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#### CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

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NO. 44.

NONA THE VESTAL.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF ST. PATRICK.

BY MRS. ANNA H. DORSEY.

CHAPTER XIII. — (Continued.)

With downcast eyes, Mona stood like a white-robed spirit watching over the dead, so pile, so motionless, so holy was her aspect,— her wondrous beauty half veiled, half-disclosed, her hands folded like two lilies on her bosom, and her eyes looking down, darkening her white cheeks with the shadow of their black fringes. But her heart was not there, - no, not

"Come; my lord and his guests await us," said the Lady Bernice, sweeping along in her aperb beauty, followed by Mona. They lookd like the unclouded moon and the evening star. Moua's heart was troubled. She felt ike a bird entangled in the fowler's snare.—
In her poverty and humble obscurity, she had experienced the sweetness and joy of suffering; ler soul, undazzled by the glare of life, had bounded lightly forward, and each cheerful endurance had brought her nearer heaven; but now temptations, siren voices, the glitter and magnificence of riches, distracted the even tenor of her progress. Not that she yielded to them or that she even feared them; they only for a fleeting moment diverted her mind from its calm and joyous contemplations; like a breath of wind they passed over her soul, rippling and agitating its pure depths, until the bright images reflected therein from heaven were hidden, -only hidden, -not erased. She would have yielded again with rapture to the scourge, but she would fain have been spared

Lord Eadhna and Count Clotaire were conversing together in low, carnest tones when the Lady Bernice and Mona came in. The last bright glare of day still lingered in the west; and in the uncertain and translucent shadow Mona loooked like an ethereal being who had lost her way in the realms of space and paused a moment in this isle-world to rest. In graceful lines and rich folds the white gleaming draperies fell around her, giving out here and there a flash and glow as they eaught the lingering day-beams.

"Welcome, child of God, our friend and sister," said Eadhna of Innistore, with gentle

"Welcome, Mona," said the Count Clotaire, while his heart bounded and his cheeks glowed th the fair and chaste hopes her presence not define, held him back: he did not approach

"I owe thee many thanks, Lord of Innistore," she said, very gently, and with sweet gravity, "for the protection of thy house; and to thee, noble stranger, blessings and thanks, slain by the Druids before my very eyes! for the poor life thou didst so courageously "My life is His! Eternal thanks!

"." Mere thanks, Mona, are a poor reward for such an act," whispered Bernice. "Thy words are as cold as marble."

"I fear thou hast forgotten me, Mona, in the terror of the incident; but I-thy image has never left me a moment since the hour it occurred," said Count Clotaire.

"Nay, gentle sir! I could"-began Mona; then she paused, lest some word might fall to wound. "A transitory glimpse could not insure remembrance! But my deliverer has not been forgotten. I have prayed for Heaven's most precious graces for him. If I seem ungrateful, pardon me; for I am not skilled in the language of the world.'

"In the presence of these thy noble friends and mine, I beseech thee, Mona, tell me: could I not win thee to a warmer feeling than grati-

tude?" said the young count, carnestly. "I grieve to pain thee," said Mona, whose face grew very white. "Heaven knows, if I dared, I would spare any word which might wound thee. But I am not my own! My feelings, my hopes, my loves, sir count, are no Mona. longer mine to give: they are pledged to ONE from whom I would not withdraw them to obvalue is the reward I hope to win."

Count Clotaire bowed his face and covered it with his hands. Strong emotion shook his on her forehead. "Never fear for Panthea," frame: they could hear his quick-heaving she whispered; and Mona felt two warm tears breath, and the sharp throbbing of his heart,

all was so breathless and still.

"Mona," he said, at last, in low and tremulous tones,-" Mona, when I thought thou wert slumbering beneath the sea, thy image,

-my offering for the love of Christ," he con- with Heaven, she thought not of the perils of tinued, as he approached her, and, bending on

one knee, lifted her hand reverently to his lips.
"May Christ be thy reward evermore!" she
murmured, while a single tear rolled over her pile check.

