Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

ATHOLIC

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1871.

NO. 51.

THE VERDICT:

THE REVERSAL OF A HASTY CONCLUSION

About the commencement of the present century there stood, near the centre of a rather extensive hamlet, not many miles distant from a northern seaport town, a large, substantiallybuilt, but somewhat straggling building, known as Craig Farm (popularly Crook Farm) House. The farm consisted of about one hundred acres of tolerable arabic and meadow land; and at the time I have indicated, belonged to a farmer of the name of Armstrong. He had purchased it about three years previously, at a sale held in pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of liquidating certain costs incurred in the suit of Craig versus Craig, which the said high court had nursed so long and successfully, as to enable the solicitor to the victorious claimant to incarcerate his triumphant client for several years in the Fleet, in "satisfaction" of the charges of victory remaining due after the proceeds of the sale of Craig Farm had been deducted from the gross total. Farmer Armstrong was married, but childless; his dame, like himself, was a native of Devenshire. They bore the character of a pledding, taciturn, morose-mannered couple; seldom leaving the farm except to attend market, and rarely seen at church or chapel, they naturally enough became objects of suspicion and dislike to the prying, gossipping villagers, to whom mystery or reserve of any kind was of course exceedingly annoying and unpleasant.

Soon after Armstrong was settled in his new purchase, another stranger arrived, and took up his abode in the best apartments of the house. The new-comer, a man of about lifty years of age, and evidently, from his dress and gait, a seafaring person, was as reserved and unsocial as his landlord. His name, or at least that which he chose to be known by, was Wilson, He had one child, a daughter, about thirteen years of age, whom he placed at a boardingschool in the adjacent town. He seldom saw Mary Strugnell, a widow of about thirty years paid a visit to an aunt living in the town; there saw Miss Wilson; and returned home muttering "They, they are the murderers," usually at half-past ten o'clock—later rather swooned, or appeared to do so, again instantly. than earlier. Armstrong was occasionally ab-

evening the early-retiring inhabitants of the any more that night. hamlet were roused from their slumbers by a Armstrong's house: louder and louder, more follows: and more vehement and impatient, resounded the blows upon the stillness of the night, till the soundest sleepers were awakened. Windows were hastily thrown open, and presently numerous footsteps approached the scene of growing hubbub. The unwonted noise was caused, it Wilson, but was informed that, in consequence was found, by Farmer Armstrong, who, accompanied by his wife, was thundering vehemently bed. She then immediately proceeded homeupon the door with a heavy black-thorn stick. wards, and consequently arrived at Craig Farm Still no answer was obtained. Mrs. Strugnell, more than an hour before her usual time. She it was supposed, had not returned from town; let herself in with her latchkey, and proceeded but where was Mr. Wilson, who was almost alto her bedroom. There was no light in Mr. ways at home both day and night? Presently Wilson's chamber, but she could hear him moving a lad called out that a white sheet or cloth of about. She was just about to go down stairs, some sort was hanging out of one of the back | having put away her Sunday bonnet and shawl, windows. This announcement, confirming the when she heard a noise, as of persons entering vague apprehensions which had begun to germinate in the wise heads of the villagers, disposed them to adopt a more effectual mode of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong not being expected obtaining admission than knocking seemed home for several days, she gently closed the likely to prove. Johnson, the constable of the door and locked it. A few minutes after, she parish, a man of great shrewdness, at once pro- heard stealthy steps ascending the creaking posed to break in the door. Armstong, who, stairs, and presently her door was tried, and a as well as his wife, was deadly pale, and trem- voice in a low hurried whisper said, "Mary, are bling violently, either with cold or agitation, hesitatingly consented, and crow-bars being procured, an entrance was forced, and in rushed Mrs. Armstrong—she was sure it was she a score of excited men. Armstrong's wife, it said also in a whisper, as if addressing her huswas afterwards remembered, caught hold of her band, "She is never back at this hour. A husband's arm in a hurried, frightened manner, minute or so after there was a tap at Mr. Wil- hours' duration followed; and at its conclusion whispered hastily in his ear, and then both fol- son's door. She could not eatch what answer

stairs." recovered from his panie, darted at once up the recovered from his panie, darted from staircase, followed by the whole body of rus no lock to Mr. Wilson's door. Armstrong ties. On reaching the landing-place, he knocked stepped into the room, and almost immediately at Mr. Wilson's bedroom door. No answer she heard a sound as of a violent blow, followed was returned. Armstrong seemed to hesitate, by a deep groan, and then all was still. She but the constable at once lifted the latch; they was paralysed with horror and fright. After entered, and then a melancholy spectacle pre- the lapse of a few seconds, a voice-Mrs. Arm-

in two places in the breast with some sharp- desk kept?" "In the little table-drawer, pointed instrument. Life was quite extinct. was the reply. Armstrong then came out of The window was open. On further inspection, several bundles containing many of Wilson's sitting apartment. They soon returned, and

valuables in jewellery and plate, together with clothes, shirts, silk handkerchiefs, were found. bedroom on the same floor. They then went The wardrobe and a secretary-bureau had been down stairs to the kitchen. One of them-the forced open. The assassins, had, it seemed, woman, she had no doubt-went out the back been disturbed, and had hurried off by the way, and heavy footsteps again ascended the window without their plunder. A hat was also stairs. Almost dead with fright, she then ble snatched it up, and attempted to clap it on the villagers. Armstrong's head, but it was not nearly large enough. This, together with the bundles, dis-

you: that's quite clear." To this remark neither Armstrong nor his wife answered a syllable, but continued to gaze in bewildered terror and astonishment. Presently some one asked if anybody had seen Mrs.

The question roused Armstrong, and he said, She is not come home; her door is locked."

"How do you know that?" cried the constable, turning sharply round, and looking keenly in his face. "How do you know that?"

"Because—because," stammered Armstrong, because she always locks it when she goes out."

"Which is her room?"

"The next to this,"

They hastened out and found the next door was fast.

"Are you there, Mrs. Strugnell?" shouted Johnson.

There was no reply.

"She is never home till half-past ten o'clock on Sunday evenings," remarked Armstrong in ı calmer voice.

"The key is in the lock on the inside," cried young man who had been striving to peep

through the keyhole.

"Mrs. Strugnell, are you there?" once more shouted the constable. He was answered by a low moan. In an instant the frail door was burst in, and Mrs. Strugnell was soon pulled out, apparently more dead than alive from unher; the intercourse between the father and derneath the bedstead, where she, in speechless daughter being principally carried on through consternation, lay partially concealed. Placing her in a chair, they soon succeded-much more of age, and a native of the place. She was engaged as a servant to Mr. Wilson, and seldom storing her to consciousness. Nervously she left Craig Farm except on Sunday afternoons, glanced round the circle of eager faces that enwhen, if the weather was at all favorable, she vironed her, till her eyes fell upon Armstrong and his wife, when she gave a loud shrick, and

The accused persons, in spite of their frenzied sent from his home for several days together, protestations of innocence, were instantly seized on business, it, was rumored, for Wilson; and and then taken off to a place of security; Mrs. on the Sunday in the first week of January, Strugnell was conveyed to a neighbor's close 1802, both he and his wife had been away for by; the house was carefully secured; and the upwards of a week, and were not yet returned. agitated and wondering villagers departed to About a quarter past ten o'clock on that their several homes, but not, I fancy, to sleep

The deposition made by Mrs. Struguell at loud, continuous knocking at the front door of the inquest on the body was in substance as

"On the afternoon in question she had, in accordance with her usual custom, proceeded to town. She called on her aunt, took ten with her, and afterwards went to the Independent Chapel. After service, she called to see Miss let herself in with her latchkey, and proceeded by the back way, and walking gently across the kitchen floor. Alarmed as to who it could be, you there?" She was positive it was Mr. Armstrong's voice, but too terrified to answer. Then was made, but by Armstrong's reply she damaged, that a verdict of condemnation was. "Now, farmer," cried Johnson, as soon as gathered that Mr. Wilson had lain down and or ought to be, out of the question. The he had procured a light, "lead the way up-did not wish to be disturbed. He was often in salient points dwelt upon, and varied in every the habit of lying down with his clothes on.
Armstrong, who appeared to have somewhat Armstrong said, "I will not disturb you, sir; What was the reason she did not return in sented itself.

Wilson, completely dressed, lay extended on the floor a lifeless corpse. He had been stabbed "Yes; but where be the keys of the writing-

picked up in the room, a shiny, black hat, crawled under the bedstead, and remembered much too small for the deceased. The constant on more till she found herself surrounded by

In confirmation of this statement, a large clasp knife belonging to Armstrong, and with sipated a suspicion which had been growing in which it was evident the murder had been per-Johnson's mind, and he roughly exclaimed, petrated, was found in one corner of Wilson's You need not look so seared, farmer; it's not bedroom; and a mortgage deed, for one thousand pounds on Craig Farm, the property of Wilson, and which Strugnell swore was always kept in the writing-desk in the front room, was at the corpse, the bundles and the broken locks, discovered in a chest in the prisoners' sleeping apartment, together with nearly one hundred and fifty pounds in gold, silver and county bank-notes, although it was known that Armstrong had but a fortnight before declined a very advantageous offer of some cows he was desirous of purchasing, under the plea of being short of eash. Worse perhaps than all, a key of the back-door was found in his pocket, which not only confirmed Strugnell's evidence. but clearly demonstrated that the knocking at the door for admittance, which had roused and alarmed the hamlet, was a pure subterfuge .-The conclusion, therefore, almost universally arrived at throughout the neighborhood, was, that Armstrong and his wife were the guilty parties; and that the bundles, the broken ocks, the sheet hanging out of the window, the shiny, black hat, were, like the knocking, mere anning devices to mislead inquiry.

The case excited great interest in the county. and I esteemed myself professionally fortunate in being selected to hold the brief for the prosecution. I had satisfied myself, by a perusal of the depositions, that there was no doubt of the prisoners' guilt, and I determined that no effort on my part should be spared to insure the accomplishment of the ends of justice. I drew the indictment myself, and in my opening address to the jury, dwelt with all the force and eloquence of which I was master upon the heinous nature of the crime, and the conclusiveness of the evidence by which it had been prought home to the prisoners. I may here, by way of parenthesis, mention that I resorted to a plan in my address to the jury which I have seldom known to fail. It consisted in fixing my eyes and addressing my language to each juror one after the other. In this way each considers the address to be an appeal to his individual intelligence, and responds to it by bery! falling into the views of the barrister. On this occasion the jury easily fell into the trap. I could see that I had them into the number of ther! putting confidence in the evidence I had to

The trial proceeded. The cause of the death was scientifically stated by two medical men. Next followed the evidence as to the finding of the knife in the bedroom of the deceased; the discovery of the mortgage deed, and the large sum of money in the prisoners' sleeping aparthearing a noise, I went up stairs, and found ment; the finding the key of the back-door in the male prisoners' pocket; and his demeanor and expressions on the night of the perpetration of the crime. In the cross-examination of the constable, several facts entirely new to me were elicited by the very able counsel for the prisonfense, so that it now took me completely by I crept back, as that false hearted woman said, surprise. The constable, in reply to questions got the keys, and took the deed; and then I by counsel, stated that the pockets of the deceased were empty; that not only his purse, kitchen all the while, that we had better go out but a gold watch, chain and seals, which he again, as there was nobody in the house but us; name of Pearce, apparently a sailor, had been my lord. I'm rightly served; but God bless seen in the village once or twice in the company of Mary Strugnell; but he did not notice these thirty years. Five-and-twenty years ago what sort of hat he generally wore; he had not come May, which I shall never see, we buried seen Pearce since the night the crime was com-

mitted; had not sought for him. and apparent sincerity, and then I abandoned her with a mixed feeling of anxiety and curiosity to the counsel for the defense. A subtle and able cross-examination of more than two I felt that the case for the prosecution was so

"What was the reason she did not return in

"She did not know, except that she wished to get home." "Did she keep company with a man of the

name of Pearce?" "She had walked out with him once or twice."

"When was the last time?"

"She did not remember." "Did Pearce walk with her home on the night of the murder?"

" No." "Not part of the way?" "Yes; part of the way." "Did Pearce sometimes wear a black, shiny

"No-yes; she did not remember."

"Where was Pearce now?"

" She didn't know."

"Had she seen him since?" " No."

"Had Mr. Wilson ever threatened to discharge her for insolence to Mrs. Armstrong?"

"Yes; but she knew he was not in earnest." "Was not the clasp-knife that had been found always left in the kitchen for culinary purposes?"

"No-not always; generally-but not this time that Armstrong went away, she was sure."

"Mary Strugnell, you be a false-sworn woman before God and man!" interrupted the prisoner, with great violence of manner.

The outbreak of the prisoner was checked and rebuked by the judge, and the cross-examination soon after closed. Had the counsel been allowed to follow up his advantage by an address to the jury, he would, I doubt not, spite of their prejudices against the prisoners, have obtained an acquittal; but as it was, after a neutral sort of charge from the judge, by no means the ablest that then adorned the bench, the jurors, having deliberated for something more than half an hour, returned into court with a verdict of "guilty" against both prisoners, accompanying it, however, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

"Mercy!" said the judge. "What for? On what ground?"

The jurors stared at each other and at the judge; they had no reason to give! The fact was, their conviction of the prisoners' guilt had been very much shaken by the cross-examina-tion of the chief witness for the prosecution, and this recommendation was a compromise which conscience made with doubt. I have known many such instances.

The usual ridiculous formality of asking the wretched convicts what they had to urge why sentence should not be passed upon them was gone through; the judge, with unmoved feelings, put on the fatal cap; and then a new and

mysterious, bewildering affair.

Stop, my lord!" exclaimed Armstrong, with rough vehemence. "Hear me speak! I'll tell ye all about it; I will indeed, my lord. Quiet, Martha, I tell ye. It's I, my lord, that's guilty, not the woman. God bless ye, my lord, not the wife! Doan't hurt the wife, and I'se tell ye all about it. I alone am guilty—not, the Lord be praised, of murder, but of rob-

"Quiet, Martha, I tell ye! Yes, my lord Use tell ye all about it. I was gone away, wife and I, for more nor a week, to receive money for Mr. Wilson, on account of smuggled goods chest. When we came home on that dreadful dreadful skeared, and let drop the candle. I called to wife, and told her of it. She screamed out and amaist fainted away, And then, my lord, all at once the devil shot it into my head to keep the money I had brought; and persuaded wife, who had been trembling in the usually wore, had vanished, and no trace of I had tried that woman's door-and we might them had as yet been discovered. Many other perhaps be taken for the murderers. And so things were also missing. A young man of the we did: and that's the downright, honest truth, you, donnt hurt the woman -my wife, my lord, our two children. Had they lived, I might have been a better man, but the place they left Mary Strugnell was the next witness. She empty was soon filled up by love of cursed lucre, repeated her previous evidence with precision and that has brought me here. I deserve it; but oh, mercy, my lord! mercy, good gentle-men!"—turning from the stony features of the judge to the jury, as if they could help himnot for me, but the wife. She be as innocent of this as a new-born babe. It's I !-- I ! scoundrel that I be, that has brought thee, Martha, to this shameful pass!"

The rugged man snatched his life-companion to his breast with passionate emotion, and tears of remorse and agony streamed down his rough cheeks.

I was deeply affected, and felt that the man had uttered the whole truth. It was evidently one of those cases in which a person liable to suspicion damages his own cause by resorting to a trick. No doubt, by his act of theft, Armstrong had been driven to an expedient which would not have been adopted by a man perfectly innocent. And thus, from one thing to another, the charge of murder had been fixed upon him and his hapless wife. When his corression had been uttered, I felt a species of self-accusation in having contributed to his destruction, and gladly would I have undene the whole day's rea enough to distitle her to the front rank in a proceedings. The judge on the contrary, was and his hapless wife. When his confession had

quiet undisturbed. Viewing the harangue of Armstrong as a mere tissue of falsehoods, he coolly pronounced sentence of death on the

prisoners. They were to be hanged on Monday. This was Friday.

"A bad job," whispered the counsel for the defense, as he passed me.

"That witness of yours, the woman Strugnell, is the real cul-

I tasted no dinner that day; I was sick at heart; for I felt as if the blood of two fellowcreatures was on my hands. In the evening I sallied forth to the judge's lodgings. He listened to all I had to say; but was quite imperturbable. The obstinate old man was satisfied that the sentence was as it should be .-I returned to my inn in a fever of despair.— Without the approval of the judge, I knew that an application to the secretary of state was futile. There was not even time to send to London, unless the judge had granted a re-

All Saturday and Sunday I was in misery. denounced capital punishment as a gross niquity—a national sin and disgrace; my feelings of course being influenced somewhat by a recollection of that unhappy affair of Harvey, noticed in my previous paper, I half resolved to give up the bar; and rather go and sweep the streets for a livelihood, than run the risk of getting poor people hanged who did not deserve

"On the Monday morning I was pacing up and down my breakfast-room in the next assize town, in a state of great excitement, when a chaise-and-four drove rapidly up to the hotel, and out jumped Johnson the constable. His tale was soon told. On the previous evening, the landlady of the Black Swan, a road side public house about four miles distant from the seene of the murder, reading the name of Pearce in the report of the trial in the Sunday county paper, sent for Johnson to state that that person had on the fatal evening called and left a portmanteau in her charge, promising to call for it in an hour, but had never been there since. On opening the portmanteau, Wilson's watch, chain and seals and other property, were discovered in it; and Johnson had, as soon as it were possible, set off in search of me. Instantly, for there was not a moment to spare, I, in company with Armstrong's counsel, sought the judge, and with some difficulty obtained from him a formal order to the sheriff to suspend the execution till further orders. Off I and the constable started, and happily arrived in time to stay the execution, and deprive the already assembled mob of the brutal exhibition ery!"
"John! John!" sobbed the wife, clinging Mary Strugnell, we found that she had abpassionately to her husband, "let us die toge- sconded on the evening of the trial. All search for her proved vain.

Five months had passed away; the fate of Armstrong and his wife was still undecided, when a message was brought to my chambers in the Temple from a woman said to be dying -that money, my lord, as was found in the in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was Mary Strugnell; who, when in a state of intoxication, had fallen down in front of a carriage, as she was crossing near Holborn Hill, and had both her legs broken. She was dying miserably, and had sent for me to make a full confession relative to Wilson's murder. Armstrong's account was perfectly correct. The deed was committed by Pearce, and they were packing up their plunder when they were startled by ers. Their attorney had judiciously maintained knowing as the keys of the desk where the the unexpected return of the Armstrongs.—
the strictest secresy as to the nature of the demortgage writing was kept was in the bedroom,
Pearce, snatching up a bundle and a portmanteau, escaped by the window; she had not nerve enough to attempt it, and crawled back to her bedroom, where she, watching the doings of the farmer through the chincks of the partition which separated her room from the passage, concocted the story which convicted the prisoners. Pearce thinking himself pursued, too heavily encumbered for rapid flight, left the portmanteau as described, intending to call for it in the morning, if his fears proved groundless. He, however, had not courage to risk calling again, and made the best of his way to London. He was now in Newgate under sentence of death for a burglary accompanied by personal violence to the inmates of the dwelling he and his gang had entered and robbed. I took care to have the deposition of the dying wretch put into proper form; and the result was, after a great deal of petitioning and worrying of authorities, a full pardon for both Armstrong and his wife. They sold Craig Farm, and removed to some other part of the country, where, I never troubled myself to inquire. Deeply grateful was I to be able at last to wash my hands of an affair which had cost me so much anxiety and vexation; albeit the lesson it afforded me of not coming hastily to a conclusion.

