be specially dear to us, since it gave to us the first Bishop of this country, and founded the first Seminary which supplied our fathers with zealous pastors.

This Seminary was founded in 1663 by the Bishops whom the Pope Alexander VII. who founded our Church in Canada, sent to these barbarous countries not only there to preach the faith, but to establish in their midst an indigenous clergy, after the manner that the Apostles established it in the Church.

Divine Providence was pleased to shed its most abundant blessings on a work so eminently Catholic. Of this the Canadian clergy is of itself a convincing proof. For Mgr. de Laval one of the Bishops of the first establishment undertook the laborious mission to Canada; and there planting the standard of the Cross, he desired to surround himself with the Priests of Foreign Missions to whom he confided the direction of the Seminary of Quebec which thus was, so to say, up to the conquest but a branch of that of Paris. It is then to this pious Institution that Canada owes its indigenous clergy whose influence has without ceasing been used for the country's happiness and prosperity. This benefit merits all its

gratitude; and will no doubt be well repaid by the Clergy, and the faithful entrusted to their care.

But Canada could not be the sole theatre offered to the zeal of the Seminary of Foreign Missions in India, China, Tong-King, and Cochinchina. There, as in Canada, it applied itself to the forming of the natives to the Apostolic type; and to-day we reckon in these distant missions three hundred and twenty priests of native origin who labor with indefatigable zeal for the conversion of their fellow-countrymen. And thus it is that in seasons of persecution we see the good Priests of these idolatrous countries brave, with the other priests, dangers and death for the glory of Jesus.

But the harvest is so abundant on these infidel coasts that it is necessary annually to send thither from France reinforcements of evangelical workmen. Vocations—may the infinite mercy of God be praised, multiply in the ratio of the ever increasing wants. But it is above all, when persecution rages the most furiously, that candidates for the Seminary of Foreign Missions flock thither the most abundantly in the hopes no doubt of being some day entitled to bear the martyr's palm; and thus it is that we reckon annually one hundred and thirty pupils who in the Seminary of Paris, prepare themselves to fertilize with their sweat and their blood these countries sitting in the shadow of death; and then in bands of thirty and forty at the time, they rush forward to these beloved missions in the hopes of sacrificing themselves to the conversion of the wretched infidels.

To give in two words the best notion of the incalculable good effected by this community of Apostles in the farthest East, it will suffice to observe that for its own part it now furnishes to these distant Missions Seven Hundred and Sixty Eight missionaries; of whom Twenty-three are Bishops; four hundred and twenty-five are European Priests, and three hundred and twenty are indigenous Priests.

And now to estimate the good done by the zeal of the good missionaries in these vast countries given over to error, it is proper to note that on an average Ten Thousand infidels are annually converted; and that we reckon therein Six Hundred Thousand Christians full of faith and fervor.

We may judge them by their zeal in rushing to martyrdom during times of persecution, as you may have convinced yourselves in reading the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith." Nothing in short is more admirable than the heroic courage which the neophytes, as well as the Pastors, which the poor equally with the rich, which both young and old, have displayed. To such an extent has this been the case that there are at this moment pending at Rome, one hundred and sixty-three processes of the canonisation of these servants of God.

The precious remains of upwards of forty of these generous witnesses for Jesus Christ are respectfully preserved in one of the rooms of the Seminary called the *Martyr's Hall*. Together with the bodies of these glorious confessors of the faith have been collected the instruments of their tortures, the chains which they wore in their prisons, linen steeped in their blood, the *cousses* or wooden yokes borne by them during the term of their captivity, their clothes, and other objects by them made use of. Pictures, the work of native Christians, in which are depicted the sufferings of these recent martyrs, are hung on the walls of this room, and excite the liveliest emotions in the bosoms of those who visit it.

And thus this *Martyr's Hall* is greatly frequented, not only by candidates for these missions who every evening kneel before the bones of those who have traced out for them the course which soon they will have to run, but by the pious faithful who crave permission to visit this rich treasure.

The Seminary which contains the precious remains of these ancient missionaries presents a very touching sight. At the moment of the departure of those who yearly go forth to replace them, and after the customary prayers to implore heaven's blessing on these pious travellers, all the assistants, laymen and priests, relations and friends, approach the new Apostles to kiss their feet; for as the Apostle says—*how beautiful are the feet of those who bear to the Gentiles the glad tidings of the Gospel, and who shed amongst them peace, and an abundance of all spiritual good things.*

We have Ourselves had the happiness of assisting at this touching ceremony, and we associated Ourselves with the troop of pious ecclesiastics, and the other faithful, who kissed respectfully the feet of those who were then bidding farewell to country and to family. A simple fact heightened our emotions; for whilst engaged in prayer a lady deeply affected by what she beheld said to us, in presenting to us her son—"Pray, O pray that this child may become a good missionary like those who are about to start."

As you see then, Dear Brethren, the Seminary of Foreign Missions at Paris is well worthy

of the sympathies of the Catholic universe, since in that school are formed so many zealous missionaries who without ceasing labor for the honor of the faith. This saintly Community has up to the present time been able to sustain itself by the gifts and offerings of good souls who in France above all, have poured into its bosom the stream of their charity.

But the sad ruin with which the land is covered, in consequence of the terrible war by which it has been laid waste, necessarily deprives the Seminary of the abundant assistance which it thence received. Alms have greatly fallen off, whilst the needs have been increased; for many vocations have presented themselves at the tidings that persecution has broken out again in these countries.