"Per Nerf Nuom! It is enough to drive one mad!" cried the Lady Bernice. "But

hark, my lord! there is a great tumult below!" Just then one of the esquires-now a Christian-rushed in, with terror depicted on his countenance, and, in hurried and confused words, informed the noble company that the Druids, with a large company of the officials of the temple and men-at-arms, were on their way up to the presence-chamber. With a single cry of alarm, the Lady Bernice threw her strong arm around Mona and bore her swiftly through a side entrance into a circular apartment, which was hung round with curious tapestry representing the ceremonies and processions of Nerf. Lifting this, she pressed a spring in the oak panelling under it, which slid back, giving them ingress to a dark and narrow passage. She paused an instant to adjust and secure the spring, then, without speaking, ran swiftly along, winding and turning, until at last, out of breath, she paused, and whispered, Thou art safe, but this night, Mona, thou must away. Tarry here. After nightfall I will bring Dego, the fisherman's son; fly with him, and, if it be possible, seek the safety of Finian's cave until the pursuit is over." Then, folding Mona to her noble and generous heart, she returned, and, letting herself through the secret door with great caution, she went to confront and defy the Druids.

CHAPTER XIV .-- HEAVEN RECEIVES ITS VES-TAL.

It was past midnight when the Lady Bernice returned with Dego.

"They are infuriated; they rave and threaten us all with dreadful vengeance," she whispered I defied them to the last; but now the party is dispersed. Those who remain at Innistore sleep; the Druids have returned to the temple; and this is the hour for thy escape. Thou hast been betrayed by the Saxon stranger, Mona -may curses light on him. But see: here are a flask of wine and some wheaten cakes. Gather up thy robe, it is thine,—my gift; fasten it under thy girdle. Now wrap this gray mantle, which I have brought, around thee. Ere long thou wilt see Finian: here is the letter from Patricius-curses on him! it is he alone who has brought such woe on me.'

holy Bishop Finian. Once more, through all when some dark deed was to be perpetrated at awakened. But a feeling which was impelled perils, I must see him, to partake, if God wills by some interior power, and which he could it, of that mystic feast, which giveth life to the perils, I must see him, to partake, if God wills soul. But for this, I would not fly!"

"Not fly! Nay, Mona, do not provoke me to spur thee on with the point of my dagger," exclaimed the lady. "I suppose this insane love for Christ would make thee willing to be

"My life is His! Eternal thanks! My life is His! He has given it; let Him recall it when it suits His hely will," she said, in her low, musical tones. "He calls for thee, lady. HE, the Lord and Master of Life, awaits humbly at the door of thy heart. His divine head is wet with the dews of night, while He implores thee to receive salvation. He points to His wounded temples, His streaming forehead, His torn hands, His lacerated feet, He opens the purple wound in His side, to prove that the love which bore such torments to save thee will not rest, will not be satisfied, until thou art His; for alas! He who with His breath can create worlds, cannot save the meanest of creatures He has made, without their free con sent."

"Silence, Mona!" cried Bernice of Innistore, in a voice of anguish. "I will hear no more. I would not be a Christian to be the mistress of the universe. Begone! This passage will lead thee, Dego, through a subterranean way, far out beyond the walls of Innistore."

"Panthea, dear lady! Panthea!" whispered

"Panthea! I shall have her killed if thou dost not begone. Take this key, Dego, and on tain the empire of worlds, of such priceless the morrow bring it to me," she said, half wild with excitement, as she turned suddenly, and, folding Mona to her breast, impressed a kiss drop on her head. Andy they parted,—the lady to her silken pillows and sleepless couch, Mona to her midnight flight.