Solidified beer is the latest thing out. It is fixed up like concentrated milk, so that the material for a quare drunk may be carried on the point of a penknife. A man can carry enough in his vest pocket to ruin a temperance society.

"What did you step on my dress for?" asked an irate wife of her husband. "I should think you might see." "You forget my dear," answered the meek husband, "that love is blind!"

received more telling co-operation from any

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.] SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

> BY "TIERNA-N'OGE." ABBEY OF KELLS, KILKENNY.

"And now, half-hid from the heats of Summer, Here under the leaves of this maple tree, Alone we sit in our sadness thinking Of friends far over the distant sea: Of the billside cot, and the sloping meadows, That once were ours with their beauties bland, While we, are two lonely, pilgrim wanderers, Wandering now in the stranger's land."

So sings Callan's fair-haired, blue-eyed dreamer, Locke. In his present home by the Hudson, where the pines overshadow the waters, and tint each ripple with a deep, deep green, he sings ever and often of the "old place" far away beyond leagues of ocean, where the meadows are ever fair, and the clustering shamrocks are laved by the Shannon, the Nore, and Lee. So let him sing, and may his numbers soon swell into lays of rejoieing, when standing near unto his southern Irish home, he may chant the authem of a country which, having been purified by suffering, shall be crowned with prosperity. On the south side of the Avonrigh stand the ruins of the Abbey of Kells. This Abbey was founded towards the close of the twelfth century, by Sir Geoffrey Fitz Robert de Montamarisco, for monks of the order of St. Augustine. Phelim O'Dullany, Bishop of O-sory, confirmed the foundation, and Reginald de Acland, who had been transferred from the Monastery of Bodnin in Cornwall, was the first prior. Built in stormy times this Abbey or priory shared the fate and fortunes of the day. The extent of its ruins attests its original magnificent proportions. Lvy-clad towers crumbling away, riven pillars and broken arches, are all that remain of its former grandeur, but enough is left, to tell the traveller, that it was not the least amongst the institutions of Ireland in the olden time, when, despite of many a rude fray, the name of God was blessed in grand halls, and learning and piety were enshrined in stately magnificence. The space formerly occupied by this structure was a large obiong tract, surrounded by a strong wall, and divided by another into two courts. The southern court was called the Burghers'; it was about four hundred feet square. There are ruins of towers in each of the northern angles, and in the centre of the northern and western curtains. Through this court a branch of the Avonrigh was made to run, in conjunction with the high wall and tower, dividing it from the second court which contains the ruins of the church, the cloister and other monastic appurtenances. There was also a mill here for the use of the monks and the surrounding population. The church consisted of a choir, have and north transept .-The transept, which is the least ruined portion of the church, exhibits traces of delicate and graceful architecture; but as the characteristics of the monastery were massive simplicity, it is quite devoid of ornamentation. It is evident from the many towers and posterns that the good monks sought to combine the features of a fortress with their monastery. Judging by the record we have of Kells such a course was necessary. No visitor would imagine that the place with its straggling collection of cabins was ever a strongly fortified, walled town for the possession of which Irish Chief and Norman Baron strove in fierce feud. William de Bermust have had the "Sunburst" waving over its battlemented towers then. In 1316, Edward Bruce of Scotland, sacked and plundered it, and again, in 1329, Bermingham re-entered it and left it in ashes. So this olden town of Kells must have been a place, one would think, better calculated to teach its residents the art of war than to learn them the felicities of peace. However, much as they fought, they still respected the servants of God, located in their midst, for the Abbey was always left unattacked. In 1391, Richard the Second confirmed all the grants made to the Monastery of Kells. It steadily progressed from that date in power and importance; a nursery of saints, and a blessing to the people. It requires no great stretch of imagination to conjure before us the devotion of the susceptible people to the monks. We can imagine, too, how the O'Glorans, lords of the territory now called Callan, crowded the sacred edifice in humble adoration of that Holy Sacrifice which is offered "from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same," bringing with them also the first fruits of their fertile district, so praised by O'Heerin. Then again the O'Brennans of Iduagh, and the Mac Breens of the territory of "Nut Groves;" the O'Keelys, O'Broders, O'Sheas and O'Covenys. Kilkenny can justly be proud of its past, for among the true and tried her sons were ever foremost. The O'Sheas of Kilkenny have since changed their name to Shee, to distinguish them from the O'Sheas of Cork, and we believe that Justice Shee of the Queen's Bench, England, the first Catholic Judge in England since the reign of James II., is a member of this ancient family. But the glory of Kells was not to last for ever. Its strong towers and walls were to fall and wear away, or perhaps form cairns for the men who had stood behind the moated strongholds, beneath hostile flags, shouting now "crom aboo, and then "St. George and Merric England." It was to present in itself a picture of its country; to decline from a town to a mere village; to have its people cabined instead of housed; it was to become one of the still, yet speaking evidences of the wrath of the Apostate King, who in impious rebellion against Rome, poured the vials of his impicty upon the monastic houses, and with fire and blood swept away the homes of God, and the sanctuaries of peace in his own England, "once the Isle of Saints," and in Ireland, the sainted Isle. Henry VIII. the voluptuary, and "wife-killer," doomed the Abbey of Kells to share in the general destruction of the religious houses. To James Butler of Ormond, it and its wealth were surrendered

thanksgiving were once entoned. Philip Home Rule movement can be shown to have O'Hulachain was the last prior of Kells, but the spirits of the holy dead still hover around the ruins of their home. The cabined ones of Kells are Catholic. To them every stone of Majesty's Treasury. If "my Lords" had the ancient Abbey proclaims the sanctity of their Faith, and the heinousness of the King | bringing home to the dullest and most relucwho spared no man in his anger, no woman in his lust.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.-Ireland, to-day. even after centuries of misrule and persecution is still a nation of four millions of Catholics. What she might have been at this moment what place of honour she might have held today among the nations of the earth, had sho been allowed to develop her own institutions and resources in all freedom, both in accordance with her own Catholic interests and under the fostering care of the Church from which those interests have been derived, can only be known to the all seeing eye of Him who "sets the people in order, and to whom the nations are subject." But yet, although her temporal glory has been dimmed, and her national prosperity hampered and checked, Ireland is still a Catholic nation, and has still a Catholic work to do both for herself and for her sister nations in the great family of God. It is because we feel so strongly that Ireland has this double work to do, and that according to the measure of the faithfulness with which she carries out this work will be the measure of her future prosperity and glory, that we wish to impress apon the minds of the Irish people the danger of being led away from the glorious mission which lies before them; for although we do not believe for a moment that the Irish race can ever fall away from its allegiance to the principles of the Catholic Church, and although we cannot doubt, that its past fidelity will be rewarded by a brighter future; yet we know, by the example of other lands, how easily individual Catholies, especially the inexperienced and the young, may be led away by the specious arguments of a false patriotism and a nationalism opposed to Catholicity, and thus the goodly promise of the future may be blighted, or, at least, indefinitely retarded. For this reason, then, we wish the Irish people to remember that they form a Catholic nation, and that they cannot be anything but a Catholic nation-and that the principles upon which their future must be founded can only be Catholic principles. Let them never forget this themselves, and, what is more, let them never allow others to forget it. It is because so many Catholic nations in Europe have been negligent in this respect, that at the present moment not only the head of the Church—the common Father of the faithful—is a prisoner in the holy city, and Rome itself in the hands of an excommunicated Monarch; but even the very bonds of society have been weakened and loosened, and they themselves have become the prey of disorder, immorality, and licence. It is because the Catholic majority in these lands have been weak enough to allow themselves to be persuaded by the non-Catholic minority that politics have nothing to do with religion, and that men can act, and ought to act in their Belgium, and still more lately in France, these truly Catholic hearted people have been made to groan under the tyrannical oppression of an anti-Catholic system of Government which they loathe. For who can doubt that, if the Cath olic nations of Europe had been true to their Catholic principles, the cause of Christian society would have been everywhere triumphant throughout the world? And, on the other hand, it is because the Catholic majority in Belgium have succeeded in freeing themselves, at least for a while, from the hateful voke; and, because, throughout so many other Catholic nations the true religious spirit of our peoples is beginning to make itself felt; and above all, because in France the old loyalty of the French people to the Holy See and the Catholic Church is rising again in its full ful as pre their actions, their words are even majesty and strength, that men begin to have a well founded hope that before long society will again strike its roots in religion, so as afterwards to spring up and shelter, instead of corrupting the nations of the earth. Let us, therefore, in Ireland, be wise in time, Our danger lies not so much in the principles of Ireland, where the minister is so often obliged the non-Catholic minority in this country, as in those Catholics who, whether on the hustings or through the press, strain every nerve the South and West the Catholics are the peoto "separate polities from religion," as if it ple-the only people-of the land. In their were a matter of utter indifference to what re- midst live, and prosper, a Protestant few .-ligion a man belongs, and as if the future of a nation could be built up without resting upon the eternal foundations of the One Truth, which can alone save either nations or men. We wish Irishmen to open their eyes and see. before it be too late, that such men are pre- and especially in Belfast, to insult the Priest. paring for Ireland a cruel and a bitter future, by sowing the seeds of a fatal indifferentism in matters of religion-by preparing the way for total separation between society and the Church in a land where they have been always joined together-and by attempts to build up challenge even bigotry itself if it could tell the prosperity of the nation upon principles which have no surer foundation than the drifting current of men's opinions, and the impractical utopias of visionaries and enthusiasts. Let Irishmen remember that these men would have Catholic Ireland forget her sad and bitter history, and the principles for which she has suffered so faithfully and so long, in order, with them, to look forward to a future which. if built upon the principles which they themselves advocate, can only end in the same social dissolution as that which has worked such fearful havoc wherever men have forgotten their duties to God or loyalty to His Church.

The Dublin Freeman of the 8th of July says:

-Dublin Evening Post.

man, or set of men, in the United Kingdom than from the Lords Commissioners of her been associated for the express purpose of tant understandings how bad and how unpleasant a thing it is for the domestic conin practice with a more thoroughly responsive buoyaney to the height of their mission. In the present crisis, at all events, of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and with the popular demand for Home Rule growing momentarily more pronounced and peremptory, it would be the plain policy of Imperial Rule to show at its best; to exhibit itself intelligent of Irish wants and interests, sympathetic with Irish feelings; and leaning-if to lean in any direction were permissible-towards the side of liberality rather than of injustice. We do not wish to set down anything in malice. Apart from certain overruling, and, it may be, unconquerable influences, the eminent men at the head of the Government are honestly disposed, we honestly believe, to legislate remedially for Ireland, and to govern in the spirit of their legislation. The Irish Executive. although including two Englishmen, is as well composed, perhaps, as it is possible for an Irish Executive to be under the circumstances. Its members are well-intentioned, well-conditioned. high-minded, able, and laborious. They would control the system if they could, but the system is continually furnishing proof that it is too strong for them, and the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are more successfully assiduous than any other department of the Administration in supplying the proofs. The civil servants of the Crown in Ireland take rank in all the elements of character with their fellow-servants in Great Britain. They undergo the same preliminary tests of capacity; they perform the identical duties; they discharge those duties' with equal ability and zenl; the expense of living is equally high, to say the least, on both sides of the Channel, and the pay, nevertheless, of civil servants in Ireland is, in every department, upon a lower sede than that of the corresponding officers of Great Britain. This is not sentiment; this is not rhetoric; this is not amplification. It is f et; it is hard fact; it is indisputable fact. The civil servants of Ireland have presented time after time their ... humble petition and remonstrance" to successive Chief Secretaries, and have been dismissed, in due course of s jolery, with assurances of distinguished conideration. But their pay has not risen meanwhile a farthing per cent., as a result for all their petitions and remonstrances; nor is there the slightest indication upon the surface that it ever will. The system is paramount, and the Treasury which heads the system is labouring to est blish from hour to hour, by an induction not less minute than comprehensive, that the vices of the system are congenital. We lay no blame at the door of the present Irish Executive or of any Irish Executive, The best could do no better, and the worst, probably, in immediate coat et with the realities of the situation, would not be less civilpolitical capacity, without any reference what of Ireland, according to the celebrated maxim spoken than the best. The Lord Lieutenant ever to the principles of their religious belief, that, at the present moment, in Italy and The Treasury clerks take that burden from his Excellency's shoulders, and are not less pleased, perhaps, to countervail the influence of a Lord Lieutenant than to pare the cheese of a Post-office clerk. We really do not care to inquire whether the Tite Barnacles of Whitehall expect to economise any considerable reduction of the National Debt out of their imperial frauds upon the hire of the Civil Service labourers in Ireland. They are just as likely to do that, at any rate, as to cement the relations between the two islands of the United Kingdom. THE NASTIEST FORM OF INTELLECTUAL

DEBASEMENT .- It is a painful thing, in an age of boast d enlightenment, observes the Ulster fraternity. But, wild, and reckless, and painmore disgusting and intolerable. They are eternally retailing their small cant. They are continually harping upon "Popery" and "Popish iatolerance; and this not alone in the North, where they have some half-dozen of a majority, but also in the South and West of to preach to empty walls. Now, let us give a hint to the most Intolerant of all Bigots. In These Protestants are never insulted as Catholies are in the North. Their ministers meet and the children are not trained to insult the parson. They are trained, however, in Ulster, Daily experience of the Protestant youth of Belfast proves this. The Protestants of the South and West have their places of worship, their cemeteries, and schools. How often do we hear of the violation of any of these? We truth-how often have you to complain of the conduct of Catholics? You send even the most contemptible ignorants of the North into the midst of the Catholics of the other Provinces to insult them with the "enlightenment" of your dark bigotry and rank intolerance .-Your emissaries of discord, however, enjoys a peace which they do not permit their neighbors. and their religion is no hindrance to their advancement. But with us, in what was formerly Catholies are now almost as numerous as the total of all the sects, matters are quite differ-

egis of the law, it crushes him, for it is ad- with the cheers which greeted O'Connell's imministered by his enemies. The Church in which he worships must, in many cases, be liberties. For another reason, too, the occasion pleasant a thing it is for the domestic con-cerns of Ireland to be administered beyond the by the enemies of Catholicity. But they will cause to which he to-day adheres. But water, it would be impossible for them to rise not. Blinded by a narrow bigotry, which even then, through all the prejudice of party, fabric of Protestantism which they pretend to in memorable words that the hour would come well-intentioned to the consideration of its ef- ed. Of the character of the decision which the fects amongst our people. We condemn error. but we do not denounce those who differ from us! we expose the vagaries of heresy without by abandoning in its hour of approaching insulting those who follow them; and this is the difference between us and the sectaries, that, whilst we warn them of the truth, they persecute us with the utmost rigor for its teachings.

THE MONAGHAN ELECTION. - Mr. John Madden, of Hilton Park, has opened the ball by exhuming a recent resolution of the County Monaghan Grand Jury. As it is very important I give you the document fully. pears that Mr. Madden will not stand, but he will give his support to Mr. Leslie.

"We, the High Sheriff, Foreman, and Grand Jury of county Monaghan, assembled Lent Assizes 1782, thinking it now peculiarly necessary to declare our sentiments respecting the fundamental and undoubted rights of this nation, we do unanimously declare that we will in every situation in life, and with all the means in our power, assert and maintain the constitutional rights of this kingdom, to be governed by such laws only as are enacted by the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland and that we will in every instance uniformly and strenuously oppose the execution of any statutes except such as derive authority from said Parliament, pledging ourselves to our country; and to each other, to support with our lives and fortunes this our solemn declaration; and, further, we bind ourselves that we will yearly renew this necessary vindication of our rights, until such time as they shall be explicitly acknowledged and firmly established.

"THOMAS CORRY, Sheriff.

" SAMUEL MADDEN,

Foreman and Fellows." The above is a true copy of the resolution of the Monaghan Grand Jury of 1782, taken from Vol. 2 of "Historic Memoirs of Ireland," by Sir Jonah Barrington, Thomas Corry, the Sheriff, was one of the Corrys of Rockcorry, and the Foreman was my grandfather, Samuel Madden, of Maddentown, now Hilton Park, in this county. To those who hold that the Grand Jury did not carry out their pledges, let me say I entirely deny it. The gentry and Grand Jurors of Monaghan, as a body, resisted the Union of 1800 to the last. Whose name oppears in the list of members of the Irish Parliament as M.P. for Monaghan, and as voting against the Union and for Home Rule in 1799 and 1800? Charles Powell Leslie, of Glasslough, the grandfather of the present candidate for your suffrages, whose address is the Coles, the Hamiltons, and many others. These were the men who fought against the Union for Home Rule! Now, who sold the Irish nation in 1800? Whigs and Whiggery, and so-called "Liberals." Irishmen! they will be ready, I doubt not, to do so again as often as you give them the chance. The Conservatives, or Tories, on the contrary, opposed the Union as long as they were able, but when the Irish Parliament passed the Act of Union, they thought themselves bound by the decision of the country, and as long as the Union remained inviolate, in my opinion they did nothing but their duty How loyally they have done it I need not say. But now that Exeminer, to record the doings of the Orange | the English Parliament has repealed a portion of the Act of Union, I for one solemnly repudiate the shreds that have been left behind.

> JOHN MADDEN. Hilton Park, July 3rd, 1871.
>
> -Irish Times Cor.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND HOME RULE .- The more ardent spirits among the advocates of Home Rule have complained bit terly of the reserve maintained on the subject by the Corporation of Dublin. While from every part of the country adhesions innumerable are being sent in to the principle of Legislative Independence, the greatest representative body in Ireland-the fathers of our ancient city -have, they say, made no sign. We confess we cannot agree with those who are disposed to on equal footing with the priest in the parish, blame the Corporation for their silence. It well befitted a body so dignified and important to make no rash and ill-judged step in a matter of the first importance to their country. It well befitted them to watch in silent sympathy the growth of the movement, and to decline to utter their verdict till the agitation for Home Rule in the name of the electors of Mohad assumed national proportions and para-mount importance. The hour for silence has passed away; the hour for speech has come .--In a few days in the noble City Hall the assembled Corporation are to hear eloquent advocates plead before them the cause of Ireland's native Parliament. The occasion will be an historic one. Upon the scene look down the statues of men differing in all else but thisthat they were passionately devoted to Ireland's legislative independence. The tribunal before Respectable Protestants—and there are many which the case will be argued is one which hasuch both North and South—live without fear, | never swerved from its allegiance to the good old cause. In '82 the Corporation was on the side of Grattan and the Volunteers; in 1799 called the "Protestant" North, but where the it raised its voice in solemn protest against the great political crime which robbed Ireland of her Parliament. In later years it has on many ent. The unoffending Catholic can never be memorable occasions testified that its faith in

passioned pleading for the restitution of lost guarded by the strong arm of the people, the will be historie; At the bar of the house a priest must be conducted to and defended at distinguished orator will in impassioned tones the altar, whilst the graves of the dead must be advocate the cause of Home Rule. Nearly a nightly guarded from the sacrilegious hand of generation back from the same lips, within the the Intolerant Orangemen. These are reflect same building, was heard perhaps the weightiest tions which we could wish were pondered over speech ever delivered against the self-same prompts them to hate and insult that which through all the sophistry begotten of a bad they can neither understand nor appreciate, the cause, the young orator's love of country shone Orangemen of Ulster are fast undermining the forth so conspicuously that O'Connell predicted support, and are doing much for the cause of when Isaac Butt would be a Repealer. The Catholic Truth by directing the minds of the hour has come; the prediction has been realiz-Dublin Corporation will arrive at we entertain no doubt whatever. It will not stultify itself triumph those principles to which it remained devoted when all appeared to be lost. And a solemn expression of opinion arrived at by such a body could not fail to have a most serious effect on the progress of the national cause. The Corporation of Dublin are not a body of hot-headed enthusiasts, ready to grasp at a chimera, and to pursue a shadow. They are a steady, a matter of fact, if you will, a prossic body. The vast majority of their body are deeply immersed in mercantile off irs, and any revolutionary disturbance would mean for business men simple ruin. It is, therefore, quite out of the question that such a body would give in its adherence to any movement of a character calculated to disturb the peace, or excite the country. Their support will be given to Home Rule simply because they see that self-government is absolutely necessary for the happiness, peace and pro perity of Ireland; and we doubt that England can much longer afford to remain indifferent to the weight of such declarations.—Evening Telegraph.