These are the pressing reasons which prompt the Seminary of Paris to appeal to all hearts devoted to religion, in whatsoever part of the world they may be found. For under such circumstances it cannot possibly but reply to those who seek admission, to prepare to go forth and labor for the conversion of three hundred millions of infidels, who are still to be found in these vast countries, in terms like these,—*We cannot receive you, because we can neither feed nor clothe you.* And yet in fact it cannot refuse to souls created in the image of God, and redeemed at the price of His Blood, the opportunity of entering within the bosom of divine religion, in order to serve God, and escape hell fire. Now God, infinitely good, and Who desires the salvation of all, will find no doubt in His amiable Providence means to provide for the wants of these evangelical laborers.

And since we, Dear Brethren, have been appealed to for the success of this important work, we will all promptly respond to the appeal made to us, one in which our holy religion and the glory of our God, are so deeply interested.

For this end there shall be taken up in all the churches in which the divine office is celebrated, a collection to aid the Paris Seminary of Foreign Missions, to fashion to the Apostolic life good subjects who devote themselves to Missions in the far East. This collection will be announced and recommended one Sunday in advance, and will be taken up by persons of good will who will understand how to give to it the importance which it deserves. The Seminaries, Colleges, and Religious Communities are requested to unite themselves to their pupils so as to make this collection as abundant as possible.

May the God of all Charity bless you, and write down in the book of life all that you may do for the propagation of the faith. May the immaculate Virgin be the protectress of the faith in our happy country, as the recompense of our zeal in spreading it throughout the whole universe.

We are in the ardor of these holy desires the very humble and devoted servant of you all.

† BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Montreal, 2nd Sept., 1871.

## LETTER II.

To the Grammar School Trustees of Trenton—to Lawyer Francis and the 25 signatories of his petition—and to the world at large these letters are respectfully dedicated.

"A task (the writing of a history of Queen Mary) at once the most difficult and dangerous that could fall to the lot of any Englishwoman to perform. Difficult because almost the whole rich mass of documents lately edited by our great historical antiquaries Madden, and Tytler, are in direct opposition to the popular ideas of the character of our first Queen regnant; and dangerous because the desire of recording truth may be mistaken, &c., &c."

(AGNES STRICKLAND.)

GENTLEMEN,—With the above declaration of the talented Authoress of "The Queens of England," before us, we may perhaps be excused, if we have appeared to call in question the historical accuracy of our Educational Department of your Honorable Body as set forth in your Class Books. That the "popular ideas" of the Educational Department have long needed rousing from that "lethargy and enslavement" which it attributes to the Dark Ages, we have long felt; but that your learned body of Trenton Grammar School Trustees should refuse the assistance of enlightened modern criticism and "the rich mass of documents" edited by Madden and Tytler for the dispelling of "popular ideas," we were hardly prepared to find. It is true that amidst your numberless secular avocations, (amongst which is worthy of honorable mention we may enumerate the selling of handbills, hair pins, high-lows, and barley) we have little right to expect from your Grammar School Board any very elevated historical acumen; but we had at least a right to expect, that when you found at the head of your school one able and willing to analyze the inaccurate assertions of illiberal authors, you should at least have supported him in his difficult and dangerous task. How difficult and dangerous your honorable Body has abundantly proved.

But to proceed with our analysis. Was Queen Mary at her accession to the throne of England "of a temper soured by her mother's and her own disgrace?" as asserted in your Class book: or is this assertion only "a popular idea?"

We have seen from competent authority that Mary's first act on her accession was an act of mercy and clemency little in accord with that ancient tradition of sourness of temper, or bloody mindedness, which your honorable body appears so anxious to perpetuate. Let us see further how she conducted herself towards those who had plotted against her life. Before doing so however, let us notice *en passant* a little incident which by its very insignificance goes far to disprove this popular idea—this Protestant tradition of sourness of temper. In the former reign the reformed preachers had clothed the court in sombre and funereal garbs—soured by their fanaticism, they had strictly forbidden all richness of apparel, and all the amusements of the day. Immediately on her accession, and notably at her coronation, our (morose) Queen changed all this, and gaiety of apparel as well as of demeanor became the order of the day.

But how did she conduct herself towards the plotters against her life? In order to understand this, it will be necessary to examine their crime. Believers in the perfectability of the human race are wont to point with exultation to the leniency exercised towards political prisoners in the present age, as a proof of their theory. But we much doubt, whether had Queen Victoria of grateful memory experienced at her accession to the throne a title of the opposition from a Catholic conspiracy, and a Catholic aspirant, which Mary experienced from Northumberland and the reformers, they would have received the same mercy in the 19th century, that Lady Jane's conspirators received in the 16th. The action of your honorable body towards Mr. Bond goes far to confirm this doubt. The conspirators had concealed the death of Edward—may the common opinion of the time was, that they had poisoned him to make way for the Lady Jane—the poisoned king remember was Mary's brother. They had sent to Mary a false message in order to obtain possession of her person (how long would she have lived if she had fallen into their unscrupulous hands?) Foiled in this, they had let loose the foul torrent of reformed fanaticism in an endeavor to overwhelm the character of the lawful Queen with obloquy and disgrace. Ridley, bishop of London, had poured out his invectives at St. Paul's cross against the rightful Queen—he had branded her a bastard—he had held her up to scorn as a heretic—as full of haughtiness (perhaps this venacious declaimer is the Educational Office's authority for the popular idea)—he had denounced her as an idolatress, and had done all in his power to inflame the popular mind against her as an object of abhorrence and of execration. Set bigotry on horseback, Gentlemen, and it will ride to—Hades.