After walking an hour or two, they at length found the end of the subterranean passage.— , like a veiled angel, led me to aspire after the Dego adjusted the key to the lock, and it turnperfection of morality and a pure height of ed easily. In another moment they were out philosophy. Now that thou art living, and, beneath the gray and silent heavens, in the though lost to my love, a Christian, a servant solitude of the night, where only the rustling of Christ, even as I wish to be, thou shalt help wind among the foliage of the forest, and the me heavenward. Thy words have gone like a far-off moaning of the sea, were heard. Pauskeen, sharp blade through my heart, hewing ing a moment to rest, and lift their hearts to asunder fibers and chords that bound me in God, they sped along towards the distant shore. sweet memories and bright visions of hope to There was a calm smile on Mona's cheek .thee; but—but—go: I would not rob Heaven Over her spirit, like the ebbing and flowing of of its vestal! My love for thee was deep and prisoned tides, holy thoughts descended and suggest all else that I have seen; but this, -a and reel, then fall, crashing through the roof, of the better land, are her fairest jewels.

the way.

At last they reached the shore. The broad white sands and rugged cliffs were before them. The first gray light of dawn spread dimly over the scene. The morning star, like a patient saint, pale and obedient, awaited amid the shadows for the bright day-beam to kindle and then absorb its waning fires, in a greater and more perfect glow. The ocean tides were flowing in, rising, and moaning, and wailing, like TIME, inexorable and strong. Still lost to outward scenes, in blest anticipations, Mona neither saw nor heard the seenes around her, until a shrill cry and a heavy fall startled her away from the bright visions which Hope and Faith were weaving about her. She turned quickly, and saw Dego lying lifeless on the sands, where he had fallen, transfixed by a bearded arrow. She held his head; she felt his heart; all were still forever. Then she saw dark forms issuing from the woods, tossing their arms, and uttering wild cries, as they rushed down towards the shore. She saw Semo. She heard the frightful howl of the beagles as their keepers unleashed them. It was chough! Clasping her hands over her head, she sprang, life a hunted fawn, up over the slippery rocks, along the narrow ledges, over a steep and precipitous path overhanging the sea, until at last she gained the cavern.-She entered its friendly arch, and was flying back into its deep recesses, when she discovered that it was not Finian's cave, but one which was connected with the mainland by a narrow ledge of rocks which, except during a very short interval when the tide was out, was covered with surf and foam. Already the billows were dashing their spray over the ledge, and Mona knew that ere long the roaring waves would climb higher and higher, until they reached and filled the cavern. Escape was impossible, death inevitable. In a moment she understood it all, and, folding her hands meekly together, she knelt, and in hope awaited her transition. She had not expected it so soon; but, now that it was so near, she felt that the promises of God were not vain. Strength and tope brightened together in her soul, and, looking beyond this mortal life, the thought of death's brief agony dismayed her not; neither was she afraid of the mystery of a new and unknown life, because her trust was in Him who is mighty and strong to deliver.

The Druids and thier pagan followers found "I cannot even thank thee, lady: words fail; but there is One who is watching, and who will reward thee tenfold. I shall see the whole saved their purposes more than once. themselves baffled, but exulted that her doom midnight, which they desired the sea to wash off from the earth. Slow and mighty flowed in the reverberating billows; but swiftly flew the news of the peril of the Christian maiden. and, by the time the sun arose like a golden flame amid the purple and gold of the orient, the shore, the cliffs, the heights around, were thronged with living beings. All the Christians who heard it hastened thither. The Lord of Innistore, the Count of Bretagne, with men and ropes, flew to the rescue; but a glance convinced them that no human arm could save her. The Lady Bernice, on her black barb, attended by her maidens, was also there, stern, pale, and full of an anguish which she had never known before. In unclouded splendor shone the sun on the strange scene. The sca-birds, with light gleaming on their white wings, whirled and shrieked amid the tossing spray. The wind tossed the leaves of the trees with a joyous motion, and from the rolling lands above flowed down the mingled odors of newly-mown hay and the scent of wild flowers, while the summer birds warbled their clear, wild songs as they floated in the sun-

> Presently a loud wail arose above the roar of the surges. It was the cry of a mother over the slain body of her first-born; it was Lena, the fisherman's wife, who, hearing of the peril of Mona, had rushed out from her cabin, without kirtle or hood, with her strong-limbed boys, to try and save her. But on her way she stumbled and nearly fell over the stark corpse of her son, -her Christian child!