HOME RULE AND THE DROGHEDA CORPORATION .- The usual monthly meeting of the Drogh da Corporation was held on Monday last in the Assembly Room, Tholsel. The Right Worshipful John Kelly, Mayor, took the chair. Twelve other members of the Council attended. In the unavoidable absence of the Town Clerk, the minutes were read by Mr. John Moore, corporation treasurer. Town Councillor John J. Gormley moved, pursuant to notice, for the appointment of a committee of the whole boardfive to be a quorum-for the purpose of pr paring a petition to her Majesty the Queen and the Imperial Parliament, praying for the restoration of the Irish Parliament and home rule. Town Comeillor Laurence Moore seconded the motion with great pleasure, and expressed himself as being a warm sunporter of the home rule movement (applause). His Worship the Mayor then put the motion, which was declared unanimously carried. Mr. Patrick O'Donegan, a veteran Repealer, having been called upon, next rose, and delivered an animated speech in favor of home rule and native legislation. He haped that, at the next general election by means of the ballor, eighty or ninety Repealers like John Martin would be returned throughout the kingdom (cheers), The speaker concluded by moving a resolution thanking Town Councillor Germley for having brought the national question before the Corporation of Brogheda with so much ability (renewad cheers). Mr. Richard Cooney, boot and shoe manufacturer. warmly seconded the motion. This resolution was also carried by acclamation. The proceedings terminat at with loud cheers for the Mayor and the patriotic members who had attended .- Correspondent of Dublin Freeman.

MAJOR HORSFALL AND HIS PARTRY TENANTRY .- IL is with very deep regret that we have been apprised probably before you, and with that name ap- of grave complications between Major Horsfall and pear a long list of names of men whose descen- his tenantry of Toormakeady. There are several dants are well known to us all—the Archdales, the mountain, impounding; in fact, causes not dissimilar to those which rendered the relations between the late Lord Plunket and his tenantry so fearfully notorious—all except proselytism, which we know the gallant Major would not countenance for a moment.—Mayo Examiner.

Monaghan, July 11th.—There is considerable excitement here in reference to the coming election. Mr. M'Mahon, of the North-east Bar, who has been put forward by the Government, has issued an address in which he says :- "The legislation of the past few years, while tending to remove the disunion and discontent of the people, and to draw together all classes of society in Ireland, requires further development. The Land Act was a large and generous gift to the tenantry of Ireland, but it is capable of great improvement. I shall use my best endeavors to make it perfect and complete. With reference to education, I hold that every class of my countrymen has a right to whatever sort of education they think best for their children. The state of the franchise in Ireland is not satisfactory, and I shall struggle to secure for our country the same privileges that have been granted to England, and, in addition, the Bal-lot. The Grand Jury Laws, under which the people are taxed for local purposes, are unjust and oppressive, and require immediate reform. Upon the question of Home Rule my opinions have been long since formed and frequently expressed. I believe that it would conduce largely to the prosperity of Ireland if the Parliament were called annually in Dublin for the despatch of Irish business, which would give the country all the advantages of domes-tic legislation and vastly increase her annual income."

The following letter has been addressed by Captain King-Harman to an elector of Monaghan :-

"18, Albion road, Scarborough. "My dear Sir—Permit me, in the first place, to thank you and your friends for the high honour you have done me in requesting me to stand for your county. Had there been nobody else in the field to oppose a supporter of the English Whig ministry, should have been proud to have strained a point to endeavour to teach Gladstone another lesson, and to have attained the privilege of speaking up naghan. It would, however, have been a matter of great difficulty for me under any circumstance to have stood a contest, my financial resources having been taxed to the utmost by my struggles last year m Longford and Dublin. Indeed, I publicly stated in Westmenth and Dublin that nothing would induce me to stand again. Had it, however, been a case of a single-hand contest against a supporter of the Ministry and an opponent of Home Rule, I would, as I have above stated, have gladly strained a point and done my utmost; but now that you have got a candidate professing the principle, which alone should carry the vote and aspirations of every Irishman, I conceive I should be doing a serious injury to the cause if I gave the opposite side even a momentary chance of stating that there was a split in our cause.

"I look upon the contest in your county as the most important event that has occurred for many long years, and I watch it with the greatest anxioty. If the English Whig be allowed, whether through supineness or through intestine divisions among and the crows now caw where the hymns of -We are mistaken if the promoters of the sure from attack. If he seek shelter under the Ireland is unchanged, and its walls have rung be seriously damaged and thrown back; but if the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 4, 1871.

"EDWARD R. KING-HARMAN. # July 7th, 1871."

THE GOVERNMENT INFORMER, TALBOT SHOT IN DUBLIN. The following are the fullest details of the affair obtainable :- When it was generally known that Talbot, who had made himself so conspicuous during the Fenian trials as the principal informer against the soldiers who had joined the conspiracy, had been shot great excitement was caused throughout the city. According to the statement made by the police and others in their examination by Mr. Superintendent Hawe, it appears that Talbot was proceeding from a house in Sackville-street to his residence in Dorset-street. At ten minutes past twelve o'clock, while he was going up North Frederick-street, a man came out of Hardwicke-street and presented a pistol at him; he turned his head by Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., Mr. Duny, Hardwicke-street, and Mr. J. Sheils, 15 Russell-street, who kept the middle of the street, and cried out as loud as he could, "Stop the murderer! He has shot a man!" The three gentlemen were warned off by the fugitive shoot them. Police-constables James Mullen, 146 D, and Michael Grimes, 50 D, were on duty at the Mullen, who called out to Grimes to close on the off at the peril of his life, and as he spoke he raised levelled it at the head of Grimes, who warded off the weapon with his left hand and dealt the assassin a blow with his baton over the left temple which knocked bim down. In the fall he brought the constable with him, and retained the pistol in his grasp. He was in the act of firing it when Mullen, who had recovered from the pain of his wound, was taken to Green-street station with much diffiforts to get at the prisoner. Talbot and the injured through the muscles of the temporal bone. It was and very rapidly attained the first place in its ranks. Dr. Tufnell, Dr. M'Donnell, and Dr. Banks were present. The wound, which is a desperate one, having been probed, it was determined that an efprobe that the bullet was deep attempt at its removal, under the circumstances, would not be judicious. Mr. Superintendent Hawe was in attendance at the hospital for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of Dr. Stokes as to the real state of Talbot and as to whether his life was in immediate danger. Mr. Haws had the revolver with him which had been used by Pemberton. It is a French-patented six-chamber rifled revolver, four of the barrels were discharged and two remained capped and loaded. Talbot was conveyed back to the bed from which he had been removed, and strict orders were given that he should be kept as quiet as possi-During the probing he seemed to suffer much pain, and appeared to be most nervous and anxious. The prioner on being searched had nothing in his possession that would tend to throw any light on the persons by whom he had been engaged to commit the desperate act. On being asked his name, his stated at once that it was Robert Pemberton, and did not deny being the person who had fived at Talbot and the police, and although active inquiries were made to ascertain something concerning his antecedents, no information concerning him of a position to the advice of the police, Tulbot has been for years past incurring great risks, by frequenting tayerns and other places of public resort, by openly stating who he was, and by using defaut language on many occasions. This mode of proceeding on two occasions nearly cost him his life. Of late the dangers by which he was surrounded coming to his cars, he determined to emigrate, and the time he had fixed for his departure was very near. That this was so became known to his pursuers, and they determined to act at once. The person "told off" to shoot him was Pemberton, who had evidently watched Talbot in all his movements last night, and selected the corner of Hardwicke-street as the place where he would lie in wait for his victim, The revolver used, though elegantly finished, was too small for work, and must not have been properly charged in all the chambers. Had it been so he would, in all probability, have succeeded in shooting Police-constable Grimes, as he snapped the pistol at him no less than three times. He had already more or less disabled Police-constable Mullen, and had the revolver not mistired when he aimed it at Grimes, he had every chance of effecting his escape. He was detained at Green-street Police station while the examination was going on at Richmond Hospital. Some persons say that Pemberton is a relative of one of the persons who was convicted through Talbot's treachery, and that he had come from the country to do the work of last night.

-Dublin Trishman, July 15th. The Freeman correspondent gives the following particulars relative to the prisoner:-The police have not been able up to the present to find out any of the prisoner, whose real name turns out to be Kelly, on the night of the attempted assassination, and who were seen by Talbot in the archway after the shot was fired. Kelly, who resided with his wife and to the officials. mind was unsettled, but this was attributed to his with the rest of freelings of humiliation their flag being out of employment as a carpenter, which is his trade. On Tuesday he left home about mid-his trade. On Tuesday he left home about mid-day, and as he did not return during the night, his for the friendly hand extended and the kind words

Orangemen and Catholics of Monaghan will practice family became alarmed, as he was always regular attered in the hour of France's bitterest trial. On in a portion of it. Prisoner.—I did not put any- Lord Lyons. In both cases the fact that it related before a common enemy, the victory will ring attempt on Talbot's life became generally known through both Ireland and England, and will be a through our columns, his family did not imagine dirough both fremare that Indian even Meath and Westmeath. That he was the prisoner, as the name he gave, chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Galvin, C.C., were invited to I must apologise to you for so long a letter, and for long apologise to you for so long a letter, and for long apologise to you for so long a letter, and for long apologise to you for so long a letter, and for long apologise to you for so long a letter, and for long apologise to you for so long a letter, and for long apologise to you for so long a letter, and for long apologise to you for so long a letter, and for long apolog I must appropriate the first better that the first better ponents of English misrule, I remain, dear sir, yours that when Talbot was returning to his house, he faithfully, observed Kelly speaking to some friends, and that France never would forget her obligations to Ireland, he rudely accosted them, and that an altercation They subsequently had an interview with the Marensued, in the course of which he drew the revolver, which he constantly went armed with. A struggle ensued, and the weapon is said to have exploded, with the effect of inflicting the wound under which the wounded man is suffering. The rumour does not say whether the pistol exploded after Talbot was disarmed or not; but it is stated the encounter, ran away in various directions. We give these rumours merely as "town talk."

The Freeman's Journal says :- On Tuesday, July the 4th, Glasnevin Cemetery received the remains of John Edward Pigot—eldest son of Chief Baron Pigot. The presence of the representatives of the Irish Bench and Bar, of the art and literature of our aside, and the shot, which was intended for his face, passed under and behind the left car. The person cal friends and associates, here testimony to the who fired the shot ran up Hardwicke-street followed esteem and love in which he was held by all who knew him, both by those who agreed with and those who differed from his well known political views and opinions. We speak in no conventional phrase when we say that a pure and most gifted man has passed from among us, and at a crisis in the forwho stated that if they came closer to him he would tunes of this country when such are most sadly needed to guide her hopes and shape her future destiny. We bear this testimony the more freely, because, end of Eccles-street when they heard the report of differing as we did, and do, from many of the opin-the pistol fired at Talbot, and they proceeded as far as George's-place, when they saw a admiration not the less to the antique elevation man running towards them. Constable Mullen tried and parity of his life and character. After all, the to intercept him, when he told him to be off or he true test of sincerity in every profession of faith is would shoot him, but Mullen made towards him, a lofty spirit of self-denial and sacrifice. His life and as he did so the assassin raised the pistol and and career unmistakably attest both. A member snapped it at him, but Mullen still followed, and on of the Bar of Ireland, of high legal attainments, with getting close on the rmaway the pistol was snapped a richly gifted and cultivated mind, personally at him again, and again mistired. He made a final attractive and loved by all who knew him, and rush on him, when he pulled the trigger a third standing on the very threshold of the door which time, and the shot took effect on the left thigh of would lead, at the slightest expression of will on his part, to the richest prizes of a profession he was assassin, who now told his second pursuer to stand naturally anxious to win success in, he proudly off at the peril of his life, and as he spoke he raised rejected all, so long as his loyed land remained a the pistol which he held in his right hand and province of England. This pledge he made in the presence and in the midst of that brillant circle of Irishmen of which the gifted Thomas Davis was the founder and guide. No influence on earth, no feelings, however dear or sacred, could lever induce the smallest departure from that plighted word, and principle of action, of the wisdom and policy of which we never hesitated to express our entire came to the assistance of his courade, and wrenched disapproval. We can quite understand how one of the weapon from the hand of the assassin, who pure, gentle, and sensitive nature, thus placed, should find it hard, if not impossible, to achieve culty as he resisted the police most vigorously, and a large crowd which had collected made several ci- jealous, as the Bac of Ireland unquestionably is, and jealous, as the Bac of Ireland unquestionably is, and soiled by many of those arts and contrivances which policeman were at once conveyed to Richmond a provincial spirit and political mountabankism Hospital, where Dr. Stokes, jun., was in prompt at have infused into a profession that once possessed tendance. On examination it was found that Talbot | national life, inspiration, and true greatness. Feelhad been wounded with a pistol-bullet below and ing the anomaly and embarrassment of his position. behind the left ear, and that the missile had passed he, some seven years since, joined the Bombay Bar, found that the wound inflicted on Police constable | Declining health, however, obliged his return to his Mullen was only of a trifling character. Soon after native land a year ago. Had his health been Stalbot had been admitted to hospital, the Chief restored, we are informed it was his intention to take Magistrate, Mr. W. J. O'Donnell, was in attendance an active part in the public affairs of this country at to take down the depositions of Talbot, but it was no distant day. Had such a hope been realised not deemed necessary to do so at that time. Later his influence would have been productive of much in the day a consultation was held at the hospital, good, if in nothing else than furnishing a high exat which Dr. Stokes, Dr. J. Hamilton, Dr. Smyth, ample of self-reliance and self-success, so much need d in the midst of political servility and selfishness.

BELFAST, July 1st .- As far as can be ascertained parting been placed the production of the first of July has passed of Woerth and Gravelotte, writers to say that in his open the hospital, in which he had been lying to the present time the first of July has passed of Woerth and Gravelotte, writers to say that in his over quietly in Ulster. In a good many districts opinion the carnage on those occasions has been the anniversary was observed by the members of much underrated in England, and perhaps in the anniversary was observed by the members of the same transfer of the present time the first of July has passed of Woerth and Gravelotte, writers to say that in his opinion the carnage on those occasions has been the hospital, in which he had been lying to the present time the first of July has passed of Woerth and Gravelotte, writers to say that in his opinion the carnage on those occasions has been the hospital, in which he had been lying to the present time the first of July has passed on a stretcher from the ward of the present time the first of July has passed on the present time the first of July the hospital, in which he had been global the anniversary was observed by the uninterest to the anniversary was observed by the uninterest to the demonstration that was ascertained by means of an unglazed porcelain did not assume anything like an imposing form the of Graveforte occupies from tive to six English evening passed over more quietly than usual, and has not, so far as we have been able to ascertain, been attended with any of the disturbances which it generally gives rise to, nor to any of the fatal consequences such as those which in 1869 took place at Portadown. The Orangemen are making arrangements for meetings in a great many districts of the North on the Twelfth, and the Government are adopting every precaution to preserve the peace already. Constabulary are being drafted into disturbed districts from the South and other arrangements are being made with the view of securing tranquillity. Next Wednesday is to be a field day with the Orange brethren at Poyntz-Pass. The foundation stone of an Orange Hall is to be laid there on that day, and the chair upon the occasion is to be occupied by Wm Johnston, M. P .- Dundalk Demoerat, July 8.

Senious Melee in Lungan.—Belfast, Sunday Night. -It was not to be expected that the anniversary of the 1st of July would pass over in complete tranquillity in Ulster. Lurgan, a town for which Orange note has of late obtained a memorable distinction, was reliable character could be obtained. In direct op last night the scene of a most disgraceful melce. On the 5th of last Nov. a drumming party entered the town and disturbance was caused, and in it Mr. John Hancock, J. P, received a severe wound on the head with a stone. The result was that the local magistrates determined to allow no more processions of the kind to parade the streets of Lurgan. On Saturday night a party of about 400 Orangemen with drums and fifes entered the town. The police, a large force of which are at present stationed in town for the July anniversaries, made an effort to prevent them. The Orange party refused to turn. and began to throw stones at the constabulary, who were obliged to clear the streets with fixed bayonets, Several of the policemen were severely wounded, and Mr. Butler, R M, was also struck with stones. Great excitement prevails, and it is feared the Twelfth will lead to a renewal of the disturbances.