Mary's position was peculiarly dangerous. Besides the ordinary political enemies and weak friends of that troubled period, Mary was feared and hated by two classes of people. First by all those noblemen and commoners, who had shared the plunder of ecclesiastical property in the previous reigns; and secondly by her staunch adherence to the ancient faith, she had won the enmity of all those (and they were legion) who had cast their lot with the new religion. At no period of English history did the fanaticism of the reformers reach a higher pitch. And it had reason. Now to all human appearance was the great turning point of their fortunes. They must either triumph with Lady Jane, or sink for ever crushed. Everything therefore called upon Mary to use the most determined and energetic means. The viper was at her feet; she must either crush its life out, or allow it to destroy her. That this was the opinion of her councillors is evident. The Emperor Charles to whom she applied for advice wrote to her that she could not in justice allow the murderers of her brother to go unpunished—that it was neither safe for her nor the State to spare the conspirators, &c., &c.

And what did this bloody Queen (popular idea) under these so trying circumstances? She pardoned all but three (Northumberland, Sir John Gates and Sir Thomas Palmer,) and Northumberland was even on the point of being pardoned, when a letter from the emperor decided his fate. "Eleven" says Agnes Strickland "were condemned to death, but three only executed—the smallest number ever known either before or since, of the partisans of a usurpation." Holinshed assures us, that there was great difficulty in inducing Mary to consent to Northumberland's execution.

That Mary was of a morose and sour disposition is hardly consonant with the eulogiums passed upon her by the Secretary of the Duke de Nejar,—that she was "pleasing in person, and so popular in England as to be almost adored." Amongst other praises that I heard of her is, that she knows how to conceal her acquirements, and surely" he adds "this is no small proof of wisdom."

Those who are willing to test Mary's character by facts, rather than by popular ideas, should look to her conduct towards the reformers whilst yet she was untrammelled by reasons of state. The popular idea seeks to bring her

into contempt through such cases as those of Mr. Dobbs and Judge Hales. Mr. Dobbs had presented a petition from the reformers of Ipswich claiming protection for their religion on the strength of a (doubtful) proclamation. Mary's officious privy council—set him in the pillory for his pains. But this remember took place five days before Mary's arrival in London!

Judge Hales looking at things with a lawyer's eyes had in a charge from the bench advised the men of Kent to observe the laws made in King Edward's time. For this Mary's privy council, condemned him to the Fleet, and for this the popular idea accuses Mary of sourness of temper and cruelty. Enlightened modern criticism however admits that all the part which Mary had in this proceeding was the pardoning of it. As soon as she heard of Hales's unmerited sufferings she sent for him to the palace "spoke many words of comfort to him" and "ordered him to be set at liberty honorably."

And yet Gentlemen for teaching that Queen Mary was not as bad as she is represented—for bringing forward "a rich mass of documents" to oppose your "popular idea" Mr. Bond was dismissed your service.

We find the annexed paragraph in the Montreal Gazette of Monday:—

ROWDINESS IN POINT ST. CHARLES.—As some persons were walking on the Lower Lachine Road yesterday evening, opposite the Nuns' Island, they saw several boys surrounding the entrance to the field, through which a path leads to the Island, and evidently bent on mischief. They were then observed to force the smaller of the two gates off its hinges, and to carry it to some distance. As they were doing so, several carriages came along the road from the direction of Lachine; hearing the noise of which, the young rowdies, impelled by sudden panic, dropped their burden and took to their heels. They did not start one minute too soon to ensure their immunity from summary punishment, as three men who had been indignantly watching the proceedings were first making for them" in more senses than one. It was well for the young deprecators that they escaped, as one of their pursuers was armed with a stout horsewhip, which he was determined to exert himself fully in applying. It appears that these boys were only a portion of a gang of ruffians of various ages, who for some time past have made it a practice to insult and annoy the ladies of the convent in every manner which ill-bred bigotry can suggest. It is to be hoped that the police will at once find it convenient to pay this locality a visit, and that they will use all possible diligence in arresting the offenders,—some of whom, we believe, respectable residents in Point St. Charles are ready to identify. The whole community, no doubt, without distinction of creed, will be glad to free itself without delay from the disgrace which is reflected by such shameful conduct, by having the perpetrators of it brought to strict justice.—Gazette, 11th inst.

We are well assured that these rowdy acts must be as offensive to our Protestant fellow-citizens as they are to Catholics; and that the attention of the police being drawn to the subject, the nuisance will be promptly abated.

"LET US PRAY."—From the investigations lately conducted before a Parliamentary Committee in England, it appears that not only is the crime of child-murder, under the form of "baby-farming" greatly on the increase, but that some of the leading evangelical journals take an active part in introducing—from the purest of motives of course—the institution of child-murder to the favorable notices of the public. We copy, on this subject, a paragraph from the Montreal Gazette of the 11th inst.:

"Certain investigations entered into lately by a Parliamentary Committee in England have resulted in some terrible disclosures as to the extent to which baby-farming and consequent infanticide are carried on in some places. In connection with these disclosures comes out the fact, not very creditable to some portions, and much to be regretted as to other portions of the English press, that some of the leading newspapers, and among these religious ones, have advertised these establishments to the interested public. Among the defaulters in this respect are the Sunday Times, the Christian Times, and the Daily Telegraph.

Father Langeake, S. J., whose effective preaching in the Church of the Gesù is so generally appreciated delighted the Congregation of St. Gabriel's Church on Sunday evening last by a sermon on the subject of the day.

Vespers commenced at 7 o'clock, after which the Pastor, Rev. J. Salmon, ascended the Pulpit, and in a few well chosen remarks on the noble order of Jesuits, their high character, and great labors as champions of the Church, introduced Father Langeake as a distinguished member of that body, one whose services in preaching the Gospel, and expounding, and defending the doctrines of the Church, entitled him to the gratitude of God's people.

The sermon of Father Langeake which followed, and extended over fifty minutes, was well worthy the preacher and the occasion. It treated in language at once eloquent and clear of the attributes of the Blessed Virgin in all their phases, and concluded with an appeal to love Mary, as a means the better to love her Divine son, which must have touched all hearts.