"Is he thine?" asked the Lady Bernice of Lena.

"Mine? Mine?" she asked, roused by the uestion. "He belonged to God. He gave him. He has taken him. The mortal has put on immortality, and, through Jesus Christ, inherits eternal life. Thanks !- thanks ! Then no more grief, no more tears, Lena, over this cast-off garb of clay; but, grateful that thy course is finished and the race won so early, my son, I will give thanks that thou hast passed to the regions of hope, to the Land of the living." Then, stooping over, she kissed the pale lips, and, covering the body with her mantle, she knelt to pray for his repose, and Mona's safe transit to the eternal rapture of the Beatific Vision!

"A mother!" murmured the lady,—"a mother rejoices that her child is with Christ! I can conceive that a mistaken heroism might the summit of the temple, she beheld it topple strength and succor, and who, amid the glories strong; but from this moment I give thee up, ascended, until, in sweet and close communion mother's love offered up with joy to their Deity, and burying beneath its own fragments, and

-it surpasses all I have yet witnessed; for that love is stronger than death itself."

While this was passing, the wild billows were dashing in with great velocity. The wind rode in on the waves with a thundering and bellowing that shook the earth with its reverberations. The water was now within a foot of the cavern, beneath whose arch the vestal of Christ knelt, while the sun, slanting into its depths, rested about her calm, pallid face, and white, glittering robes, like a glory. The wind had torn the fastenings from her hair, and it flowed back, with her veil, from her beauteous countenance, which already wore the ineffable repose of eternal peace; and she looked like an angel watcher amid the storms of life. As the billows rose nearer and nearer, her head in deep humility sank lower on her breast; and while her soul wrestled with its last foes,-the pleadings and throes of nature, -a torpor crept over her frame. Her passing away would be sudden and bright; the billows would engulf her for a moment, then bear her up, free and rejoicing, to that shore which is washed by the waters which flow from the Throne of the Lamb.

In vain Semo directed his archers to aim their swift, bearded arrows at her breast, as she knelt, a bright mark for their keen eyes; vainly flew the sharp flints from the slings of the soldiers; idly were sped the long, glittering spears from the stalwart arms of the men-atarms. None reached her, but fell ringing against the rocks, and dropped without a sound into the boiling waves, Like a maniae, Dairene now van shrieking

and tearing her gray hair along the shore. The crowd made way for her; for she was a vestal of Nerf. Her wild shrill cries rose piping above the roar of the bursting billows, as, heedless of peril, she climbed, tearing out her mails against the sharp rocks, until she reached the highest ledge of rocks, and stood panting and sobbing

over Finian's cave. The rocks which contained Finian's cave ran out parallel with the ledge on which Mona, in the terror of the moment, had taken shelter, when, confused by the dim light and the pursuit of the Druids and their minions, she ran up in her vain endeavor to reach a place of safety. The two caverns were nearly opposite to each other, and the two ledges, running out seaward, in the form of an angle, leaving a narrow strait for the sea to enter, commanded a full view of the shore. A man was seen to enter Finian's cave, and after a spoke to the man, Lena's husband,

such a shrill, piercing shout that Mona heard it above the howling of the waves, and started up. The fluttering of Dairene's veil first arrested her attention; then, with a look of sudden hope, her glance was lowered, and she saw the aged priest of God, standing with outstretched arms, to give her the last absolution. She could not kneel; the waves had reached her waist; but she bowed her head once more, after making a gesture of joy by lifting up her

hands toward heaven, with a smile of rapture.