-IbidDrowned in a Workhouse Well. - An inquest was held at Killarney on the 5th of July, on the body of John Sullivan, a boy aged cleven, who was drowned in the workhouse well the preceding week under most painful circumstances. The deceased and a lad named Goddal were drawing water from the well, when one of the vessels fell in; the boys descended by the side of the well, and after they had gone a distance the casing and a large quantity of earth tell in, fully covering them with rubbish. Goddal, who fell over Sullivan, succeeded in freeing himself from the rubbish and tried to climb out, but only brought down more earth. Through the exertions of several efficials Goddal was rescued after a couple of hours, but Sullivan remained under the debris. A tube was put down to him, and he was the persons who it is alleged were in company with of days, but finally succumbed, and was dead before the debris could be removed. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, and that no blame attached

four children at Wentworth-place, always bore an excellent character for steadiness and industry For through Dublin on his return from a visit to Paris Mr. John Daly, Mayor of Cork, has just passed some days, it is stated, his friends perceived that his and Versailles. The citizens of Cork, in common mind was unsettled, but this was attributed to his with the rest of Iroland, gave generously to France

congement and Cannones of Adomignation with product in this bours. In the course of vesterday, when the Mr. Daly's official position becoming known he was treated with the most marked and flattering attention by the Government at Versailles. He and his for the honor you have done me in inviting the to be your representative. Cordially trusting that you there are many reports prevailing in the city as to may be successful, and hoping and believing that Monaghan will add another name to the list of op-made on Talbot's life. One of these in the city as to made on Talbot's life. One of these in the city as to genta, who is of Irish descent and speaks Enough. and most flattering manner, assuring them that They subsequently had an interview with the Marshal himself. The gallant soldier looks strong and well, and his iron constitution appears to be unimpaired by his recent toils, wounds, and privations.— Marshal MacMahon also received them most kindly, alluded in most touching terms to his Irish descent, and to his interest in what he termed the "dear old country," He expressed in terms of equal strength that Kelly got possession of it, and that he, with the gratitude of France to poor Ireland for its generhis companions, alarmed by the consequences of our sympathy at a time when the rest of the world looked on her sufferings with apathy or pleasure.-After a most pleasing interview the visitors took their leave of the gallant Marshal. They were treated with the most profound attention by every person connected with the Government, and it is impossible to exaggerate the feeling of regard entertained by all parties in France for the Irish people. Blood is thicker that water-

One is name, and one in fame, Are the sea-divided Gael, -Dullin Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Diocese of Westminster.—The following is a copy of the circular letter of his Grace the Archbishop unnouncing the Papal Benediction and Plenary Indulgence:—8, York-place, W., July 6th, 1871. REV. AND DEAR PRECIEES, AND DEAR CHILDREN IN JESUS CHRIST,-Our Holy Father Pope Plus the Nintb, by an Encyclical Letter published on the occasion of his Jupilee, gave power to the Catholic Bishops throughout the world to impact to their flocks by his Apostolic anthority, on a day to be chosen by them, the Papul Benediction, together with a Plenary Indulgence in the accustomed form of the Church. By virtue, therefore of this authority we hereby appoint Sunday, the 16th of this month, as the day on which the Papal Benediction will be given by us, in the Pro-Cathedral, to the Dioces : and we announce that a Plenary Indulgence may be gained by all the Fuithful in any part of our Diocese who having confessed and received the Holy Communion, shall on that day devontly pray to God for peace and concord among Christian Princes, for the extirpation of her sies, and for the exaltation Our Holy Mother the Church. The clergy will be so good as to read this circular on Sunday next to the Faithful at all the services, and to exhort them to avail thems lives carnestly and devoutly of the blessings which are offered to them. - HENRY EDWARD Archbishop of Westminster.

A Good Example.—At Dover, on SS Peter and Paul's Day, at the eight o'clock Mass, at the Church of S. Paul, no boy able to answer Mass came in time. A fine old gentleman, apparently 80 years old, perceived the want, and offered to serve Mass. Everyme in the church noticed his age, his simple piety and devotion. After Mass he was found to be the Duke of Saldanha, Commander of the Army and late Prime Minister of Portugal, who had come to Dover to meet the Emperor and Empress of Brazil,

Disgrammes M. P.'s.—The question raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Temline, the member for irent Grimsley, is to the effect that by an old statut mssed in the year 1372, and still unrepealed, men of the law are disqualified for counties. There are nine of these, four belonging to beland, and five to England. The Irish tour are Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. MCarthy Downing, Sergeant Sherlock, and Mr. Heron, 'The five English are-Mr. Gregory, Mr. Amphlett, Sir R. Baggaley, Mr. Pemberton, and

A traveller who has lately visited the battlefields miles in length. The tombs, or rather trenches, are scattered over all this extent; perhaps fifty or sixty in one grave may be a fair estimate. In one, howver, immediately facing the French right wing at Privat, there are interred 2.50% corpses, and of desconly (wenty-five are French: Multiply 2,500 by t n. and one may arrive at approximately correct account of the German dead at Gravelotti alone. The statistics are from Prussian authority, or rather from information given by Prusdan soldiers in charge of the graves. Possibly says the correspondent, a quarter of a million of lives on all sides from sword, disease, and various causes, were sacrificed in the late war.—Catholic Opinion.

A CALL TO Action.—The Catholic Times observes that we are supposed to have been emancipated in 1829, and thus placed on a perfect equality with our other fellow-subjects. How comes it then, if the Act of Emancipation were not a complete farce, that after the lapse of nearly half a century, poor Catholie children in the Liverpool workhouse, in the midst of the largest Catholic community of the cmpire (who have to pay their share in the support of Protestant workhouse chaplains) are forbidden to exercise their religion. Owing to the smallpox epidemic, they have been prevented month after month from going on Sandays to hear Mass at St. Anthony's Church, while those who are supposed by law to be their guardians refused to pay a Cathelie priest to say Mass for these poor children within thewalls of the workhouse industrial schools. The Catholics of Liverpool have, as a body, loyally supported the Liberal party, and have patiently waited until the Government would bring in a measure compelling the Select Vestry to pay a Catholic chaplain. They have been fed on vague promises, asked not to embarrass the Government with their claims just yet. In the mean time, are the souls of these poor children to be lost? No, we now declare that the Catholics of Liverpool should wait no longer, but at once call upon the Irish members to lay their case before Parliament, and there ascertain whether or not in this year, 1871. Catholics are emancipated.

THE CHARGE OF POISONING AT CAMBRIDGE, - Much excitement prevailed at Cambridge on Monday, July 10th, owing to the exhumation of the body of the man Day and the further examination of the woman, the wife of the deceased, who was reapprehended on Saturday in consequence of the detection of poison in the pudding made upon a second analysis by Professor Liveing. The body was exhumed early in the morning, and the portions of it required by Dr. Letheby conveyed to London by express train under the charge of Detective Kirbyshire, At 11 o'clock the police-court was much crowded with persons anxious to hear the additional evidence against the woman. The town-clerk stated that since the last occasion of the woman appearing in court Professor Humphry, Dr. Pagett, and Professor Liveing had been consulted, and, as the Bench were aware, the prosecution were waiting the report of Dr. Letheby, but sufficient additional evidence would be given for a remand, and to show that they were justified in apprehending the woman again. Professor Liveing stated that he was Professor of Chymistry in the University of Cambridge. He made an analysis of the pudding before the day of the adjourned inquest, but detected no poison. On

England's illustrious guest, the Emperor of Brazil is immediately connected with the Houses of Bourbon and Hapsburgh, by his father and mother respectively. Before he was six years old he was proclaimed Emperor on the abdication of his father; at tiffeen he assumed the reins of Government, and at eighteen married the sister of the late King of Saples, by whom he has had four children. His daughters married the Count of Aquila and the Count d'Eu, but his sons both died young His reign has been characterised by unusual administrative ability, and the civilised world owes him a debt of gratitude for the firmness with which he has crushed by moral force, the employment of slaves in his dominions. He speaks fluently Por-tugese, English, French, German, and Italian, and is extremely fond of athletic exercise. Since his arrival he has created something like a sensation by his matutinal excursions. It is raid that the Imperial couple are on their way to Rome, the bearers of presents to the Pope, and that the decree of the complete abolition of the sale of negroes throughout the Brazils will be signed at the Vatican and bear the blessing of his Holiness,-Catholic Opinion.

The Queen a Jacourre.—The papers and letters of the "Chevalier S. George," as he was styled, and of other members of the unfortunate House of Stuart, are in the possession of her Majesty, and at present occupy the shelves of one large room adjoining the Royal library at Windsor Castle. The Queen entrusted the work of arranging these MSS, to her late librarian, Mr. Woodward, whom she would often visit on a Sunday afternoon; and as often as she saw him, she never failed to ask "how he was getting on with his labours?" One day she added playfully, "I halt envy you your work, Mr. Woodward; the fact is I am really and truly, though you might not fancy it, a devoted admirer of the House of Stuart." And I. Madame," was the ready reply, well worthy of a courtier, and not out of keeping with the librarian's Protestant's convictions-imm a devoted admirer of the House of Brunswick,"-The Lamp.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie paid a visit on Saturday, the 8th of July, to Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House, Windsor Park. A large crowd had collected at the Windsor station, who received the haperial guests with hearty acclamations.

UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.-The Miners' Lengue has begun a reign of terror in Amadon county.-Gangs of men wearing masks, were about last night searching for officers of the different mining companies with intent to murder them. The officers of Amadon county, and a force of men not belonging to the League, are now besieged, but they are determined to hold out to the atmost. Mr. E. E. Hatch, book-keeper of the Amadon mine, was assassinated by the Leaguers, but before he fell he succeeded in shooting one McMenony, a leader of the League. The extent of trouble is unknown, as communication with operations is difficult in consequence of the proceedings of the members of the League. Troops will be ordered to the scene of disturbance from different points immediately,

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, or Lady Avonmore, as the is now called, is at present residing in a beautiful place called Sancelito, some ten miles from San Francisco, She is busily engaged in writing her American experiences, and will shortly depart for the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China.

Washington, July 26. - The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a decision of which the following is the substance :—A canal used for the pur-poses of trade cannot be traded as a mayigable water of the United States, even though it may extend beyond the limits of a ringle State, and comnence or terminate with navigable water of the United States. Canal boats, therefore, as long as they remain exclusively within the termini of the canal, are not subject to navigation laws, and if found trading between district and district, or between different places in the same district, they must be navigating natural navigable waters to be subject to the envoluent and license laws; hence, if they leave a canal and enter inco navigable waters of the United States for purposes of trade and commerce, that moment they become liable to all the provisions of the navigation laws and to the payment of an alien tomage tax if without the proper marine papers.

Fr. Louis, July 25.-A during Express robbery cas committed in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in Hickman county, Kv., last Saturday night. Threemen got on a train at 1 nion City, and at Moscow when the train halted two of the robbers got off, and a confederate remained on the platform. As the train moved out from the depot the two jumped into the Express car, everyowered the messenger, and robbed the safe of \$25,000, and half d the train and jumped off, and disappeared in the dark. 25 citizens of Moscow turned out to hunt for the robbers but they have not yet been found.

Washington, July 20 -Private advices received here from Madrid conting the cable news of the a tien of the Spanish Covernment in selecting the umpire for the Anglo-American Claims Commission soon to be organized here. It is certain that Government has authorised Mr. Lopez Roberts, to appoint an umpire us provided for in the treaty; and it is not doubted that the Spanish Covernment will give its adhesion to the rules contained in the Washingion treaty.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 26.-A terrible railroad accident occurred at 15 minutes past six last evening, on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, sinteen miles from the city, and two miles this side of Edwardsville, Illinois. A freight train of 33 cars, heavily laden with grain, going south at great speed, collided with a gravel train, on which were a number of labourers returning home from their work. Six of the labourers were killed outright, and four others so seriously injured that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. About one-half of the remainder of the labourers were more or less injured, some quite seriously. The track was not cleared at a late hour last night, and the express trains transferred their passengers at the scene or the wreck. The collision occurred on a short curve, and neither of the engineers was aware that another train was on the track until it was too late to prevent the collision. The engineers and firemen from both trains jumped off in time to save their lives. Both engines and a large number or cars were demolished.

It transpires that the accident on the Toledo. Wabash and Western railway, the night before last, was caused by disobedience of orders on the part of the conductor and engineer of the freight train, and who on their arrival at Edwardsville, Ill., were instructed to remain until 6 o'clock, or after the arrival of the construction train, instead of which they left at 5:35 and the collision was the result. It is further stated that the coroner's jury have returned a verdict criminating Gibbs, the conductor, and Babcock, the engineer, both of whom fled immediately after the accident, fearing violence at the hands of the labourers, who threatened to lynch

them.

The New York Herald says :- An examination of the State Department documents relative to the San Juan boundary shows that the Fremont map, now making so much talk in Canadian papers and some in England, was twice called to the notice of the American authorities by English officials—first by

thing in the pudding. I am innocent. The town- alone to the country explored by Fremont, and not clerk asked for a remand for a week, which the Bench granted.—Times. knowledge of the map printed at London in 1849, three years after the ratification of the treaty, by one of the best known English map publishers, in which all the islands in the San Juan group were coloured so as to indicate that they belonged to the United States. This map is entitled "Map of Vancouver's island and adjacent coasts, compiled from surveys. Vancouver, Kellet. Simson, Gollang, and Volds, &c., &c., by J. Arrowsmith, No. 10 Soho square, London," In 1856 the Hudson Bay Company called Arrowsmith to account for this map, when he claimed that be had never indicated any boundary by it until after seeing Freemont's map in 1853, when he printed one edition with dotted boundary to compare with that. Our government is aware, however, that for four years this London map, from a publisher of acknowledged authority, and compiled from the best English authorities, was undisputed and conformed throughout the American claims.

> Chicago has just completed a most important enerprise, second only to the lake tunnel for water supply, at an expense of \$3,000,000. It is no less than the deepening of the canal connecting with the Illinois, to such an extent that the river which ought to have flowed into Lake Michigan, but did not, now flows the other ways, through the canal to the Illinois river, carrying with it a sufficient draft of water from the lake to sweep before it the filth that formerly, standing in the stagnant waters of the river, made the city for some distance on either side, almost uninhabitable during the warm weather. This Chicago river had no current, being in reality no river, only a ditch or arm of the lake, extending some distance into the land, and deep enough for the largest crafts of the lakes. Into this was poured a large share of the fifth of the city, and there it remained. The current that will now sweep it away, and keep the water pure, will be worth many times the cost. Chicago is wise in her improvements,-Am. Paper.

> Sr. Louis, 26.-Further developments in relation to the United States Express robbery here yesterday lead to the suspicion that it was a put up job and that the driver and perhaps the messenger were implicated. When the driver was taken to the police station his eyes showed no signs of having had pepper or shell thrown into them as he claimed had been done, and the rag in his mouth too was so loose that he easily pushed it out with his tongue, his hands had not been bound. A pistol was in the waggon and no aftempt was made to use it, neither did the driver attempt to attract attention, while the thieves were riding the safe. Both men are in custody.

> The N. O. Phogram has found out that an old aermit who died in that city lately was Charotte, the Vendean General. After his death his neighbours went in and found to it becash that in with motherof-pearl and gold. Jew 1/ dashed treat the costly lid, and wreathed in the dust of stramonds, were ingraved "lilies of France" in a cernet of gold. They opened the box, and there flashed on their eyes the Bourbon diadem. It was stolen the night of the 16th of August, 1830, when Charles the Tonth abdicated the throne of France in favour of the Buke of Bordeaux. Underneath it was a manuscirpt, written in French. It contained only these words -- I am Charette, the vendean General. Maria of Savoy was to have been my wife. She was taken from me and given to the Comte d'Artois. I could have forgiven this, but he deserted me when I most needed help and assistance. I revenged myself and procured his overthrow, and am happy since he died

> New York, July 20.-At a meeting of Irish ward delegates last night, for the purpose of taking steps towards organizing a new Irish militia regiment, resolutions were adopted to the effect that as loyal citizens of this Republic the trish people should place themselves in a position to be able at any time to defend the Republic from all enemies, both foreign and domestic, and to resist the inroads of despotism or monarchical institutions into this country should an attempt in that direction ever be

New York, July 27-Reports of the very destructive haif storm that passed last week over a portion of Sullivan county, in this State, and Wayne and Pike counties, in Pennsylvania, are just coming in. In Sullivan county the towns of Mamakating, Thompson, coresiburgh and Bethel suffered severely by the storm, which was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning and a very high wind. Trees were blown down, growing crops cut to the earth and two or three barns struck by lightning. Considerable wheat and rye still uncut was totally destroyed; the corn crop has been seriously affected, and as the drought of early summer rendered the bay crop very light the prospects confronting the farmers of the county are anything but cheering.—
It is even considered doubtful whether half the stock in the county can be wintered. In Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the storm was very violent, and the ground in many places was covered from one to two inches deep with hall stones. In Damascus, corn, oats and buckwheat were seriously injured and some fields of corn totally distroyed. Hail stones were of extraordinary size, and demolished windows, fruit and gardens, as well as crops.-Three barns were struck by lightning, all of them being just filled with new grain and hay. Some farmers estimate their damage at from \$1,500 to \$3,000. In Sussex county, New Jersey, the storm seems to have been very destructive. In the vicinity of Andover hailstones felt in immense quantities and lay on the ground in piles several inches deep. After the storm had ceased sleighriding was possible. From Freedom to Anderson Hill the storm made a complete sweep, cutting corn and outs to pieces; corn is mere stocks and stabble, entirely stripped of leaves; fruits and gardens received lasting injuries, and damage to farmers is very great. Jason Wickham's barn, near Coleville, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. Loss \$4,500 independent of the contents. The scene on the track of the storm after it had passed, was fearful.-Fences were down, fields of grain riddled, windows demolished, brunches of trees and debris of all kinds formed a discouraging sight to the farmers.

Iowa bears the palm in originality of town names. A new place has been courageously christened "Seven up."

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 27,-The Kansas Pacific railway bonds stolen from the United States Express Company on Tuesday are numbered from 250 to 286 and 301 to 360 inclusive for \$500 each; 301 to 401 and 451 to 500 inclusive for \$2,000 each They art land grant bonds, and had the July cou-pons attached. Both driver and messenger have been released, there being no possible evidence of their complicity in the robbery.

NEW YORK, July 25 .- The Hong Kong News-Letter of June 12th has the following:-The American residents in China have received with astonishment the announcement that Minister Low before departing for Corea had appointed a foreigner as acting United States Consul for the port of Chefoo. So much dissatisfaction has been felt and expressed at Mr. Meadows, an Englishman, holding the office of United States Vice-Consul at Tien-tsin, that it was generally believed some steps would be taken to replace him by an American born. Instead of this another one has been added to the list, much to the surprise of everyone possessing the least particle of national pride, and Americans see with the deepest. feelings of humiliation their flag represented at the capital of this country by foreigners, men who can have no interest in the affairs of the country they

The True Mitness

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The True Wirness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 ets.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by earriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. 163," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

8. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, and Gro. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST-1871.

Friday, 4-St. Dominic, C. Saturday, 5-St Mary ad Nices. Sunday, 6-Tenth after Pentecost. Monday, 7-St. Cajetan, C. Tuesdav, 8—SS. Cyrnacus and Comp., MM. Wednesday, 9—Vigil. St. Peter in chains. Thursday, 10-St. Lawrence, M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The mystery of iniquity is still in Rome, The unfortunate man who, excommunicated from the Church, persists in styling himself the monarch of Italy, seems to riot in the excesses of his depravity. Against the occupation of Rome, by the soldiers of Piedmont, the Pope has again protested. The absurdity of the Guarantees, offered by Victor Emmanuel to Our Holy Father, is apparent in the facts | To the severe incessant, and constantly increase that it is with danger to their lives that the priests of God offer the Holy Sacrifice; that the aversion of man to submit to the sentence Catholic gentlemen are subjected to gross indignities if they manifest the slightest regard for the Church as represented by the Pope; and that the pretended parliament of Italy is a downright infidel assembly, and therefore insincere towards the Holy See. The fact is, Victor Emmanuel cannot guarantee anything | ing any employment at all. These are the orto the Pope; but if the Holy Father accepted the guarantees he would be in reality guaranteeing Victor Emmanuel. The free-living King of Piccimont is but hastening his own downfall. In a temporal point of view he has chosen sides with those who most assuredly will crush him, and in a spiritual one, he knows, and we know, that the prayers of two hundred millions of Catholics are daily storming Heaven, asking for his downfall and for the restoration of the Pope. So be it.