A citizen of Collingwood recently met with a sudden and melancholy death. The Bulletin says that on the morning of the 26th ult., as the freight train came in from Toronto, Mr. John Sutherland was lying on the track near the station, and the train ran over him, killing him instantly. He was so frightfully mutilated that he could hardly be recognized by his friends. An inquest was held by Coroner Stephen, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was an engineer, and had charge of the engine of the elevator. He leaves a wife and three children.



THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED NOVELS. George E. Desbarats, Publisher.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first issue of this serial, which is to reproduce at intervals the novels that may have previously been published in the Canadian Illustrated News, and the Hearthstone of which M. Desbarats is proprietor.

We take from the London Times' critique on the last of Read's novels "A Terrible Temptation," that was published in The Hearthstone, that portion which treats of the moral qualities of the work.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—July, 1871.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We give a list of the contents:—The Military Policy of Russia; O'Flanagan's Lives of the Irish Chancellors; Swinburne's Poems; Burton's History of Scotland; The Vatican Council; Suppressed and Censored Books; Darwin on the Descent of Man; Scandinavian Politics; Communal France: Letter from Earl Grey.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—August 1871. Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The August number is interesting, and the tale Fair to See, now drawing to a conclusion, is worthy of the Magazine. We give a list of the contents:—The Maid of Skeer, part I; The Paradise of Birds; Cornelius O'Dowd; Fair to See, part VIII; National Defence and Army Organisation; The Financial Condition of France; A Century of Great Poets, from 1750 downwards; The Ballot Bill.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—July, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number presents us with articles on the following subjects:—Shakespeare; Darwin's Descent of Man; Austria since Sadova; Jeremy Taylor; Music; Its Origin and Influence; Maine's Village Communities; Alexander Dumas; Economic Fallacies, and Labor Utopias; The New School Boards.

PRESENTATION.—A very pleasant reunion of Custom House officials took place a few evenings since at the house of Mr. Thomas Barry, Assistant Surveyor of Customs at this port.

We desire to add our congratulations to those given Mr. Barry upon his well-deserved promotion. The gentleman must feel gratified at the reception of this public testimony to worth and friendship, and we earnestly hope that Mr. Barry will enjoy a long life of prosperity to himself and usefulness to the community.

Mr. James Murphy, Crier, Superior Court, Quebec, has kindly consented to act as our Agent, in room of the late lamented Mr. Neville. We hope our Catholic friends in Quebec and neighborhood will rally round Mr. Murphy and enable him to send us a long list of subscribers. We want a Catholic army of 10,000 subscribers in Canada. We will have it if Catholics work energetically.

WORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.—We give the amount of the several monthly collections taken up during the months of April, May, and June, 1871, in the several churches and chapels of the Diocese. This is the fifth list:—

Table with columns for church names and monthly collections (April, May, June) in dollars and cents. Includes churches like Ste. Agathe, Ste. Adèle, St. Alexis, etc.

Table listing various churches and their contributions, including St. Roch de l'Acadian, St. Romain d'Henningford, Ste. Rose, etc.

Offerings to the Cathedral from the pupils of the undernamed Institutions, up to the 14th June last:—

Table listing offerings from various institutions like Convent of St. John, Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, etc.

(For the Belleville Intelligencer) To the Rev. Mr. CAULFIELD: Rev. Sir,—If it is not presumptuous in a Catholic Priest to inquire of an Anglican Clergyman concerning his religion, allow me to ask you the following question:

If Mr. Bond was wrong in adducing the doctrine of the Invocation of Saints from Anglican formularies, how do you account for many learned and eminent and holy men within the Anglican communion having maintained that doctrine? 1. The Rev. Henry Humble, M.A., and Canon of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, thus commences a sermon entitled 'Invocation of Saints and Angels':

Of this kind of invocation or uniting our prayers with those of the Saints in heaven (a custom so amongst Catholics) Thorneike says (Epiologue b III c XXXI) "It seems to me utterly agreeable to Christianity."

With these examples before us, is Mr. Bond wrong in having admitted the doctrine of the Invocation of Saints, even whilst yet an Anglican? Your answer is important, because Mr. Bond has been blamed for having remained in the Anglican Communion whilst holding such doctrines.

P. S.—I should have addressed you sooner, had I been aware before this morning that you had answered Mr. Bond through the Intelligencer. Trenton, Sept 1st, 1871.

IMMIGRATION DEPOT.—About 600 immigrants, passengers by the steamship Liburnia, arrived at the depot yesterday. Three hundred of the company were Norwegians, who passed on to the United States.

and 380 Scotch. It is presumed that all of those last named, 1,740 in numbers, remained in Ontario. Mr. Donaldson, the agent, states that there has been no difficulty in finding situations for all those who have made application to him; and of the 300 who arrived yesterday, all of them will probably be engaged during the present week.—Toronto Globe, 1st inst.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. North Wakefield, P. O'Farrell, \$4; Kingston, E. Byrne, \$2; St. Theresa, C. O'Sullivan, \$2; Quebec, M. Carroll, \$2; Oak Point, Manitoba, Rev. R. Giroux, \$2; Pointe aux Chene, D. Cameron, \$6; Toronto, Rev. J. M. Laurent, \$2; Beauharnois, J. McCully, \$5; Clayton, T. Downie, \$2; Norton Creek, P. O'Sullivan, \$2; Tracadie, N.B., Rev. J. A. Babin, \$2; St. Roch de l'Acadian Academy, \$1.50; Granby, W. Farley, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, J. C. Boulanger, \$5; Cornwall, W. Chisholm, \$2. Per Dr. Murphy, Montreal—St. Columban, Rev. Mr. Falvey, \$2; M. Phelan, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Sept. 12.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Flour, Middlings, Fine, Superior Extra, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER. MONTREAL, Sept. 11, 1871.