Then she lifted her eyes up no more, until

another shrill signal reached her. She understood it now; and, when she looked up, she saw the holy bishop standing, holding up high, in view of all, a crystal case, framed in gold, which contained a consecrated Host! Every Christian on the shore, inspired with courage by the sight, knelt, humbly adoring. The Druids, gnashing their teeth with rage, felt awed, and were silent. The very beagles ran whiming and crouching about the feet of their keepers, as that PRESENCE, which was lifted a sign and promise to those who believed, flowed out in solemn and mighty influences over those whose souls still slept in the shadow shore they hurried with the sacred remains; of death. Mona saw it. She stretched out her arms, while a glow like as of the brightest sunrise lit her face. Then they could see no more; for the spray covered her like a veil, and a huge billow sweeping in with a mad roar engulfed her. Those on the shore heard a wail and shrick, they saw the fluttering of white torn garments, they saw something plunge from the rocks down into the sea, and they knew that when the vestal of Christ yielded up her life to the relentless wave a vestal of Nerf Naom perished with her. It was over. The Druids and bards, with their vassals, were turning homeward. The people stood or knelt in groups on the shore. The Lord Eadhna and the Lady Bernice, with Count Clotaire, whose countenance wore the hue of death, stood together, awaiting the good Finian, to whom they had disputched a message, beseeching him to come with them to Innistore. Lena and her sons were bearing away their dead, when, lo! a sound like thunder rolled out upon the calm morning air, a despairing wail went up from the Druids and their band, and Semo was seen to fall prostrate to the earth, All turned toward the place whence the sound issued; and Bernice, who had seen one perish for Christ, now saw the great marble statue of

Nerf Naom tottering on its high pinnacle on

the ruins, the holy or inner shrine, and the statues of Nerf, Ethis, and Latona. With clasped hands she stood rigid and pale, gazing up into the empty air, where but a few moments before the statue of Nerf Naom had stood, an image of beautiful strength; then, with a deep sob, she flung herself on the earth, offering her life, her liberty, her state, her love, her children, her all to the true and living God. When the holy bishop, from whose eyes tears still flowed, reached the spot, she ran, and, heedless of those who gazed on her, throwing off her pride and self-love, she knelt humbly at his feet, and, lifting the hem of his garment to her lips, implored baptism.

When the Druids lifted Semo from the earth, they discovered that he was dead; and five of their number, with three bards and one learned ollaham, returned, and prostrating themselves at Finian's feet, sought to be initiated into the mysteries of the creed of the Christians.

As the throng gathered around the holy man to hear his words. Ulric the Saxon, with a fiendish smile, rode up, and whispered in the ear of the Count of Bretagne,-

"Did my eyes deceive me, or was that maiden who perished in reality Mona the ves-

"IIa, Ulrie!" shouted Clotaire, directing his hand toward his dagger, "thou here? But no!-rest, if thou canst, in thy iniquity. Vengeance belongeth to God. She whom thou hast so basely betrayed-Mona, my first and last earthly love-is beyond thy malice now; and the thought that she is interceding for thee-ay, even for thee - stays my arm.-Away, now, nor ever molest me again with thy

"What lambs these Christians become!" exclaimed the Saxon, with a sneer; but he saw a kindling light in Clotaire's eye, a bracing up of the muscular form, and a quick upheaving of the chest, which warned him off in time; and, after a gesture of mock courtesy, he galloped away with speed toward the temple.

That night the noble young Christian wandered alone along the shore. It was cloudy and dark, and a deep calm had settled on the sea. He thought of Mona; he wished that the waves might wash her body to the shore; in the tumult of his grief, he wept and prayed by turns, until, thinking of her as one of the radiant virgins who, clothed in raiment like the sun, surround the Throne, giving glory to Him who sits thereon, his sorrow was turned to joy, his weeping to gladness. Then, kneelshort interval reappear, and take his station on ing on the lonely shore, he vowed himself to the rocks beside its entrance. Then, while all the service of God, and offered up at the foot were gazing, the holy bishop in his sacerdotal of the cross his nature, his humanity, his soul, robes came forth and stood in full view. He his life, -a free offering, a holocaust, to Him who suffered thereon.