A telegram dated July 26th says that the Holy Father delivered an important speech before the Roman Academy, in which he explained such matters in the Syllabus and in the dogma of Infallibility as were obscure to the deputation. This may be true, but the subjects referred to were so plain that the necessity of explanation is not apparent. It is re- condition by crime: that the punishments ported that the Holy Father declared that which it has in store for, and will unflinehingly comments on the decisions of the Council were | inflict upon, him who dishonestly appropriates superfluous. The Tyro-Maronite and Greco- the property of his fellow-man, or who assaults Melchite patriarchs; the Greco-Melchite arch- his person, are physically considered worse and bishop of Aleppo and thirteen Hungarian harder to bear than aught that the honest man, bishops have forwarded to Rome, their sub- no matter how low his material condition, can mission to the decree of the dogma of Infallibility. The Holy Father has congratulated hard saying, but it is a true one. Terror, Mgr. Guibert on his elevation to the Arch- dread of suffering, and the prospects of retribubishopric of Paris.

The trials of the Communists in Paris are agencies for the repression of crime on which proceeding rapidly, and fresh arrests are made daily. The existence of these pests of society, demands firmness on the part of the Government. They must be treated in a manner that will deter others from following in their bloody footsteps. The acceptance of the resignation of M. Favre is confirmed. The Duc d'Aumale is contesting Clermont in the Assembly. On the 26th ult., the inhabitants of St. Cloud, petitioned the Assembly, asking reimbursement for losses sustained by the burning of 600 houses after the armistice. Gambetta, has laid before M. Thiers, a plan for the reorganization of the army. It is said that it meets the approval of Marshal MacMahon. The deputies of the Left and of the extreme Left have failed in effecting a coalition. Such a coalition can only be formed by the deputies of the Left acting logically and accepting in their fulness the views of the extreme Left. In all probability the Revolution must run its unholy course and the Left and extreme Left as instruments of the Revolution are retarding its progress by disunion. The worst must come in a short time, for on the 30th ult. in London, the police were obliged to disperse unruly gatherings in Trafalgar Square. One Communist flag was seized. Thus the punishment of sin. ning nations is effected but we pray God, to market, it often operates most unjustly, and

the excesses of revolutionary madness and to the truth in His Church.

The reports of the prevalence of plague and destitution in Persia, are warmly denied by the Persian Minister in London. Native disturbances having been reported at Canton, Her Majesty's government has despatched a gunboat to protect British residents there.

The noble Catholic Sovereign of Brazil has been created a Knight of the Garter by Her Majesty.

THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION .-ITS ORIGIN, OBJECTS, AND WORK .- This is the title of a pamphlet, drawn up by the above named Association, Incorporated by Act of the State of New York Legislature, and addressed to the press throughout the country, with a request to notice.

The object of the Association is three fold 1st. "To procure the amelioration of the laws in relation to public offences, and offenders, and the modes of procedure by which such laws are enforced. 2nd. The improvement of the penal correctional, and reformatory institutions throughout the country; and 3rd. The care of and providing suitable and remunerative em ployment for discharged prisoners, and especially such as may or shall have given evidence of reformation of life." As the Association dates only from Oct. 1870, it is no imputation on it to add that as yet its "work" is nil.

It will be seen from the above announcement of the object of the Association, that it proposes to deal with and soive, the great social problem of the age. For as its object is "the repression of crime," so it must first try and remove the cause of crime; especially of those crimes against person and property which come most directly under the cognisance of the civil magistrate.

Now to what are these crimes mainly due what is their cause? The answer is obvious ing pressure on the means of subsistence; to pronounced on our first parents, that in the sweat of their brows they should cat their daily bread; to the disgust at incessant, often badly remunerated honest labor; and to the extreme difficulty which many honestly disposed members of the human family experience in obtaindinary causes of crimes against person and property; the aversion to hard, honest, but poorly remunerative work, together with the desire to become suddenly rich, and to strike out a royal road to wealth. Can human legislation diminish the intensity or amount of those crime provoking causes? Can the State ensure to all its members constant, remunerative employment? can it diminish competition in the labor market? If it cannot do this, the State can do but little. very little, towards "cutting off the stream of crime in the fountain," which the Association hopes that it is possible to do.

But if the State cannot do this, if it cannot amelierate the material conditions of its subjects, it must so deal with the criminal as to convince the most reckless that no man however poor can expect to ameliorate his physical possibly have to endure. This may seem a tion, swift, stern and exemplary, are the alone the State can rely.

The reformation of the individual convict should not be the primary object of punishment, a penitentiary is not-as some philanthropic prison reformers whom we have encountered in New South Wales have contended it should be-a sort of moral hospital to which the morally dislocated, to which moral lepers are consigned, in order to have their consciences set straight again, and their moral ulcers dressed and healed. The first object of State inflicted punishment is, or should be, the protection of the persons and properties of its honest, orderly, and well behaved members; and this object is to be obtained not merely by reforming the one convicted offender, but by so dealing with him as to deter others from imitating his offences, and thereby incurring his doom. In a word, punishment should be above all, deterrent and exemplary. Reform the criminal if you can, by all means: but first of all make of him a warning to others.

As it is, our system of dealing with those criminals whom we do not hang, comprises all possible defects. It is not exemplary or deterrent by the dread that it inspires; it most certainly is not reformatory; and by injudiciously interfering with the overstocked labor

preserve England, if it be, His Holy Will, from most perniciously upon the honest workers outside the walls of the penitentiary. We take grant her children the grace to see and embrace the criminal, a man in the prime of life, and shut him up for years in a large building in which he is better lodged, fed, clothed, and attended in case of sickness, and less hardly worked at all times, than is one out of a thousand amongst those who have never been guilty their daily bread by honest toil. It is true that the criminal is a prisoner, that he is bereft of his liberty; but apart from sentiment, wherein is he more a prisoner, or less free, than are ninty-nine out of a hundred of the working classes? Are not these, by the exigencies of their position, as much bereft of liberty as is the criminal? Are they not as much bound as he is to one spot, to one daily the journals of the Commune. The press uniform routine of existence? If he cannot leave his cell, or the prison yard, neither can they, without incurring the risk of starvation, absent themselves from the narrow factory, or workshop to which the rising sun summons them. Yes: if modern society can boast that it is very thoughtful of, very tender to, its criminals, it must also confess that it is marvellously heedless of, and harsh towards its non-criminal members. These are those, we are told, whose tender mercies are cruel.

Let us take a case in point, of this regard for convicted criminals, coupled with a stolid disregard for those who have not yet fallen beneath the lash of the law. The Association, whose programme is before us, an Association composed, we are confident, of most excellent and well-intentioned gentlemen, proposes as one of its objects-"the care of, and providing suitable and remunerative employment for, dis charged prisoners." Now, if it be within the power of any Association so to control the labor-market, so to manipulate the law of supply and demand, as to do anything whatsoever towards procuring suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners-it must dso have the same power with respect to the honest, and unconvicted members of society, who are often unable of themselves to find any suitable and remunerative employment, -Would it not then be better, more truly charitable, and more in the interests of society, were the Association, first of all, to see what it can do for the last-named; and thereby probably prevent them from yielding to temptation, and lapsing into dishonest courses? The quantity of "suitable and remunerative employment" in the labor-market is not unlimited, and not cer thinly in excess of the demand for such a commodity. Thus translated into plain English, the third article of the Association's programme means simply this: - That it proposes to take the bread out of the mouths of the honest workers, to put into the months of those who have been discharged from prison. Is not this putting a premium upon crime? and discouraging honest industry? We repeat it: better would it be for our philanthropists first to organize a society for the furnishing of suitable and remunerative employment to the thousands of honest workers, looking for work, but unable to find any!

Our ancestors managed these things better. Less tender of the bodies of their criminals. they were in reality far more careful of their souls, and far more just towards society at large. Tacy punished their criminals roundly, and did not pet them. "The increase of crime which is at once a disgrace, and a danger to our age," as the Association's programme, page 6, confesses-is the natural consequence of our bandonment of the old system of dealing with crime; though of course even that had its many imperfections. Especially have we erred in that we have allowed to fall into desuctude two most excellent agencies for the repression of crime; the very best institutions-after the Gospel -ever known upon earth; to wit, the Gallows, and the Whipping Post. Less costly to keep up than the Penitentiary, these are at the same time infinitely more powerful as instruments for the protection of person, and property, and as agencies for the repression of crime. More merciful too are they than the modern, wellventilated, Penitentiary concerning whose unmentionable abominations decency compels us to keep silence, and they have also this advantage, that whilst essentially exemplary and deterrent, they do not injudiciously and in violation of all the laws of charity, as well as of political economy, interfere with the legitimate operations of the labor market.

One thing however the Association can perhaps do, and we hope will try to do. That is, to bring about such a change or reform in the law affecting the composition of Juries, as shall make the conviction of criminals easy, quick and sure; and shall put an end to the scandalous scenes which are of such constant occurrence in the criminal Courts of New York, and the U. States, and from which we in Canada

We learn that the Cardinal Vicar of Rome has issued a prohibition to the Catholics of Italy, against reading the infamous journals,

semination of principles of morality and truth States of Europe, in spite of their national Atheistic press, published in Rome, under the auspices and in the interests of infidels and at the head of civilization." Accepting the and stern condemnation from Catholics. One of occupancy of Rome by the troops of Piedmont. of crime, and who have ever striven to earn the chief journals in Rome which advocates the for no property is secure if a prescriptive right downfall of our Holy Father is edited by a of centuries is to be set at nought in defiance Jew. The audacity of a descendant of the of treaties, of solemn oaths, and in violence to crucifiers to wield an anti-Catholic pen in Rome | the will of two hundred millions of Catholics, is worthy of those who of old shouted "Away to whom the patrimony of St. Peter belongs, with Him." "We will have Barabbas," said the Jews of old; "give us Victor Emmanuel," says the Jew of La Liberte. Cardinal Patrizzi has done well in forbidding Catholies to read should be free to do right, but when it enters a family to steal from it the treasures of morality, decency, truth and the Faith, then it becomes the duty of God's appointed guardians of man on earth to preserve us from its dangerous con-

tamination. The Catholics of the world have, with signi ficant unanimity, protested solemnly and earnestly against the sacrilegious interference of Victor Emmanuel with the Holy See. They have protested as Catholics against the insults offered by the wretched Piedmontese King to their Father; and as good citizens of the lands wherein they dwell, anxious for the preservation of order and the maintenance of legitimate rights they have protested, believing that all recognized titles will be undermined, that Communism and robbery will be introduced, and irreligion prevail, if the most just, most beneficent, most legitimate of all existing authorities be assailed with impunity. In 1859, the Emperor of the French, concerting with a man of Machiavellian principles, bold, ambitious and without scruple-the late Count Cayourmade war upon the Austrian Nation and thus he commenced to undermine that European system, in the fall of which he has himself been crushed. That war he made in the name of Italian freedom, and the legions of France, at Solferino and Magenta vindicated their olden renown, and annihilated upon Italian soil the power of Austria. Then the brigands of Piedmont unmasked themselves before the world. They seized the territories of princes as Italian as themselves, and from the Pope, the most pacific of Kings, the most merciful of rulers, holy in his life and dear beyond expression to his faithful children all over the world, they wrested without the faintest pretext of justice the provinces of the Romagna and the Marches. Again in 1864 a convention was entered into between the French Emperor on the one hand and Victor Emmanuel on the other, by which Napoleon III agreed to withdraw his troops within the space of three years from Rome, and the Sub-Alpine King pledged is word as a king and a gentleman to protect the Pope and guard his possessions. The three years elapsed; the French troops were withdrawn, and then the world saw the measure of kingly honor solemnly pledged by Victor Emmanuel. No sooner were the French troops withdrawn, than that wicked apostle of the Revolution-Garibaldi-left his island of Caprera, and beneath the banner of hostility to the Church of God he invaded the patrimony of the Holy Father. Where then were the guarantees of the Piedmontese Government? Not only did it abstain from fulfilling its pledges, but it secretly connived at and assisted the freebooter of Caprera. Once more France sent a force to the aid of the Pope, and its valor, united with that of the gallant band of Papal troops, routed the Atheistic robbers on the field of Mentana. When France entered into that gigantic strife with Prussia which has resulted in her humiliation, she stripped the Roman States of the force then protecting the Pope. Not in secret aidance of the Revolution did Victor Emmanuel then act. Boldly and barefacedly, his armies invaded the Holy Sec. 60,000 men assailed the City of Peter. Its walls were shattered, bombshells were hurled in ruthless Vandalism against the palaces and buildings, its gallant defenders overwhelmed by numbers, ceased to resist at the command of the Pope, and Rome the property of the Catholic world, was occupied by sacreligious strangers. Such was the measure of kingly henor presented by the monarch of Piedmont; such was the fulfilment of his oath. Despite treatics, in the face of every principle of right and justice, he entered Rome, and now he audaciously offers guarantees to the Sacred Prisoner in the Vatican. Against the action of the royal perjurer the Catholic world protests. It protests against it in the name of order, because no throne, no legitimate government is safe, no principle of honor, no sentiment of justice can be supposed to exist, if the oldest, most honorable and legitimate sovereignity in the world is shaken. It is but a few months since the Times in a leader on the

prohibition is well-timed. If it be the duty of overthrow of public law, and the most deadly blow to the political system, under which the —and none can deny that it is so—then the feuds and the jealousies and a mbition of their rulers, have been able to maintain themselves excommunicates, deserves reprobation from all, opinion of the Times we protest against the and for whom it has been held in trust by the Roman Pontiffs.

There is still a God in Israel. To Him, the Lord of all, the Catholics of the world turn in this hour of tribulation. His solemn promises of protection were given eighteen centuries ago to the Church. "Tu es Petrus et super hanc Petramædificato Ecclesiam Meam." The Kings of the earth may be faithless and the Communists may riot in unhoty profanity. Their end is near, but the years of the Church are unnumbered for Her mission is from God. He is Her eternal Bridegroom, Her Guide and consoler to the consummation: therefore we do not fear although the world "rages against the Lord and against His Christ."

TIERNA-N'OGE.

When we read the strictures of the Protest. ant Press on the New York Orange riots our faith in human nature dies within us. That educated men can become so besotted by bigotry, as to be in all eases where Catholic rights are concerned so utterly unjust, is a fact cortainly little calculated to strengthen our belief in the perfectability of the human race. With scarcely an exception the Protestant Press condemns the Catholics and extols the Orangemen. This is unjust. From Orangemen-from men of the Mackenzie Bowel stamp-who claim a prescriptive right to shed Catholic blood we could expect all this. The tiger that has once tasted human blood, can never afterwards be kept from it. But from educated men, we have a right to expect better things. Let it not for a moment be supposed, that we would wish to exonerate the Catholic Irishmen of New York from blame. They are to blame; deeply to blame but equally so, if not more so the Orangemen. It is at all times a delicate distinction of ethics to determine, which is the more to blame, the man, who goes through the fair, trailing the tail of his coat, or the man, who accopting the challenge "to be in for a ruction," knocks the challenger on the head. Judged by the doctrine of Christian perfection the Catholics of New York did wrong. When they were struck upon the right cheek by the Orange fist, they should have turned the left, they should have allowed the tail of the coat to trail on. Judged by the impulses of human nature. when they received the insult, they acted only humanly in treading on it. But there is not surely one law for the Catholic and another for the Orangeman. Christian perfection-nay the commonest dictates of our nature teach us to withhold anything which will be a knowninsult to our fellow-citizens. Tried by this standard, what was the conduct of the Yanker for remember they do not even claim to be Irish) Orangemen? The New York Grand Master interviewed by the Sun reporter acknowledged that he was not Irish nor of Irish descent. What then was the conduct of these Yankee Orangemen? Simply outrageous, Not even can they claim the rights of Irish Orangemen. An Irish Orangeman appears, by lapse of time and the aid of English bayonets to have acquired a prescriptive right to insult and slaughter the Irishry. Year after year has the Orange Moloch devoured its hecatomb of Irish Catholic victims until the world has become so inured to the sight, that like the delicate ladies of Pagan Rome it claps its hands at the bloody spectacle and would become mutinous were it deprived of its annual sports. But with Yankee Orangeism-if such an anomalous term can be admitted-it is far otherwise. Where is their prescriptive right to insult and slay? Mackenzie Bowel our Canadian Grand thinks they have a perfect right to do so. His enthusiasm and that of Belleville was intense he tells us, when he heard that the Orangemen of New York were determined to walk in spite of all law and order. But this is Irish Orange ethics which time and British rule have allowed him to maintain. But these Vankee Orangemen-where is their right? When did Yankee Orangeism constitute the Church-by-law established? When did Dutch William ever usurp their throne? Before the American war, they might have claimed under the constitution the sacred right "to whop their own niggar" but the war has changed all that. "Nous avons change tout cela." There are none but freemen now on American soil. It is only under British rule, that Orangeism can ever acquire this. prescriptive right to whop (and slay) the nig . gar. To us the whole matter appears to be in a nutshell. Without such a prescriptive right treaty of '56 said, "That to accept the prin- as that long ago acquired by Irish Orangeism ciple that a treaty can be denounced and vio- have Yankee Orangemen a right annually to inpublished at present in the Papal City. This lated at the will of any party to it, would be an sult and bully and challenge their Catholic Irish. fellow-citizens? Is Orangeism to become the annual trailer of the traditional coat tail in the Yankee fair? If so, we submit to the pious consideration of our Ontario Grand, that they be forthwith instructed to inscribe upon their banners those truly heroic words

"If you are in for a ruction" "Just tread on the tail of my coat,"

SACERDOS.

The Montreal Star says-" If," instead of exciting ill-feeling by trolling the streets with trumpery flags banners and other gew-gaws, the nationalities se spart a day's wage for some tangible purpose,—aid Ing charities or establishing popular institutions baths, libraries, museums and picture galleries,— there would be something to admire in these " celebrations," but the procession humbug is without the slightest claim in that direction. Let Canada show her intelligence by banishing, with common consent all such mischievous tomfooleries,"

The above extract does infinite credit to the good sense and courage of the Montreal Star There is no doubt that in both Provincesboth Ontario and Quebec-what we want is : strong healthy public opinion to put down al processions whatsoever. In a mixed commu nity national processions are a nuisance, simply insupportable. As a relic of barbarism, they should long ago have ceased to exist. W have always looked upon processions as a piece of unmitigated child's play, in which all grows up men should feel ashamed to take part in any other capacity than as so many enthusiastic nursemaids intent on the laudable object of emusing crying and puling babies. Nor do we except from our category the St Patrick's procession, which though a religious procession is under the circumstances equally reprehensible and puerile If in a mixed community Catholics will persis in walking in honor of their religious saints they cannot expect Protestants not to walk in honor of their political saints. There is no doubt that both religious and national animo sity should not exist, but they do, and that fact ought to teach us to forego everything in the alightest degree calculated to arouse them. Nor will it do to argue "Our processions being purely religious, if people take offence at them they should not-the fault is their's-not our's." Theoretically or in a mixed community such an argument might be all very good, but practically and in a mixed community it will not hold for a moment. As long as we live in this mundane world of our's, we mus be governed by facts; as well run one's head against a stone wall because it happens to be in our way, as fly in the face of facts. The man in the stocks, when told that they could not put him in for bawling, looked facts sternly and *practically in the face and answered-But I am in." As things were, it mattered not who ther he were in legally or illegally-he was in -and that for him was enough. So with prodessions they should not give offence but they do, and that ought to be sufficient. In the present state of religious opinions and in the presence of modern historical facts, religious and national animosity will and as π fact $d\sigma$ exist, and no sensible man should needlessly try

But, said the Orangemen of New York, backed by a telegram from the good and pious of Kingston-"We have a right to walk and walk we will." "No man shall trample on our rights." "Stand to your colors" telegraphed the pious fraternity of Kingston." A hundred and forty murders are the response to this childish and insane logie. For Orangemen to insult their Catholic fellow men may be a "sacred right' and we have great reverence for " sacred rights," but when "sacred rights" lead to bloodshed, "sacred rights" should be held in abeyance by all good citizens.