Table listing prices for various types of leather like Hemlock Spanish Sole, Slaughter, etc.

Birth. In this city, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. Michael J. McAndrew, No. 67 St. Alexander Street, of a daughter.

Died. In this city, on the 9th instant, Frederick William, youngest son of Mr. Thomas McNally, aged 13 months.

BREAKFAST.—EPH'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. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted in the Parish of St. Sophie, Terrebonne Co., capable of teaching the French and English languages. One hundred dollars will be given for ten months' teaching.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 23rd, 1871. WILLIAM FAHEY.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, (NEAR MONTREAL) P.Q., CANADA. THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER. J. GRATON, Sup.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, PLATEAU STREET, MONTREAL. THE Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER next, in the New School Building erected on the "Plateau," by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON GIRoux, Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, Esq., situated on St. Paul Street, No. 338, in the City of Montreal, Wednesday, the twentieth day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the resignation of Claude Melancon, Esq., one of the undersigned Assignees, and to substitute another in his place, if necessary. Montreal, 24th August, 1871. C. MELANCON, L. O. TURGEON.

JOLIETTE COLLEGE. THE above Institution is situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of the Diocese of Montreal. A Steamboat leaves Montreal twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) for Lamontie, in connection with the Joliette Railroad.

Board and Tuition \$100 (Academic Year.) Payable half-yearly in advance. C. BEAUDRY, Principal.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT. LES CURE ET MARGUILLIERS DE L'OEUVRE ET FABRIQUE de la paroisse de Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session, asking that the Act 33 Victoria chapter 52 entitled: "An act to amend the Act of the 32nd Victoria Chapter 72, respecting the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges," be amended in such a manner as to allow the Court or a Judge to appoint the commissioner who, by the Act, should be named by the party or the parties interested, in the event of the latter's refusal to name any, or of a vacancy occurring amongst the said commissioners, and for other purposes generally. Montreal, 9th August, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, LOWER CANADA. 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 LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His attorneys ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME BELLA LOUISA or ELLEN or HELEN LOUISA BRUKERHOF, Plaintiff.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS COCHRANE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Defendant.

An action en Separation de biens has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 28th Aug. 1871. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Attys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 491. NOTICE is hereby given that OLYMPIE GUERIN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of MAURICE MONTMARQUET, Carpenter, before, of the City and District of Montreal, at present absent of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada, has instituted before this Court on the seventeenth day of August instant.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Joliette. In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLIER dit LAFORTUNE, Insolvents.

The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has deposited at the Clerk's office of this Court, the consent of his Creditors to his discharge, and will, on the nineteenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the said Court for the ratification of the discharge thereby effected. JOSEPH TELLIER dit LAFORTUNE, By GOLDIN & DESROCHERS, his Attorneys ad litem.

Joliette, 9th September 1871. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. for Lower Canada. The seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. No. 491.

DAME OLYMPIE GUERIN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of MAURICE MONTMARQUET, Carpenter, heretofore of the same place, duly authorized by one of the Honorable Justices of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting in and for the District of Montreal, to the effect of these presents. Plaintiff.

MAURICE MONTMARQUET, Carpenter, heretofore of the said City of Montreal, now absent from the Province of Quebec, and from the Dominion of Canada, Defendant.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, Esquire, CYRILLE MONTMARQUET, Trader, and PAUL MEDARD GALARNEAU, Esquire, all three of the said City, in their quality of Executive legates of the last will of the late Alexis Edouard Montmarquet, in his lifetime of the City and District of Montreal, Esquire, Tiers Saisins.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs LeBlanc, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsels for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pauze, bailiff, 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 La Minerve, 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 Plaintiff 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 Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.C.



**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

**FRANCE.**

PARIS, Sept. 5.—There is great agitation among the dangerous classes in Paris. Last night and to-day, infantry and cavalry patrols have been passing to and fro through all parts of the city, but in the greatest number through the revolutionary quarters of Belleville, La Villette and Menil Montant. There are about sixty thousand troops distributed all over the city. A very large force is confined to barracks in Belleville, where the population is believed to be wholly under the influence of the International Society.

Many houses are idle, and others have left work as if by some preconcerted arrangement. They are congregating around the Mairies, or excitedly discussing in the wine-shops whether the celebration should take place in spite of the Government. Thus far few crowds have gathered, for as soon as a knot of malcontents is collected, the police interfere and dissolve it.

Since the passage of the bill making it punishable to belong to the International, the influence of that society has been increasing in secret, and the approaching dissolution of the National Guard is contemplated by many with apprehension, as it is feared that the measure will throw a large number of men into the ranks of the International Society.

The precautions of the Government are so complete that the populace will, probably, not dare attempt a demonstration. The orders of the military authorities are absolute and severe. Any disturbance would be quelled *en bloc*, as the troops have orders to fire on the first provocation.

The trial of female incendiaries was concluded to-day. Four are sentenced to suffer death, one to imprisonment in a fortress, and one to ten years' imprisonment.

**THE FUTURE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.**—At a meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Tours, Mgr. Guibert furnished some interesting details respecting his selection for the See of Paris. The Archbishop had made indirect attempts by letters to his friends to escape the burden which it was rumoured was about to be laid upon him, "but," he said, "apparently without avail, for M. Jules Simon came to see me, and we argued the matter for an hour and a half. 'I am old,' I told him; 'I am 69, and have not the necessary health, exhausted as I am by 30 years of episcopal labours. Would you admit men of my age in your public offices, and would you allow those who had worked for 30 years to retire?'"