"Come hither, Christian stranger; behold a marvellous sight," said a man, who, wrapped in a dark mantle, had come near him, and stood unnoticed and unseen. "I am a Christian: therefore have no fear."

Ciotaire of Bretagne followed him till they came to a place so closed in by rocks that one could scarcely enter the narrow opening leading to it. The tide was out, leaving a calm, deep pool, and they penetrated the gloomy recesses of the rocky path which surrounded it, the man leading, until a faint, luminous appearance in the distance guided their steps.

"There it is: let us approach it," he said. They did so, and saw floating on the shallow water, as if in calm slumber, the body of Mona the vestal. Her robes were folded around her, and her hands crossed on her breast in sweet composure. A smile rested on her lips, and a look of unutterable calm on her brow. A fair luminous halo flickered around her head, revealing every lineament of her face. They lifted her gently; they dared not leave her there another hour, lest the waves should bear her out to the fathomless sea. Far up on the and while Clotaire watched beside them, filled with awe, and giving thanks to God, Lena's husband, the fisherman, went to Innistore to inform the good Finian of the event.

In a few years, a large and splendid church was erected near the palace of Innistore, peneath the altar of which, in a shrine of silver, Mona the vestal slept.

Aileen had betrayed her; but, repenting, she was converted to Christianity, and became the most humble and austere of that household, all of whom were so truly devoted to God .-Panthea became her most tender care; and it was a touching sight to see her watching and serving one whom she had so persecuted. The bard Abaris, Clotaire of Bretagne, and a number of converted Druids and bards, retired to Innisfallen's Isle, in Lough Tore, where in cloistered aisles and solitary cells they sought perfection as the safe road to eternal joys.

Our task is done. Let those who doubt the narrative of Mona turn to the old archives of Erin, where they will read of greater wonders than any which we have related, not only of numberless saints, but of holy and wise kings, Christian sages, and heaven-inspired bards. whose memory and lives the Church cherishes like a sweet odor, who were, while living, her

THE END.

Those who have been at Marseilles will remember that vast building on the quay, close to the Hotel de Ville, and in the same style of architecture, which, though subdivided into died-" warehouses, bears token by the unity of its design, of once having been in the possession of one owner, and originally intended for one purpose. That great building was long known as

In the year 1700, he who bore the honors of the largest and richest in Marseilles, was on the eve of bankruptcy; their credit, which had stood for years unimpaired, was tottering to its base. He was a man in the prime of life, that St. Victor, but the dark, fine hair was thickly strewn with silver, and the broad brow was furrowed by lines that care must have planted there. All around the room in which he sat silent and alone, might be seen the evidence of wealth once possessed by the family, and of the tural pride, brought me to that grave a mournluxury in which they had been accustomed to er. You were sad, subdued; you extended slave. Reason, experience, history attest that live-rich furniture, velvet and gold, mirrors, carvings, soft carpets-rare luxuries in France; even at the present time-trinkets, picturesall that money could purchase or taste could select were gathered in that splendid apartment. Bach panel of the wall contained, or had contained, the rarest paintings of largest size, and mostly by the Italian masters; but it might be observed that some of them had been displaced, and such—as the marks on the wall testified had been of greater size than those remaining, and doubtless of greater value, though those hanging on the panels were meet for the palaces of kings. Above the high mantelpiece of pure white marble, with its elaborate decorations and majestic proportions, hung an oval portrait of a young man. It was a fair, radiant face, with an open, happy expression, and surrounded by soft, falling hair. It was the portrait of St. Victor-but of St. Victor long ago. Every now and then, and mechanically as it were, the man amid his sad, silent musings, would raise his eyes to the bright picture of the boy. What a contrast did these present !- the one, how beautiful—the other, how mournful and how wan!