And let it not be supposed for one moment that we are arguing one whit more against Orange than against Catholic processions. Religious processions can not hold good one mo ment any more than national ones in face of probable bloodshed, nor for the matter of that, in face of that "entent cordiale" which should exist in all mixed communities. And as for the religious part of these processions, we shrewdly suspect that those very saints in whose honor these religious processions are professedly organized, would, under the circumstances, were they on earth, most emphatically repudiate, or at least discountenance them. Their ardent love of God, reflected in their love of neighbor, would teach them to respect their neighbor's feelings, and not to put too great a strain upon his pacific intentions, or on his forbearance. We would venture to say that the good St. Patrick has entered in heaven more protests against the procession in his honor than he has approvals. The Stur suggestion is a sound one. We feel certain that St. Patrick, at least, (without entering into recognizances for the pious Dutchman,) would much prefer to see the annual proceeds of all "Patrick's pots" and St. Patrick's processions devoted to Catholic charities, rather than squandered on bad taste.

SACERDOS.

We learn that the Very Rev. O. Kelly, cost, have gone on a tour to Ireland. sold the land, and his son.

A CARD.

CHAPEL OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD. The Parish Priest of Our Lady of St. Hya-

cinthe tenders his profound thanks to the members of the confraternity of the Precious Blood, and to all other persons whose generous and charitable hearts have assured the success of the good effort to build a chapel next the Monastery of the Precious Blood, which, he is happy to inform them, he is able to begin to-day. The four Dioceses of Quebec, Montreal, St. Hyacithe, and Three Rivers have already collected a sufficient sum to finish this summer the foundation of the Sanctuary. Many parishes in these Dioceses certainly merit special mention for their liberality. Such as Kamouraska, L'Islet, Ste. Marie de la Beauce, St. Romauld, l'Isle aux Grues, St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud, Ste Anne, Cote Beaupre, Boucherville, L'Isle du Pads, St. Stanislas Kostka, Ste Genevieve, Stc. Anne du Bout de l'Isle, Les Trois Rivieres, Nicolet, La Baie du Febure, St. David, St. Christopher, Diocess des Trois Riviere, &c., &c. The Diocess of St. Hyaeinthe responded generously to the call. In fact all the parishes composing it have sent their share to the contribution. The sums furnished by the different parishes of the Diocesses we have named, with those already sent, and with other promises of assistance, are remarkable on the part of the faithful whose charity seems inexhaustible. He is now able to offer to the associates and subscribers to the good work all the advantages mentioned in the first circular - (prayers during their lives and after death at all the Masses which are said and which will be said in the Chapel of the Precious Blood). One favor still greater and do not forget to profit by it pious souls. Every month there will be a Mass offered for the benefactors in the chapel, Messe de fondation. The charitable and zealous persons who are desirous of spreading more and more the worship of the Precious Blood and to propagate the devotion are asked to make known the great spiritual advantages which are bestowed upon all who participate in the good work; advantages which are so easily procured by a trifling alms. The Reverend Clergy are specially invited to inform the faithful confided to their care of these precious advantages to secure which all that is asked is the offering of the modest sum of twenty-five cents. The work perhaps may be prolonged for beyond two years and all persons who have not as yet given any thing to this good work, and who desire to participate in its fruits may do so by inscribing their names on the subscribers' role which will remain open until the edifice is finished. The power of the Blood of Our Lord fill the hearts of all persons who are ready to aid and assist the parish priest of Our Lady, the joy and the

goodness in this life and in the next. ED. LECOURS, Priest.

James McShane, sr., Esq., after a residence of 39 years in Canada, accompanied by his son our worthy Councillor, J. McShane, jr., and Thomas Hanley and John Curran, Esqrs., have also left for a visit to the "old sod." We wish these gentlemen a prosperous voyage, and we trust that their stay in Ireland will be as pleasant as they anticipate and as we desire.

To Correspondents. Buckingham. Declined; our journal is not a political one.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- For August, 1871. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

The present number contains articles on the following subjects :- Infallibility; The True Harp; A Pilgrimage to Cayla; Sonnet; The House of Yorke, Chapters IX., X.; The Serial Literature of England; Memoir of Father John de Brebeuf, S.J.; The Ancient Laws of Ireland; The Story of an Algerine Locket; The Spirit of Catholic Associations; Our Lady of Lourdes; Pere Jacques and Mademoiselle Adrienne; A Pie IX.; The Secular not Supreme; Dramatic Moralists in Spanish America; Albertus Magnus Vindicated; New Publications. \$4.50 per year. 45c. single copy.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE-June 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The contents of the current number, which is not so good as was the last, are as under:-Charles Dickens; Under the Red Cross, A Narrative of Hospital Life with the Prussians in France-Part 2; Old and New Annalists of Oxford; Fair to Sec-Part 6; A Century of Great Poets - No. 1; William Cowper; Burton's History of Scotland; Concluding

A DREAM FATALLY VERIFIED .- A gentleman living in Wilkes county, S. C., sold land to a neighbor for \$1,000. Business calling him away soon after he left the money with his wife. On returning he stopped over night with a friend ten miles from home. He dreamed that men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. He asked a peddler to accompany him at once to his home. On arriving he found his wife murdered, and two men counting V.G., Kingston, and Rev. Father Roche, Pres-They turned out to be the man to whom he had

"Where petroleum goes," is the text of an article in the London Free Press. It is singular to note the great variety of destination to which the refined petroleum manufactured in Lordon and Per rolia is sent. Manifests exhibits it going to Gibralts 'r and Malta, to Hamburg and St. Petersburg, to T. "ieste and Odessa, to Beyrout, Genoa, Cronstalt, Stockle Elsinore, and Antwerp, to say nothing of the W. ast Indies, and Australia, and Brazil, where the con sumption is growing rapidly. There has been no circumstance tending so much to the recent growth of London as the petroleum business; and now that any danger as to a want of permanency has been removed, and Canada oil is on call in New York and Liverpool, it is not unlikely that additional capital will be thrown into the business, of which, indeed, the erection of large works at Sarnia on the part of an English company is the most recent ex-

The following letter appeared in the London Times on the 13th ult :- Sir,-I enclose you extracts from a letter written by Mr. Bernard Saunders, a master tailor in Toronto, to the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Emigration for the province of Ontario, showing the demand for workmen in that trade :-Would you kindly instruct your representative in Great Britain to urge the emigration of tailors to Ontario, being a class of mechanics that are very much wanted, and they are very much better off in Canada than in England. The wages are higher than in the very best London houses. Five hundred or more good workmen would easly obtain employment in the province of Ontario. In order to meet the season they should sail before the middle of August. The work-rooms are better lighted and more airy than those in London. Several of the journeymen tailors in Toronto and other towns of the province are men of landed property -three of my workmen own their residences and the freehold of the lands on which they are erected, and I know the sons of journeymen tailors who hold high positions-one is a barrister, another a clergyman, another the headmaster of a large school. another passed in Arts at Toronto University, and various others with whom I am acquainted are in equally good positions." Mr. Donaldson, the Government immigration agent at Toronto, writes in the same strain about shoemakers, having applications from employers for upwards of 450 men. 1 am sir, your obedient sevent, W. Dixox. 11 Adam street, Adelphi, July 12th."

TRETH STRANGER THAN FICTION .- Amongst the cases mentioned in the criminal annals lately, was one involving the following strange piece of family history, A widower married a spinster. He was well off, she not. He was weak in health and mind, she was neither. She was childless, he had two children, both boys and tender years, neither we believe was in his teens, and the youngest a mere child. The wife and step-mother intent upon the husband's property, first encouraged the husband to drink constantly plying him with liquor which seemed to have unusual and powerful effects and then starving his sons till they availed themselves of six pence of their father's money and their dead mother's dower and their own inheritance to purchase a few morsels of food to keep them from per-ishing. On this the step-mother charges them with larceny. Fortunately the eldest boy had intelligence and firmness enough despite his bitter tears to disclose the truth. The authorities suspicions were aroused and the truth was established by the necessary enquiries and the fiendish step-mother the worse than Brimwithere or Browrig, who had concocted this diabolical scheme of obtaining property by the death of the father and the ruin of the children, has so far been frustrated in her infamous design. The children were discharged and placed in care of a relative.—Saturday Budget.

IMMIGRATION FROM BELGIUM .- We understand two Belgian furriers, with their families, comprising seven or eight persons, arrived by the last Canadian steamer from Europe, and were immediately taken to the St. Antoine-street Home. Their arrival is significant in many respects, as it is understood that they are the first instalment of a party of 10,000 or more which are expected out this summer by the Allan line, and intend to settle in Canada. Most of them, three-fourths we should say from the lingual divisions of the kingdom, speak French, and as a class are one of the most orderly and industrious on the continent. It is pleasing to mention in this connection that the local immigration authorities speak in very favorable terms of the prospects of the labour market, the demand so far having fallen far short of the supply-Montreal Cazette, July 26.

THE INDIAN MASSACHE,-The official report of the Indian massacre at Camp Grant gives a vivid des cription of that bloody event. It begins by speaking of the settlement of the Indians near the camp, and praises them for their peaceableness and good behavior. When the news of the massacre reached Lieut. Whitman, he immediately mounted a party and sent them with a surgeon to bring in the wounded, if any could be found, but the messengers returned late in the evening, having found no wounded, and without having been able to communicate with any of the survivors. Early the next morning he took a similar party, with spades and shovels, and went out and buried all the dead in and around the camp. In the evening the survivors began to come in from all directions, so changed in forty-cight hours as to be hardly recognizable Many of the men, whose families had been killed were obliged to turn away when spoken to, unable to speak and too proud to show their grief. The women and children were convulsed with sorrow Every attention possible under the circumstances was shown them. They fully understood the nature of the assault made upon them, and told the Lieutenant that all they wanted was to be allowed to live. What they did not understand was, while they were at peace and conscious of no wrong intent, that they should be murdered by Government arms in the hands of Papagoes and Mexicans.

Mr. John Shea, an old citizen of Ottawa died on the 25th ult. at the age of ninetyone years. Mr. Shea was born in the County Kilkenny, Ireland, emigrated to Central Canada in 1826, and lived in Ottawa and its vicinity 45 years, being engaged in farming pursuits up till five years ago.

The holding of the Provincial Exhibition is September next in the City of Quebec is likely to prove a most successful affair, The arrangements being made are on an extensive scale, and will, with those in whose hands they are, be efficiently carried out. Mr. Boswell has always been prominent in the promotion of agricultural undertakings, and his name is a sufficient guarantee thar the exhibition will not be a one-horse affair. But it requires that he be seconded in his endeavors, and his suggestion of a grand regatta in the same week as the exhibition should be carried out. The attractions which will be offered next September cannot fail to draw many strangers to Quebec, and consequently necessitate the spending of a large amount of money in our midst. It is well known that wherever these annual exhibitions are held the gain to the place is astonishing, and with regatta and other sights, not to speak of the natural advantages of Quebec, there can be very little doubt that we shall ultimately be large gainers. But not only in a pecuniary manner shall we profit, but also in the advancement of agricultural knowledge; by bringing into competition the farmers of other localities with our own an advantage will be taken to improve on what objectionable or less perfect. The impetus given to progress in agricultural matters has been a subject of great interest, and so far has it been carried that Canadians were unopposed in the English markets in the purchase of prize cattle during last year. The

they characterized these sums as "fancy." these sums were extravagant or not is not is a calestion for discussion, but the fact remains that Canadians, by means of these annual exhibitions, are arriving at the conviction that they should always in whatever they do, be first. Quod facis bene, facis tibi et not alii.-Quebec Mercury.

BREAKFAST .- EPPS'S COCOA. -- GRATEFUL AND COM FORTING .- The very agreeable character of this prearation has rendered it a general favourite. The il Service Gazette remarks :- "By a thorough vledge of the natural laws which govern the krite. 'ions of digestion and nutrition, and by a careication of the fine properties of well-selected r. Epps has provided our breakfast tables ful amp, cocon, M. entely flavoured beverage which may save wy doctors' bills," Made simply with us many her r or milk. Sold only in tin-lined boiling wate. "I-James Errs & Co., Homocopathic packers, labelle Chemists, Londo.

'r. Anne.-Residents of Montreal OTTAWA HOPEL S. to the country during our meditating a refrea. d, if they decide upon the summer heats, will b. Anne as their summer pleasant village of St d comfortable quarters at esidence, clean, quiet sa M. Isidore Omais. This the Ottawa Hotel, kept by ged and repaired from Hotel has lately been enfartop to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge, proprietor has conannot be surpassed, and the tantly on hand hoats for the use of his guests. The is but a short distance from the L 'epot, which can presents every be reached in ten minutes; and it comfort and convnience that the he alth and pleasure-seeker can de e.

Have You a Cough, cold, pain in the best, or oronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory sympones of the "insatiate archer," consumption ? If o, know that relief is within your reach in the sharpe of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave. 22.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Portland, Me., J. Donegan, \$6; Buckingham, J. Merriman, \$2; Dalhousie Mills, D. McDougall, \$3 London, J. McLaughlin, \$2 50; Onslow, Rev. B. Casey, \$2; Bornholm, P. Moran, \$1; Loch Garry, Major A. B. McDonell, \$2 ; Cetean Landing, J. Bermingham, \$2: Isle Perrot, Rev. Mr. Turcot, \$1. Iroquois, P. White, \$2; Kincardine, D. Kehoe, \$2 Dundee Centre, Rev. P. Fortin, \$2; Barrie, J. Kerr, \$6; Corunna, Rev. F. O. J. Ouelette, \$250; La prairie, J. L. Coutlee, St.; Bay Settlement, Wis., Rev. E. Daems, S5; St. Bridget, Capt. Magnire, \$2; St. Jean Chrysostom, J. Stuart, \$2; Prescott, B. Kane, \$2; St. Anne de Beaupre, Rev. L. A. Bourret, 82: Frelieghsburg, H. Monaghan, \$2; Norton Creek, A. McCallum, \$1; Brantford, P. Doyle, \$1; Springtown, P. Kennedy, \$2; Inkerman, T. J. Bishop, \$2.50; Stanfold, P. Thomas, \$2.50.

Per J. O'Brien, Inverness-J. Quain, \$2 : L. Murohy, \$1.50; P. Brown, \$2; H. McCartney, \$1.25. Per Rev. I. J. MacCarthy, Williamstown-Mrs. D.

Per J. Nolan, Kingston-M. Flanagan, \$6.

Birth.

In this city, on the 31st July, Mrs. Felix Callahan,

Married,

At the Church of Notre Dame, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Peter Browne, to Miss Kate Maria, daughther of Mr. John Smith, all of this

Died,

At the house of her brother-in-law, Dr. P. E. Paradis, Coaticooke, after a long and painful illness. which was borne with Christian fortitude, Catherine third daughter of the late Thomas Daly, Esq., Comp-

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETPRICES,

WHOLESALB \$ c \$ e Se - Se Floor # 160 lbs..... 0 00 to 0 00 Oatmeal, " " 0 00 " 0 00

Ommun, 000		~ ~							
Indian Mcal, (Ohio)9 00 " 0 00]	1 50	, 11	1	5.				
GRAIN.									
Wheat # 56 lbs 0 00 " 0 00	0	00	tt	0	00				
Barley " " 0 00 " 0 00	Ð	OO	u	0	00				
Pease " " 1 10 " 18	0	00	"	0	00				
Oats " 58 " 0 65	0	00	"	0	00				
Buckwheat 0 95 " 1 00	()	00		0	0(
Indian Corn, (Ohio)0 00 " 0 00	0	O		()	00				
Rye,0 00 " 0 00	0	00		0	00				
Flax Seed " 0 00 " 0 00	0	00	(t	0	ΩÓ				
Timothy, ' 0 00 " 0 00	O	00	"	0	00				
MEATS.									
Beef, per lb 0 0 " 0 15	0	00	"	0	00				
Pork, " 0 10 " 0 123	0	úØ	44	0	00				
Mutton, " 10 " 0 12½	()	00	4.	O	00				
Lamb, per lb 0 10 " 0 12\(\bar{1}\)	0	nn	11	0	00				
Veal, per lb 9 " 0 124	()	00	u	0	00				
Beef, per 100 lbs 0 00 " 0 00"	ĩ	50	ŧŧ	y	00				
Pork, fresh " 0 00 " 0 00	õ	50	44	G	on				
1									

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER. MONTREAL, July 31, 1871. | Cents. | Hemilk Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 25 | to 26 | do de | No. 2 | ... | 23 | to 24 | Slaughter | No. 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27½ | to 29 No. 2......00 to 00 Waxed Upper, light and medium 43 to 45 do heavy......40 to 43 Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs. per dozen)......65 to 85 (18 to 26 lbs. per dozen).....60 to 70

 Rough
 27
 to 29

 English Oak Sole
 40
 to 43

 MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 lb .- Pollards \$3.50 @ \$0.00 Middlings..... 4.00 @ 4.25 Superfine..... 5.10 @ Fancy 5.35 @ 5.40

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF CHARLES McCOOL, who left Coraughamone, Co. Donegal, Ireland, about 5 years ago, and came to Halifax. When last heard from in May, 1870, he was working on the Rail Road at Lower Sackville, Co. Westmoreland, N.B. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be most thankfully received by his sister, SARAH McCOOL, care of W. prices given by many of our farmers were so high C. McDONALD, Esc., Tobacco Manufacturer, 163 that it was commented upon by English journals; Water Street, Montreal.

Carrier and Santon and Albert Rails.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING. AUGUST the 7th.

(By Order), JNO. P. WELLAN.

Rec-Sec. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

Montreal, 28th June, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON GIROUX.

J. COX.

Creditors are requested to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, No. 338 St. Paul Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the Insolvent and ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. Montreal, 26th July, 1871.

CLAUDE MELANCON, L. S. O. TURGEON, Assignees,

PA TOVINCE OF QUEENCE, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE D. st. of Montreal. J DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. The wenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight ha, adred and seventy-one, No. 3288.

MEDARD A BISALLON, of the Village of Laprairie said Dist, "ict of Montreal, curriage-maker, and JACQUES BISAHLON, of the Village of Beauharnois, in the District of Beanharnois, carriagemaker, and doing business together in copart-nership at the Village of Laprairie, as carriagemakers, under the name and firm of "M. BIS-AILLON & BROTTLER,"

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

Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Jean Bte! Vallee, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Emmanuel Prouls, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French hanguage, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Nonveau Monde," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintims within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment

as in a cause by default.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,

WRIGHT & BROGAN

OFFICE-08 ST FRANCOIS NAVIER STIMET, MONTREAL.



OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, st. Joseph Street,

(2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

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

> [Adventisement.] THE GREAT

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMP'Y QUARTERLY.

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

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. These periodicals are the medium through which

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

Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost

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

Reviews......13 00 For Blackwood and the four Re-

a number. Circulars with further particulars maybe had on

application. DAWSON BROS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following is the full text of the Proclamation of the Comte de Chambord :-

" Frenchmen! I am in the midst of you. You have opened the gates of France to me. and I could not renounce the happiness of again seeing my country. But I do not wish by a prolonged sojourn to give new pretexts to stir up men's minds, already so disturbed at this moment. I therefore leave this Chambord, which you gave me, and of which I have with pride born the title for these last 40 years, in the land of exile. As I depart I am anxious to tell you that I do not separate myself from you. France is aware that I belong to her. I cannot forget that the monarchical right is the patrimony of the nation, nor can I forego the duties which it lays upon me with respect to it. as an honest man and as a King for it. By God's help we shall establish together, whenever istrative decentralization and of local franchises, a Government in harmony with the real wants of the country. We shall give as a security for those public liberties to which every Christian people is entitled universal suffrage honestly exercised, and the control of the two Chambers, and we shall resume the national movement of the latter end of the 18th century, restororing to it its true character.

"A minority rebellions against the wishes of the country has taken that movement as the starting-point of a period of demoralization by faisehood, and of disorganization by violence. Its criminal excesses have forced a revolution on a nation which only asked for reforms, and have driven it towards the abyss in which it would lately have perished, had it not been for the heroic efforts of our army. And it is upon the labouring classes, upon the workmen in the fields and in the large cities, whose condition has been the subject of my most carnest solicitudes and of my dearest studies, that the evils of this social disorder have fallen most heavily. But France, cruelly disenchanted by unexampled disasters, will perceive that it is not by going from error to error that one can reach truth, that it is not by shifts that one can escape eternal necessities. She will call me, and I will come to her tout entire with my devotion, my principles, and my Flag.

"With respect to this Flag, conditions have been put forward to which I must not submit. "Frenchmen! I am ready to do all in my nower to lift up my country from its ruins, and ... restore it to its proper rank in the world. The only sacrifice that cannot be expected from me is that of my honour. I am and wish to

the man of my own age. I sincerely do nomage to all its greatness, and, under whatever colours our soldiers marched, I have admired their heroism, and given thanks to Heaven for all that their valour has added to the treasure of the glories of France. There must be no misunderstanding, no concealment or reticence between us. Whatever charges about privileges, absolutism, and intolerance or, what do I know?-about tithes, about feudal rights, the most audacious bad faith may lay against me, whatever phantoms it may conjure up to prejudice you against me, I shall not suffer the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Joan of Arc to be torn from my France. hands. It is by that Flag that National unity was established, it is by it that your fathers, led by mine, have conquered that Alsace and that Lorraine whose fidelity will be the consolation of our misfortunes. It is that Flag which conquered barbarism in that land of Africa, which saw the earliest deeds of arms of the Princes of my house: it is that Flag which will overcome the new barbarism by which the world is threatened. I will intrust this Flag with confidence to the bravery of our army. The army well knows that the White Flag has never followed any other path than that which leads to honour. I received it as a sacred deposit from the old King, my grandfather, who died in exile. It has always been inseparably associated in my mind with the remembrance of my distant country. It has waved over my eradle. It will overshadow my grave. In the glorious folds of this stainless Flag I will bring you Order and Freedom.

"Frenchmen! Henry the Fifth cannot for sake the White Flag of Henry the Fourth.

"Chambord, July 5, 1871."

Paris, July 10.—Private accounts from Versailles state that a declaration was drawn up on Wednesday last by the chief Legitimists and sent to the Legitimist journals, saying the party, contrary to the manifesto of the Comte de Chambord, intends to maintain the tricolor flag. The Parliamentary Club of the Right, known as the Reunion des Reservoirs, held a meeting on Saturday last, at which the foregoing declaration was approved by a large majority. Some members of the Club, however, condemnthe terms in which it is drawn up as too strong, but approve the substance. It is stated that, in consequence of this discrepancy of opinion. the Legitimist party regards itself as dissolved, a large number of the members rallying to the Moderate Republicans, while others lean rather to the Orleanists.

The Gazette de France, the organ of the Legitimists, denies that there is any division in

the Legitimist party, and says:-"The Fusion which had been so completely effected must continue to subsist unler any circumstances. The Fusionists must preserve their ranks intact. Socialism is more threatoning than ever, and the entry of the Reds into the Chamber, with M. Gambetta at their head, will give it fresh strength. We must be ready to save the country from this peril; that must be our objective point. Perhaps, amid the changes of the conflict, a solution will arise from the point whence it is least expected."

The same journal publishes a letter from the Comte de Chambord to M. Lebman, expressing his deepest gratitude to him for having saved the Expiatory Chapel during the Reign of Terror of the Commune.

The army has voted everywhere for the Republican candidates.

M. THIERS' LETTER TO THE POPE .- The Opinion Nationale, referring to doubts entertained as to the authenticity of the letter of M. Thiers to the Pope, says :- "If the letter is apocryphal, the fact is to be regretted both on account of M. Thiers and France, because it bears the impress of that elevated sentiment, rectitude of judgment, and practical good sense which do honor to the head of the Executive. Has the time not come for pronouncing the irrevocable separation of the temporal and spiritual powers? Is there no danger for Italy, for France, for the whole of Europe and for Catholicism itself in perpetuating the chronic conflict which has arisen between the Pope and the King? Is it prudent to leave the Vicar of Christ constantly on the highway of Casar? I will fulfil these duties, you may take my word Is it just to deprive a whole people of their capital to perpetuate an act of appropriation very old, no doubt, but illegal, if considered in you may wish it, on the broad basis of admin- connection with the law of nations, and sacrilegious if looked upon from a Scriptural point of view? There are besides other considerations which should influence M. Thiers and convince him. Would he, a statesman, a man of experience, an illustrious historian, believe it possible to maintain order in Italy if the attempt was persisted in to make two rival Governments co-exist in the country of which one should have for its ideal the Bible and Divine right, and the other the Civil Code and the principle of Democracy?"

> "HUMAN RIGHTS." - The Revolution of 1789, in establishing its system of centralisation and bureaucracy has taught the people that there is nothing above or besides humanity. Individuals with their faculties, their rights, and property; the Church with its dogmas, its laws, its hierarchy, all are thrown aside as of no importance, and nothing is deemed worthy to be compared to this one word, human rights.

> The Revolution, full of cunning, and a masterpiece of lying, in order the better to wound the Church, has pretended that on Her rests the responsibility of the despotic and subversive movements of which the Revolution is itself the sole author. This imposture has, however, only made dupes of those who were willing to be deceived. The great masses of loyal spirits and devout souls have remained unimpressed by this manœuvre, and avoiding this great snare, have remained faithful to the great truths of Christianity .- Correspondence

> Parts July 28.—The rumour that Prince Bismarck consented to the evacuation of the environs of Paris on or before the 31st of August is pronounced to be without foundation. The German troops will not be withdrawn from their present positions in the vicinity of Paris untill 1,500,000,000 francs of the indemnity are paid, and it will be impossible for the French Government to pay that amount so early as the 31st proximo.

> The Solut, which supports the President, declares that the sole ambition of Thiers is to be regarded hereafter as "the Washington of

> The Arenir says the Empress Eugenie has written a letter to the Czar urging him to continue to maintain friendly relations with

The next sitting of the Assembly will take place on Monday next.

Meetings of deputies of the Left and extreme Left have been held to bring about a coalition of the two wings of the Liberal party in the Assembly, but without effect. Three hundred deputies have pledged themselves to vote for the prolongation of Thiers' powers as chief of the Executive.

Paris, July 28.—The Journal de Paris announces that Favre is no longer Minister and that he is replaced in the office of Foreign Affairs by Goulard, recently one of the French negotiators for peace at Brussels.

The Duke D'Aumale is contesting the representation of the city of Clermont in the As-

The Committee of the Assembly upon the reorganization of the French army has voted to report in favour of compulsory service for all males between the ages of 20 and 40. The soldiers are not to be entitled to vote at elec-

The court-martials will probably open on Thursday of next week.

Paris, July 29.—It is expected that the prolongation of M. Thier's powers as Chief of the Executive will be voted by the Assembly next week. A majority of the Committee of the Assembly are reported to be in favour of the imposition of a tax on incomes.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A Paris special says that the French Government has given a qualified assent to the scheme for the emigration of the Communist prisoners to Arizona. It divides the prisoners into three classes.

Gambetta has laid before President Thiers a proposition for the reorganization of the army and Civil service. The army plans are supposed to come from Generals Faidherbe and Chanzy, in conjunction with D'Aumale and Prince de Joinville. President Thiers and Marshal MacMahon approve of the plans submitted. Some surprise is expressed at the cooperation of the Royal Princes with Gambetta and Thiers.

Marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, and Gen. de Wimpfen have been summoned to testify before the committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late war.

Courts martial for the trial of the Com-

The official journal says an interview has been arranged to take place in September at and picty of the Romans on the Feast of SS. Versailles between Lord Granville, Baron Von Peter and Paul. In the morning thousands Beust and President Thiers when the Eastern | went to S. Peter's to receive Holy Communion, other provinces which mostly raise opium, cotquestion in all its bearings will be considered. and during the whole day a constant stream of

A letter is published from the Count De Paris in which he expressees the belief that the Count De Chambord is the future King of France.

ITALY.

MORE OUTRAGES AT ROME.—The outrages which we chronicled last week do not exhaust the list of those offered to the Catholic strangers at Rome. A young English gentleman finding a blasphemous inscription written in pencil underneath the Cross at the entrance of the Coliseum, endeavoured to efface it with his handkerchief, but was threatened by the custode and by the sentinel, who levelled his musket at him to compel him to desist. A Bishop, member of a deputation from Germany, was struck in front of S. Ignazio by a stone on the head. He took it up, kissed it, and, wrapping it up, said, "We will take it to M. de Buest." It is not evidence that will be wanting to that Minister, if he had only the good will to act on it. Several diplomatists, accustomed as they are to the excesses of the Italian Revolutionary party, are reported to have said that on this occasion its fury seems to have "reached its paroxysm," and surpassed their expectations. We wish, observes the Bien Public, that we could hope that they would unreservedly report their impressions to their Governments. For the present, indeed, it would be of little use to furnish arguments against a foregone conclusion, but the record of such facts will be useful when the question is opened up, as one day it assuredly will be.

ROME AND THE PORTE.—The Univers asserts that the negotiation entrusted to Mgr. Franchi has terminated successfully in a convention concluded directly between the Porte and the Holy See, and that its ratification by the Pope is all that is required to complete the arrangement. Some people, adds the Univers, may regret this revolution in diplomatic traditions, and may attribute it to the misfortunes of France; but the conduct of ambassadors like M. Thouvenel and M. Bource is, it thinks, quite sufficient to account for it. Certainly the Holy See is not so well befriended just now by the temporal powers as to be likely to trust any one of them as intermediary in important negotiations .- Ibid.

The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, writing on the 30th of June, says :-The number of telegrams received at the Vatican, conveying the congratulations of those who were not able to come to Rome, amounted to 1300. During the whole of the present week the Holy Father has continued to receive

The offerings from Germany, contained in 37 cases, and consisting of vestments, chalices, and altar furniture, have arrived, after having been detained on the Italian frontier for nearly two weeks in consequence of the German deputation declining to pay the duty demanded by the Custom House authorities. The Prussian Minister in Florence, however, took up the matter, and the Government at last allowed the cases to pass in free. This is another specimen of the freedom which Italy undertakes to guarantee to the Holy Father. The two young men. Cecehini, who drank the health of the Holy Father on the 16th, have been at last let out of prison, having been detained there for five days. The authorities could plead no excuse for this very arbitrary measure, since they were dining with their parents and in their own house, and naturally proposed the health of the Holy Father on his feast-day. The words Viva Pio None were however heard by a National Guard who was passing along the street, and he rushed to the quarter where they were on guard and gave information, upon which 40 men surrounded the house, and the two youths were carried off to prison. The Address from the Italians of London was presented to the Holy Father on Tuesday by Monsignor Stonor, besides some offerings in money that had been sent by different people for the Jubilee of the Holy Father. Last Monday an attempt was made to set fire to the principal door of the Church of S. Ignazio. During the Feast of S. Aloysius, a a small portrait of the Saint was placed over the door, surrounded by festoons and red and white hangings; these were of course entirely usually hangs in front of the doors of the Ro-

man churches. The great event which is occupying the attention of all, is the arrival of Victor Emmanuel. who comes here on Sunday. Besides 200,300 francs which have been voted by the Municipality for the fetes to be given on the occasion, the programme includes a review of the National Guard, a reception and dinner at the Quirinal, and a public ball in the evening on the Capitol, the great square to be covered in for the occasion. The review is to take place in the Piazza del Popolo, and workmen are already engaged in raising a triumphal arch near the gate, under which no one will have to pass, as the review will take place inside the town. There has been a great question about the foreign Ministers, but it appears that none or very few of them will be present. The number of invitations at present issued for the dinner amounts to 150. Of these under 20 may Father's Jubilee have already left.

As the Holy Father cannot hold a Consistory, there was a meeting last Monday of a few of the Cardinals, on which occasion the Holy Father filled up many vacant sees. No allocumunists are convoked for Thursday, August tion or address was delivered, as is usual when a Consistory takes place.

It was gratifying to see the great devotion

has confirmed the judgment of the Marseilles the Holy Apostles for Rome and the Holy Fahas confirmed the judgment of the flatsonics. Defore court martial upon the insurgents tried by that ther. From all sides the papers bring news of the new crops the cities were crowded, wheat the demonstrations which have taken place in at Kirman rose nine times its usual price, and honor of the Holy Father. Everywhere ex-starvation began. Yezd raises opium. The cept in Rome the Catholics have been able to people would buy no grain, and they ate grass show their loyalty and sympathy. Commun- and roots. In Khorassan the people sold their ism, Revolution, and Italianism are now all one children to the Turcomans to save their lives, and the same thing, and as we have seen lately in Brussels the Italian flag was used as the dren, having eaten all their domestic animals symbol of the party opposed to order and re-

> A special from Rome says that an important speech was made by the Pope recently, in the Academy, to a deputation bearing Peter's pence. He said the Church invites her children to defend her against ignorance and malice. On infallibility does not repose the power to depose sovereigns. The Popes in former times deposed and dispossessed sovereigns, not because of the infallibility of Popes, which only touched matters of doctrine; but because by authority then recognized in Popes, the deposition or dispossession was accepted as public law. Christian nations also accepted the Pope in those days as supreme judge .-Confounding the present with the past in this regard is done in bad faith, or with a desire to influence States against the Church. Comments on the decisions of the Council he regarded as superfluous, the text of those decisions being sufficiently clear.

The Italian Government is said to have requested Von Beust, of Austria, to act as an intermediary to propose conciliation to the Vati-

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 26.—The last development as to the Spanish ministry, which has been in a state of chaos for some days, is that Senor Zorrilla announced in the Cortes yesterday that the members of the cabinet are all old Progressists. This implies that the combination formed by Marshal Serrano has really failed to cohere, and that a new ministry formed entirely from the liberal element of Spanish politics has been formed by Senor

Madrid, July 26th.—The following is complete list of the new Ministry just formed by Senor Zorilla, and all of whom have been sworn into office :-- President of the Council, Minister of Interior, Rinz Zorilla; Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Fernandez de Carvoba; Minister of Justice, E. Montero Rios; Minister of Finance, Gomez; Minister of Marine, Beranger; Minister of Works, Madraz; Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. M. Sagasta; Minister of the Colonies, Admiral Maleamp.

GERMANY.

London, July 26.—It is rumoured that Prince Bismark has been created Duke of Lux-

BERLIN, July 26 .- The Emperor William eaves Ems, on Tuesday for Coblentz and Wiesbaden, from the latter place he will proceed to Gastein where he will probably meet the Emperor of Austria. The Provincial Correspondentz states that the separate ministerial department for eatholic affairs has been done away with, and that its abolition is due to the difficulties of organization in the decision of the late Œcumenical Council.

ASIA.

London, July 26.—Special despatches from Constantinople say the famine in Persia is causing dreadful havoc. The deaths in the Provinces of Khorassan average three hundred daily, and so great is the distress that the dead bodies of the victims are devoured by the survivors, and men, women and children are, in some cases, killed to render the supply of food more abundant. The plague has also appeared among the Persians, and the Turkish Government has been compelled by the exigency of the situation to draw a sanitary cordon along the borders of its dominions.

NEW YORK, July 28 .- A special London despatch says: --- An earthquake in the Philippine Islands, on the 1st of May, affected in a terrible manner the small island of Camiguin, five miles from Misamis. For some months previously, especially in March, there was a succession of violent shocks which opened extensive crevices in the earth. Finally, on May 1st, the level plain near the village of Catarmin began gradually to subside until the tops of the houses became level with the surface of destroyed, as well as the thick curtain that the earth. This remarkable phenomenon attracted large numbers of people, when suddenly some terrific shocks were felt, and before the thundering reverberation had died away the whole level plain fell in, engulphing 150 persons. The plain became the crater of a volcano 1,500 feet wide, and from it smoke, ashes, and stones were thrown into the air. A pause till dark succeeded, when there was another explosion, and a rain of fire followed. The woods became ignited, and men and cattle went flying before the flames. The spectacle was frightful in the extreme. The volcano continues to eject stones and earth. The inhabitants have left the island, which formerly contained a population of 26,000. Camiguin produced one-tenth of the whole manilla hemp

NEW YORK, July 29. - Special Cable dispatches add but little to the information received of famine in Persia. The drought last year in the Central and Southern Provinces, and be said to belong to noble Roman families, the consequent partial failure of the crops caus-Most of the princes who came here for the Holy | ed great destitution and misery all winter. At the same time the taxes were increased on the people of Laristan, causing numbers of the people to leave their homes and a consequent decrease of taxes to the Government. The new Government promised to raise not only the usual sum but still more, and this it is supposed drove the rest of the country people from their homes and thronged the cities which pay no taxes. The failure of the crops of Laristan was rendered more disastrous, because the ton and silk depended on it for their grain .-London. July 29. - The Court of Lyons people poured in to implore the protection of The results in Ispahan, Yezd, Kirman and Shiraz genuine.

were terrible by the end of winter. Before and in other provinces the people ate their chiland even vermin. In Ispahan men were caught digging up corpses to feed their starving families and a pestilence in consequence committed fearful ravages. One half of Persia is said to be depopulated.