"This, however, had no effect on the Minister. 'Everything now-a-days,' he said, 'is done by old men.' And he brought a letter from M. Thiers, who carefully abstained from alluding to the dignity of the post, but wrote thus: 'Monseigneur, I believe that anarchy is subdued for a long time to come; but the See of Paris is not the less in need of a man of self-devotion and sacrifice, and it is for this reason that we beg of you to accept this See.'" M. Thiers was evidently well aware of the kind of man he had to deal with, and the Government during its stay at Tours had learnt that the only way of securing the Archbishop was to hold out to him the good to be done and the hardness to be endured in doing it.

It was of no use for the Archbishop to argue that Paris required a Prelate who was not averse to going into society, and to official receptions, and the like, whereas he had always held aloof from these things, and could not change at his age. "Oh! as to that, Monseigneur," replied M. Jules Simon, "that is exactly the kind of Archbishop we want at Paris." All that Mgr. Guibert could obtain was, that he should be allowed to refer the decision as to his acceptance, as well as respecting the final appointment, to Rome. The selection of M. Guibert was, we believe, most acceptable at Rome, and those who wished for an Archbishop who had been a religious will be content also, for Mgr. Guibert belonged to the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary. The only people who will not be satisfied are the good Catholics of Tours, who for so many years have witnessed his apostolic life.—*Tablet*.

**EDUCATION IN FRANCE.**—The first result of the recent municipal elections has been the expulsion of the Christian Brothers and other religious from the primary schools of Paris and other large towns. They are to be replaced by lay teachers, and religious instruction is again to be banished from the French municipal schools. This deplorable action is to be attributed to the victory of the Red party in these elections, which was due solely to the unwarrantable apathy of the party of order. If this policy be continued it will soon be seen that France has not fathomed the depths of the evils which surround her. Civil war looms again at a not remote distance.

The journals of Lyons lately gave an account of a most disgusting scene at an entertainment given to the children of the anti-religious schools of that city. Strong drink was distributed in such superabundance that most of the children were rolling about in a state of drunkenness, or roaring out revolutionary and obscene songs. So great was the number seized with illness that all the medical staff of an ambulance had to be called in. The grown-up people had reduced themselves to a state of complete helplessness. In last Monday's sitting of the National Assembly, M. Mornay asked the Ministry for explanations, and complained also that the speeches delivered at the previous distribution of prizes were subversive of religion, order, and morality. M. Jules Simon "disapproved of the manifestations which had been made during the *fete* in question, and would apply the law in Lyons the same as elsewhere."

After a stormy dispute between the Right and Left, Jules Simon said he should absolutely refuse the municipal councils the right of laying down plans for primary education.

**PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS.**—M. Theophile Gautier relates in the *Journal Officiel* how the Venus of Milo was saved from

the Prussians and the Communists. At the beginning of the war, he says, when the first defeats showed that Paris was in danger of being besieged, the most valuable pictures in the Louvre were taken out of their frames and sent to Brest; but it was not so easy to find a place of security for the statues, the weight and fragility of which made it impossible to pack them properly for so long a journey. Among these statues by far the most valuable was the Venus of Milo, and "the thought that this adorable work of art might become Prussian filled our connoisseurs with dismay." At last, after giving much thought to the subject, the guardians of the Louvre hit on an ingenious means of getting out of the difficulty. The statue was taken down from its pedestal and laid in an oak coffin filled with wadding. In the dead of night some men who could be depended upon brought the coffin with its precious contents to a secret door in the Louvre, where it was taken up by some others and carried to a spot known only to themselves, where a crypt had been prepared for the goddess in the cellars of the Prefecture de Police. "What a grand poem," observes M. Gautier, "would Heine, the singer of the banished gods, have written on the nocturnal burial of this most famous of the immortals, and what ironical apostrophes he would have directed against those hordes of the followers of Kant and Hegel, at whose approach a dweller in Olympus fled to the Rue Jerusalem!" The hiding-place was at the end of one of the numerous secret passages in the Prefecture. A wall was built in front of the spot where the Venus was laid, and covered over with rubbish, so as to give it the appearance of antiquity. To make assurance doubly sure, a heap of documents of some importance was laid in front of this wall, and a second wall was then run up, so as to make it appear that the hiding-place was made for the documents.—Here the Venus remained during the whole period of the siege, her admirers wondering all the time what had become of her. Perhaps, says M. Gautier, she found her seclusion rather tedious; but time is of no consequence to an immortal, and she must have been accustomed to darkness by her confinement of several centuries in the vault from which the Greek peasant Gorgos extricated her. After the first siege it was proposed to replace her on her pedestal, but when the Commune was declared the guardians wisely determined to leave her where she was until order was restored. The secret was well kept, and the Venus was not disturbed during the second siege any more than during the first. At length came the defeat of the Commune and the burning of the principal official buildings, including the Prefecture. The anxiety caused to the guardians by this event may easily be imagined. Was the Venus to perish after all, now she had escaped both the bombs of the Prussians and the vandalism of the Commune? Directly the Army of Versailles resumed possession of the capital the guardians hastened to the Prefecture. The still smoking ruins were carefully removed, and among them was found the oak coffin uninjured. "A water-pipe had miraculously saved the statue; we might now apply to her the proud motto of the house at Heidelberg, 'Prestat invicta Venus!'" The coffin was brought back to the Louvre, and opened before a commission appointed for the purpose. "Every one leant forward eagerly to look.—Lying in her soft bed in a position which quite altered her usual appearance, her mouth half open as if to breathe the free air, she seemed to look gratefully on her preservers with that irresistible charming smile which is unknown to modern lips. All her features and limbs were complete; no injury had been done to the marble by the damp of the crypt in which it had so long been buried."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**ITALY.**

**PIEDMONT.**—The 20th inst., the anniversary of the assault on, and capture of Rome by the Piedmontese troops, will be celebrated by a military procession through the streets of the conquered City.

**ROME.**—There is no change to report in the condition of the Sovereign Pontiff who still remains a captive in the hands of his enemies and the enemies of God's holy Church. The Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet* gives a sad account of the insults to which her priests and all her faithful children are exposed from the Roman *casa*.—

Outrages against Priests and Religious, profanations of churches and insults to sacred images, are the order of the day; and articles appear in the papers inciting the authorities and the mob to remove all sacred pictures from the streets. Pamphlets and cartoons of an indescribable character are exhibited for sale or distributed broadcast. The Priests accustomed to attend the sick in the hospitals are no longer admitted, while the number of the regular chaplains is diminished, and Protestant ministers or apostate priests are allowed to enter whenever they please. The ecclesiastical institutions, whose duty it is to distribute dowries to poor girls, are ordered by the Prefecture to require the certificate of civil marriage, and that alone; and heavy penalties are denounced against anyone who shall even ask a question about marriage before the Church. These dowries, which were intended to enable the poor to contract Christian marriages, are thus turned into premiums on concubinage. Such results of the occupation as those would in themselves be well calculated to depreciate the value of the Guarantees, were those undertakings over so much to be relied on; but, if we want to know what binding force the advanced Italian press attributes to them, the *Monitore di Bologna* is good enough to supply us with an answer. "Rome," it tells us, "is altogether Italian, including the Vatican; and the law of the Guarantees for the Holy See, as it was freely given by us, may be as freely taken back again on the day when the rebellious spirits really tries to bite our hands." The courtesy of these Italian journals is about equal to their honesty.

**SWITZERLAND.**

**PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.**—At Muri, in Switzerland, the parish priest, M. J. Christen, has been simply deprived of his benefice by the Government of the Canton of Argau for having preached the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Holy See in *ex cathedra* decisions on faith and morals, and for having, in the subsequent legal examination, declared that he meant to abide by the episcopate—that is, by his bishop and the Pope; "which implied," so the authorities argued, that he meant to teach and to defend Infallibility." This is all, remarks the *Tablet*, very vexatious; but as the clergy are perfectly orthodox throughout Germany and Switzerland with very rare exceptions, and as no Government can undertake to expel a whole episcopate and clergy, the incident is more important as an indication of the *animus* of the particular Government than as anything else.

**AUSTRIA.**

**SALZBURG, Sept. 8.**—The Emperors William and Francis Joseph parted this morning warm friends, and the former has left for Munich, where he visits the King of Bavaria.

**GERMANY.**

**THE DOLLINGER MOVEMENT.**—The following are the chief points in the programme of the new reformation which has been put forth by the "Committee of Action," at Vienna, represented by Herr Anton:—

- 1. Every parish to choose its own chief pastor and assistant clergy.
- 2. A fixed and sufficient remuneration to be given to all working clergy.
- 3. Abolition of clerical celibacy.
- 4. Mass in the vulgar tongue; and theological teaching in the same.
- 5. Abolition of Cathedral chapters.
- 6. Abolition of surplice fees; a fixed remuneration instead to be given to the clergy who solemnize marriages, churchings, funerals, &c.
- 7. Abolition of funeral pomp. Only one priest to officiate at burials.
- 8. Abolition of auricular confession.
- 9. Abolition of pilgrimages; which take the country people away from their work.
- 10. Abolition of processions of all kinds.
- 11. Abolition of the cultus of images and of relics.

A letter from Berlin states that these points are to form the topics of discussion in the "Janscrist" congress that is to take place at Vienna next month. They are of a nature to open the eyes of real Catholics, if any have been silly enough to be led away by the new movement. Surprise has been expressed that Dollinger himself does not at once repudiate them. The wonder ceases, when we read what is stated in the *Germania*, the new Catholic paper of Berlin. It assures us that Dollinger is, and has been for a considerable time, a member of the Freemason Lodge of Carlsruhe. If this be the case, it certainly throws a light upon the whole of his conduct. The *Kreuzzeitung*, the leading Protestant Conservative paper of Berlin, evidently thinks so: for it calls upon the Doctor to state explicitly whether the fact is or is not as the *Germania* has asserted. If it be true, Dr. Dollinger must have broken with the Pope and the Catholic Church, not from the date of his rejection of the Council, but from that of his connection with Freemasonry. He is said to be wavering in his adhesion to the movement that has sprung out of his dissent from the Church. He does not like, it seems, the rabble of Protestants, Free-thinkers, and Revolutionists, with whom he finds himself mixed up. Bismarck, too, is beginning to cool in his patronage of the Schism. Poor Herr von Muhler, Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, is likely to find that he has infringed Talleyrand's maxim, "Sortout, point de zèle."

**RUSSIA.**

**THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.**—The *Gaulois* narrates the following anecdote respecting the reception of the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg:—"Almost immediately after the general's arrival he and his family received an invitation to dine with the Czar and the Czarowitz. The party was a small one, an *attache* of the Danish Embassy being the other guest. At the dessert, the Prussian Ambassador caused himself to be announced. The guests passed into the drawing-room, and the two Ambassadors exchanged a diplomatic and somewhat cold salute. 'Were you at Sebastopol, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur?' asked the Grand Duke of General Leflo. 'No, Monseigneur,' was the reply. 'But I hope that this war which you mention, so glorious for the two armies, has not left any painful reminiscence in the mind of your highness.' None, whatever, Monsieur; France may be unfortunate, but I and the princess love her deeply all the same. Thus after Sebastopol you conquered us still more by the generosity of your proceedings than by the force of your arms. I shall never forget it. You bore your successes nobly, but that was an easy task, as you were not the parvenus of victory!'" The Prussian Ambassador affected not to hear all this, but without doubt wrote a full account of it to his Government.