THE EDUCATIONAL USES OF A NEWSPAPER.—The ma-

jority of persons who subscribe to a newspaper regard it in too narrow a point of view. They regard it as a gossiping visitor, who affords amusement or instruction to themselves. This it is, of course, But it may fulfill a more important office in a household. It may become a powerful auxiliary in the intellectual improvement of the young. The boy who reads aloud a good newspaper for the elder members of his family cannot fail to be advanced and elevated by his occupation. Such an exercise will gradually wean him from the pucrilities, follies and toys of childhood. It will fill his mind with varied, curious, useful and solid knowledge. It willeducate him unconsciously. It will, to use a vulgar phrase, make a man of him. This might be demonstrated by the example of America. One of the reasons why young Americans are so intelligent, so enterprising, so " wide-awake," is that in their boyhood their mental aliment consisted in a great degree of newspapers. Schoolboys in America not only read, they sometimes write newspapers. In consequence of this the young, keeneyed American is not only abreast of contemporary events, he projects his mind into the future. He makes "the time to come his own." All that wonderful variety of curious inventions which characterizes America may be attributed in some degree to the precosity produced by newspaper reading. It has been often remarked that if England rule the sea, tf France or Prussia rule the land, the future is the dominion of America. The newspaper leads their young men, as it were, to the bright horizon of human knowledge, where, like the Arcadians pursuing the sun, they stand aloft and contemplate the golden chalgence, when, lost to other eyes, it illuminates the enchanted regions of the untrodden future. They do not think of what their country has been, but what it will be. They anticipate the time when America will be as populous as China, as military as Prussia, as maritime as England, as powerful as pagan Rome in the plenitude of its imperial domination. They not only do this, they endeavor to make their country what they imagine. The youth of America are, generally speaking, able to discuss the important questions which agitate the mind of the gratest statesmen. In reading the culogies of eminent men, which so often occur in the newspapers,a spark is sometimes struck, a flame kindled, a love of fame engendered, which animates them through life to struggle for a promin-ent position in society. There is no description of literature which excites so much attention in the old (and consequently makes so great an impression on the young) as a good newspaper. The pinions of the intellect wax strong in the perusal, and become capable of a wide range of profitable excursion in the world of inquiry To read a modern newspaper requires a great amount of information. Without a knowledge of geography, for instance, a newspaper is unintelligible. No boy who understand a newspaper can grow up a dolt, a mope, a child-man. He must be capable of conversation on the great subjects of popular discussion. In short, the father who refuses or fails, for the sake of a pultry expenditure, to introduce a newspaper into his household, deprives his children of a great intellectual inheritance. He inflicts an irreparable injury on his offspring. Leinster Independent.

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

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYREP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES IS AR excellent nervous tonic. It exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it it invigorates

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 s 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 & Perkiss" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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

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

" Contain no opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. Haves, Chemist, Boston.

" An elegant combination for coughs." Dr. G. F. Bigslow, Boston.

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

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

" Very heneficial when suffering from Colds." RHY, S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

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

Ray, A. C. EGGLESTON, Mew York.

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

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to curran fire

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 4, 1871.

WANTED

FOR the new "Roman Catholic School," Point St. Charles, a FIRST CLASS CATHOLIC TEACHER, to take the Direction of the School as Head Master. to take the Direction of the School as Head Master.
Applicants must be experienced in teaching, of good character, and be well recommended. None but competent men need apply.

SALARY EQUAL TO \$1,000.

Apply, with testimonials and references, BOX 445 P.O.,

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 returns and the public that he has arroyed the late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORN-MACK BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every DEED FISH, DRIED MITTER, SHIP DREAD, and every

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 Conada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messus, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messus, Tillin Brethers. D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,

451 Commissioners Street,

Opposite St. Ann's N rket.

hroc 14th, 1870.

GRAND

BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING

TO COME OFF AT THE

TEMPERANCE HALL

ORILLIA, ON THE

25th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1871

Bor the purpose of raising funds to Build a New Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia.

LIST OF PRIZES:

- I. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250. 2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Chi ·\$50.00.
- 3. A Satin Dress worth \$30.00.
- 4. A sett of real Angola Furs, \$20.00. 5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.
- 6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00
- A first-class Ottoman.
 A valuable Picture.
- 9. 1 sett of Furs.
- 10. An Embroidered Sofa Cushion. 11. A Violin and Case.
- 12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15.00. 13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00.
- 14. A splendid bound Bible.
- 15. A Silver Cruet Stand. 16. A German Raised Cushion.
- 17. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame. 18. A Shawl.
- 19. A Boy's Cloth Coat, 20. A Child's Dress embroidered.21. A Ladies Work-Box highly finished.
- 22. A pair of Seal Sowed Boots.
 23. A valuable Sofa Cushion.
- 24. 1 Concerting. 25. A pair of Men's Boots.

- 27. A Wincey Dress.
 28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers.
 20. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the Coc
- 30. A History of Ireland.
 31. A harge Doll beautifully dressed.
 32. A fat Sheep.
 33. 1 pair of Vases.
 24. A breakfast Shawl.
 25. A galeodid Paylour Land.

- 35. A splendid Parlour Lamp. 36. 1 large Album.
- 37. A Ladies Satchel.
- 38. 1 Knitted Bodice.
- 39. 1 Child's Minerva. 40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs & 1 1 12
- 41. 1 pair of Vases.
 42. 1 handsome gilt Lamp.
- 43. 1 Concertina. 44. A valuable work of English Literatur
- 45. 1 pair of gilt Vases.
- 46. 1 dozen linen Collars.
- 47. 1 pair of Children's Boots. 48. 1 pair of Corsets. 49. 1 large Doll.
- 50. A pair of fancy vases.

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts. Each.

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

P. J. COX,

MANUFACTURER OF

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

637 Craig Street 637

SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. CREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

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

JOHN BURNS,

(Successor to Kearney & Bro.,)

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

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

675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER

No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. T. LEONARD,

Attorney-ut-Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL

BRUNO LEDOUX,

CARRIAGE MAKER \mathbf{AND}

MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS.

125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

At the above establishment will always ce cund a complete assortment of Vehicles of all Linds.

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



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (Nor "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, & Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

F. CALLAHAN, JOB-PRINTER,

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative



For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in ever country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calonel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their nowerful influence on the internal viscers to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pells rapidly cure:

For Dyapepsia or Tudigestion, Listlessmess, a languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Eiver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick He

DE. J. C. AVER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL. MASS., U. S. A.

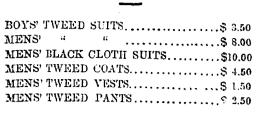


JOHN ROONEY,

CLOTHIER,

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

MONTREAL.





The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS. CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

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

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

Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good (Noth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and

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

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



Inspection is respectfully invited.

J. D. LAWLOR,

MANUFACTURER

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

SEWING MACHINES.

AND

IMPORTER

WAX-THREAD MACHINES.

BOOT

AND

SHOE

MACHINERY,

FINDINGS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICES:

22 St. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

82 KING STREET, Sr. JOHN, N. B. 103 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

2nd, Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.

5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages

the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer :-1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

ship.
2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.
6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. ROUTH Agent, Montrea. 12m, February 1, 1870;

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No to, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreel, Nov. 22, 1866.

DANIEL SEXTON.

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 43 ST JOHN STREET 43, Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

CATHEDRAL PLOCK,

No. 269 Notes Dame Scheet, MONTREAL.

JONES & TOOMEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

Cash Paid for Raw Furs

PAINTERS. GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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

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

HAIR DRESSING,

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

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHRISTIS, LOWELL, MASS. ** PRIOR \$1.00,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

CHURCH VESTMENTS

SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. LAFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentle-men of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission. Chasubles, richly embroided on gold cloth, \$30. 250 do. in Damask of all colors trimmed with

gold and silk lace, \$15.
Copes in gold cloth, richly trimmed with go

lace and fringe, \$30. Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums, Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes. Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c., &c., T. L'AFRICAIN,

302 Notre Dame St. Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON.

No. 23 St. Antoine Street.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public it very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to



OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

SPECTACLES RENDERED USBLESS.

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups Read for yourself and restore your sight, Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered uscles

The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

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

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

the Liss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the nid of Ductor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are follow-

ed, or we will refund the money. 2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminort leading professional and political men and women of education and re-

inement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 29, Hon, Horace Greeley, of

the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition." Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of
Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One

Truly am 1 grateful to your noble invention, may

Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.
E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869 : I have tested the Patent Ivory E. Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them: they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age. All persons wishingfo vill particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will passe send your address to

us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to

DR. J. BALL & CO.,

P. O. Box. 957,

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has

p -red a certain cure for this disease. pend for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your

nose and disfigure your face.

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

Dr. J. BALL & OO., P. O. Pox 967 No. 31 Liberty Street, Law York

Nov. 18 1870.

DR M'LANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

71HE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

> Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist.

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

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to

[FLEMING BROS., PITTSEORGH, PA.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M. Lanc's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-tent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Druggists, and Country Storckeepers generally.

C. F. FRASER,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

WILLIAM H. HODSON.

ARCHITECT,

No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE

IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

AND

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

Don't forget the place:

BROWN'S,

NO. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE,

Opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the Montreal, Sept. 30, 1870

1871.

NEW PREMIUM LIST!

R. C. Separate Schools, Colleges, Convents, Sunday School Classes, & all Catholic Institutions.

Little Catholic Library, 32mo., fancy cloth, 12 vol. in box.......\$1.60 per box. Little Catholic boy's Library, 32mo., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box......1.60 per box. Little Catholic Girl's Library, 32mo', fancy cloth, 12 Catholic Pocket Library, 32 mo, fancy cloth, 13 vols

12 vols in box 2.40 per box Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24 mo, 1st series, funcy cloth, 12 vols in box, 3.20 per box Parochial and Sunday School Library; square 24 mo, 2nd series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box 3.20 per box Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, etc., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box, 4.00 per box do do do paper, 12 vols in set... 0.80 per set Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, 1st series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box . 4.00 per box do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box4.00 per box do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box

Conscience Tales. Gilt backs and sides, fancy cloth. Maria Edgworth's Tales, gilt back and sides, cloth, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....1.25 per box.

The Popular Library, containing Fabiola, Callista,

etc., etc., fancy cloth, 6 vols in box. .5.00 per box. do do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box The Popular Library, 2nd series, containing Catholic Legends, etc., fancy cloth, 9 vols in box do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 9 vols in box

The Young People's Library, containing One Hundred Tales, etc., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box2.00 per box. do do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box Fireside Library, containing Orphan of Moscow,

Life of Christ, etc., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box do do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box Catholic World Library, containing Nellie Netter-ville, Diary of St. Mercy, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in how

cloth, gilt back and sides, (containing Chasing the Sun, etc.) 12 vols in set.....2.60 per set.
The Home Library, containing the Young Crusader,
Blind Agnes, etc., fancy cloth, gilt sides, 6 vols.
assorted in box.......2.00 per box.
The Instructive Tales, containing Fabers Tales of the Angels, Lorenzo, etc., fancy cloth, 7 vols,

Peace of the Soul, etc., fancy cloth, 10 vols, as-Saints, fancy cloth, gilt sides, 12 vols. assorted

THE NEW LIBRARY.

...... 1.35

The Life of St. Patrick, [large] full gilt .. 3.00 per doz Irish Saints-St. Bridget, St. Columbkille, St. Malachy, St. Lawrence O'Toole, and St. Palla-

NEW SERIES OF TALES.

Adolphus fell o	ilt	1.25 per d o z
Nino and Pippo	do do	1.25 per doz
		1.25 per d o z
Last days of Pan	al Army, cloth	1.50 per doz
The Little Virtu	es and the little	defects of a Young
		2.25 per doz
or in fancy]	paper covers	2.25 per doz
The Little Vir	tues and the littl	e defects of a young

girl is used in most of the Convents and Catholic Schools as a book of Politeness and deportment.

Any book sold separately out of the box or set. One Thousand Tales, suitable for Promiums, fancy cloth, at 20c. 25c. 40c. 50c. 70c. 90c. 1.00 and

Lace Pictures from 15c. to 2.00 per doz. Sheet Pictures from 40c. to 2.00 per doz. sheet, each sheet contains from 12 to 24 pictures.

(adopted by the provincial of the christian drothers, FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS UNDER HIS CHARGE.)

Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. doz. 50ets, retail 5 ets.

of Toronto. doz. 50 cts., retail 5cts.

Catechism of Perseverance. Ecclesiastical History. Sacred History, by a Friend of Youth. The History of Ireland.

IRVING'S SERIES CF CATECHISMS.

Revised by M. J. Kerney. Catechism of Astronomy.

of Botany.

of Classical Biography. of Chemistry. of Grecian History.

of Grecian Antiquities. of History of England, of History of United States of Jewish Antiquities.

of Mythology. of Roman Antiquities. of Roman History.

of Sacred History. Fine Small Hand Copy Books without Head-lines per doz. 30 ets. Composition Books per doz. 60 cts. Sadlier's Exercise Books, bound per doz. \$2.25.

" 2, 3, and 4 Quires. Foolse up Account Books in Different Penmanship in 12 numbers.

SADLIER'S SUPERIOR HEADLINE COPY BOOKS.

Nos. 1. Initiatory Lessons. 2. Combination of Letters. 3. " Words.
4. Toxt with Capitals
5. Text with half Text D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Control Carried Montreal.

JOHN MARKUM,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C., Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

WOOD AND COAL STOVES, 712 CRAIG STREET,

(Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alexander Street,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURE a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alarm, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted

Catalogues sent free. Address
MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Troy, N. Y.

THOMAS CRIBBIN,

TOBACCONIST,

No. 117, Sr. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of TOBACCO, CIGARS, MEER-SCHAUM and BRIAR-ROOT PIPES. Please give him a call.

O'FLAHERTY BODEN. &

PRACTICAL

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

221 M'GILL STREET.

(NEAR NOTRE DAME)

WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their friends and the public to their Stock, which has been Selected with the GREATEST Care from the BEST Houses in the Trade, and will be found

COMPLETE in all its details. Montreal, May 10th, 1871.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take placed on

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES. 1st section of the commercial course.

THURSDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Eng-

lish syntax. 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcul-

ation; 4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping. 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

3rd year-Business Class.

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class"

on current events, commerce, &c.

N. B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondence;

4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

missions); 8th Insurance;

9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course.)

3RD AND LAST SECTION. 4th year .- Class of Polite Literature. MATTERS.

1st Belies Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary History;
3rd Commercial and historical Geography;
4th Natural History;
5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture;

7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy.

5th year .- Class of Science. MATTERS. 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law.

3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry;

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing-Academic and Linear, Vocal and instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction \$100.00 per annum

6th Practical Geometry.

Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00 Bed and Bedding..... Washing and Mending of Linen. Use of Library 1.00

LONGMOORE & WILSON, PRINTERS,

42 St. JOHN STREET,

MONTREAL. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

SELLING OFF.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE,

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

The public are informed that we have determined to dispose of the whole of our extensive Spring and Summer Stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HABERDASHERY, etc., at a VERY CONSIDER-ABLE SACRIFICE. The advantages which we offer during this sale, (which has commenced), are
—that the entire stock of Clothing will be sold off at a positive reduction of fully ONE-THIRD. We

have strictly decided, that during the sale, there will be BUT ONE PRICE MADE. The character of the Stock—the present reduced prices of it—and the principle of insisting on ONE PRICE as the rule of the sale are facts, (when circulated through the entire City) that must induce any thinking person to spare half an hour for an inspection of the goods. During the first two weeks, the best of the Stock may probably be bought up by traders in the same business; so that those who can spare a little ready cash, will do wisely by making their call as early as possible.

MENS PANTS DEPATTMENT.

Lot 20-150 Black Doe Pants, \$4,25 for \$2,75. Lot 21—150 Black Doe Pants, \$5,50 for \$4. Lot 22—120 Extra Fine do \$6,50 for \$4.40.

large assrtment. Lot 23-200 Mens' Working Pants, \$2,50 for \$1,50. Lot 24-200 Mens' Tweed Pants, \$3 for \$2. Lot 25-180 Mens' Tweed Pants, \$4,25 for \$2,75. Lot 26—160 Mens' Fine Pants, \$5,50 for \$3,75. Lot 27-150 Mens' Extra Fine \$6,50 for \$4,25.

Of those and Fine Cassimere Pants, there is a very

The Mechanics of the City are invited to an inspection of our large stock of Pants in which Goods there will be found to be a very considerable saving. The same fair proportion of Reduction will be made throughout ALL the Departments. Full catalogues of Sale to be had at our Store.

THE MENEELY

BELL FOUNDERY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-Bells for Cherches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

E. A. & C. R. MENEELY. West Troy, N. Y.

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 Allopa-thists, Homacopathists, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor cre-diting 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. HARTE, Druggist Glasgow Drug Hall,

400 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, May, 1870

A. M. D. G. ST MARYS MOLLEGE 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 Ac tof 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. TERMS. For Day Scholars \$3.00 per month.
For Half-Boarders 7.00

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, MAY be consuled personally or by letter at his Office, 503 Craig Street, near corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Streets. Montreal, P.Q.

The Doctor is an adept in the more serious diseases of women and children, his experience being very

Office Hours—From 7 to 10 a.m.; and from 4 to

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET

STATION as follows: GOING WEST.

Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate stations at 8.00 a.m. at 8.00 a.m.

Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 P. M.

Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and intermediate stations at 6 A M.

diate Stations at 4:90 P.M.

Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., 12 Noon, 2:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M. The 2:00 P.M. Trains through to Province line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 6:45 A.M.

Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Central at 3:45 P. M. Express for Island Pond at 2:00 P.M. Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec

and Riviere du Loup, at 10:10 P.M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked

Trains will leave Brockville at 4:45 A.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 8:30 A.M

Express at 3:30 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Dapress from the West, and arriving at Ottawe at 7:16 P.N.

LEAVE OTTAWA. Express at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:40 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

Mail Train at 3:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at

Freight frwarded with despatch. Car-leads go through in Grand Trunk csrs to all points without

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL-WAY.

ville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 3:39 p.m. and 5:20
a.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown

and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

3,000 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Leave LINDSAY daily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35

4:00, 5:30 P.M.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TME.

Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.M. Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M.

minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Arrive 11:10 A.N., 8:10 P.M. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 г.м. Brock Street Station.

SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

faith in its virtues. It has been customary to dissolve the Gum in High Wines and then take it mixed with a little water; but the quantity of High Wines swallowed in order to obtain any appreciable effect, is so large that it entirely destroys the Balsamic and Soothing effects

> HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist,

144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. MONTREAL.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Under the direction of the

· 744 PALAGE STREET.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamontal Needle Work, Drawing, Music Vocal and Instrumental.; Italian and Gorman extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

intermediate stations at 6 A.M.
Accommodation Train for Brockville and interme-

Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9:00 A.M.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:50

Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15 A.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Night Express going West; arrive at Sand Point at 1:35 and 720 P.M.

9:15 P.M.

Lindsay.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 a.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and

o.m. or Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port

Trains on this line leave Union Station five

Arrive 10:55 A.M., 7:55 г.м. Depart 8:00 A.M., 4ю0 г.м.

GRAY'S

This Syrup is highly reccommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Throut Affections. RED SPRUCE GUM has always been held in high estimation by the Natives of Canada, and was at one time in great repute, for Pulmonary Affections. Like a great many of our household remedies, its use was derived from the Indians who had the greatest

characteristic of the Gum. In the above preparation it is offered, to the appreciation of the public, in the form of a delicious Syrup, with all the properties of the Gum preserved.

Prepared by

(Established 1859.)

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

Hours of Attendance-From 9 toll A.M.; and from 1 to 4 r.m.

For Boarders, 15.00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding If LePupils take dinner in the Establishment as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges. \$60 extra per transfer.