The impressive ceremony of blessing a bell was performed on Sunday evening, Aug. 20, at St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, at the corner of Johnson and Clement sts., Baltimore, in presence of an immense congregation. It was expected that the Most Rev. Archbishop would bless the bell, but was prevented by indisposition, and Right Rev. Bishop McGill, of Richmond, officiated instead. The bell weighs twenty-three hundred pounds, and is said to be an excellent one.—*N. Y. Irish People*.

At the celebration of the Philadelphia Rifle Club, a German organization, on Monday, Aug. 28, Gen. Paterson responded to the toast, "Our Country," when some one asked "How about the Irish," the General said, "I am proud of the Irish for God has given the Irish brains."—*Catholic Standard*.

**LIVERPOOL DEATH-RATE.**—The Registrar-General gives the Liverpool death-rate for the past week at 28 per 1,000 per annum, and the average rate at 23.

**THRILLING ACCIDENT.**—Six men suffocated.—At Wilmshol, near Manchester, six men who were engaged in excavating the foundation for a new gasometer were suffocated by the giving way of the

sides of the pit. No bodies were recovered till two o'clock next morning, when two were found; the remainder were dug out at intervals. Up to this morning the deceased are—Richards, Duffy, Pearce and Mottram, and two brothers named Worth. The neighborhood has been greatly excited by the accident, which, it is thought, shows great neglect of the precautions usually taken in such cases.

**THE HUMAN LUNGS.**—According to Hopley's "Lectures on the Education of man," the number of air cells in the human lungs "amount to no less than 600,000,000." According to Dr. Hales, the diameter of these may be reckoned at the 100th of an inch, while, according to the more recent researches of Prof. Weber the diameters vary between the 70th and the 300th of an inch. Now estimating the internal surface of a single cell about equal to a hollow globe of equal internal diameter, then by adopting the measurement of Hales, we find that 600,000,000 such cells would possess collectively a surface of no less than 145 square yards; but by basing our calculations on the opinions of Weber, opinions, remember, which the scientific world receives as facts—we arrive at the still more astounding conclusion that the human lungs possess upward 166 square yards of respiratory surface, every single point of which is in constant and immediate contact with the atmosphere inspired. It will be useful, then, to imprint on the memory that, whether we breathe pure or putrid air, the air inspired is ever in immediate contact with an extent of vital surface ample enough for the erection of a large house.

**ALABAMA CLAIMS.**—We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation trampling upon somebody?) have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this compromise:—Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty.—*Washington News*. 146

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

**LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.**—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.  
HOSPICE St. JOSEPH, MONTREAL,  
August 5th, 1871.

**MR. J. D. LAWLOR:**  
Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

**SISTER GAUTHIER.**  
MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

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

**FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.**—Clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from the pulpit on account of Clergymen's Sore Throat, have recovered by using this invaluable preparation, and are now preaching again. 10

"Healing on its Wings," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by which we have cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.—28

**PANSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.**—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses. 1

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.**  
"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began to think well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLS;

"Contain no opium or anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for coughs."

DR. G. F. CHEWEL, Boston.

"I recommend their use to public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

REV. S. SEAGREN, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

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

T. DECHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

**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. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural; and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not,

be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**INFORMATION WANTED**

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

**WANTED.**

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

**PROGRAMME OF TUITION IN THE LYCEUM OF VARENNES.**

**PREPARATORY COURSE.**

French and English Reading. Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

**FIRST YEAR.**

The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History. Reading in French and in English. Arithmetic. Epistolary Art. Writing. Vocal Music. Geography.

**SECOND YEAR.**

Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Domination). Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules). Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Writing. French and English Reading. Translation of English into French. Vocal Music. Geography.

**THIRD YEAR.**

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geography.

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French. Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transactions.

The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and health of Pupils. Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.

Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates:

Boarders.....\$80.00

Half-Boarders.....10.00

The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.

Pupils will find in the House the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices. Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each class.

F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre, Directeur.  
VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

**CANADA,** PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

DAME LOUISE VERDON, of the City and the District of Montreal, wife of NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *cestui en justice*, Plaintiff;

vs. NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place, Defendant.  
AN action *en separation de biens* has been instituted in this case, on the fourteenth day of August, instant, returnable on the fifth day of September next. Montreal, 17th August, 1871.  
BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**CANADA,** PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. 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, (Per) His Attorney ad litem.  
Montreal, 7th Aug., 1871.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of RICHARD WORTHINGTON, of the City and District of Montreal, Book-Seller and Stationer, An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.  
Montreal, 11th August, 1871.  
RICHARD WORTHINGTON, By KEEL, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Emelie Mercier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Laurent Cadot, Miller, of the same place, has instituted, before this Court, an *Separation de biens*, an action against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the fourth day of September next.  
Montreal, 22nd August, 1871.  
LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Atty's for the Plaintiff.



CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

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

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

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

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

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

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GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 400 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homoeopaths, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains Their obedient servant, J. A. HARTLE, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, May, 1870.

A. M. D. G. ST MARYS COLLEGE MONTREAL. PROSPECTUS. THIS College conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits. Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Toronto Trn. Arrive 5:30, 11:00 a.m. 5:30, 9:20 p.m. Depart 7:00, 11:45 a.m. 4:00, 5:30 p.m. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY—Toronto Trn. City Hall Station. Arrive 11:10 a.m., 8:10 p.m. Depart 7:45 a.m., 3:45 p.m. Brock Street Station. Arrive 10:55 a.m., 7:55 p.m. Depart 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

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