The door opened and an old man entered .-He was old enough to be the father of St. Vietor; but it was only Devereux, once the head clerk of the house of St. Victor, now a substantial merchant of Marseilles. The dress of has been for years the first house here. What this person was warm and rich, but his gait a terrible thing this would be! the head of the was feeble, and he was also furrowed, but the St. Victors arrested-arrested, and by you!" lines were only those of age and thought .-There was much of harshness, of pride, of de- | you urge against the act, but stirs me more termination, to be traced in his countenance, but none of that woeful anxiety which seemed withering up the manly pride of St. Victor.

The latter rose at his entrance and moved

toward him with evident pleasure. "Devereux," he exclaimed, "welcome," with a smile, and said:

"To-morrow, St. Victor, all those bills I own of yours become due."

St. Victor started. "'Tis so, I know, but I am safe, for you hold them, and you will not press me."

"You miscalculate St. Victor," said the old man, coldly. "I want the money."

St. Victor tried to laugh. "You know, Devereux-you know that it is impossible I could meet the demand. I could not take up one of those bills, far less the whole

number. "I want not the amount of one, nor two, nor of three, but of all, and 'tis what I come to

"Devereux," said the debtor, with a cheek as white as ashes, "you might throw me into in refusing? The best of Ireland's sons—the prison, you might ruin my credit and my name | purest of her patriots-lead on the great body forever; but I take Heaven to witness, I could not raise one-half of that sum, though it were | rights. They were met only by insult, and to save my soul. What mean you? Is it not as a friend you become the holder of those time. By what right can England trample on

The creditor started to his feet. " No."

against me?"

"I turn not now," answered Devereux, "I have longed for this hour—sought it early and endowments? Are her inhabitants mentally late-lived but for it. You wronged me once. St. Victor; but my revenge is at hand. Yes, they shall be thine !-- the disgrace of bonds, the ignominy of the prison-proud, beautiful, be- cause of the conquest. Compelled to submit loved St. Victor! I shall triumph now!"

Does the old man rave? This St. Victor, shrinking, bending before him, weary, careworn, with dark locks, sadly streaked with days. She protests against it as the former white-this world-broken man! How is he | population of Ireland protested in the combats worth such epithets? "proud; broken and beloved!"

But the old man speaking thus looked not at his wondering auditor; his eyes were raised to ness of the conquest, and cause them to conthe bright, smiling portrait, and to that he sider the results of armed missions as the exspoke.

Devereux continued:

"Ah! St. Victor, dost thou remember, long ago, when thou wast a young, gay gallant, and | there have bequeathed it to their sons. Pre-I, but a poor clerk in thy father's prosperous scription then cannot afford an excuse-where house: When you, the young heir, were but a boy, I was past the season of youth. When Time alone adds nothing; peaceable duration you attained your brilliant majority, I, Devereux, was a man of middle sober age. But I | England has held peaceable possession of for the first time, and even yet, St. Victor, that connection, not to the attachment of the they are more reasonable and temperate than love is here!" And he laid his withcred hand Irish people, but to the bayonets which Parliamentary candidates and professional poliupon his heart.

"She was very beautiful and good, that girl, and she accepted my suit; we should have been happy, but you came. I need not tell you how it was; how soon the young, the dazzling St. Victor won from the plain clerk that heart forgotten and discarded, and how deeply you were loved. I need not repeat all—all my efforts to retain her-all my pleadings-pleadings poured vainly in the ear of passion—pleadings both to you and her. But I will remind They have had good reason and considerable and in the flush of their freedom they are

your happiness, I ventured on bolder words advantage of England, but at an immense dis- arduous and absorbing, and that its prizes Irish. Such principles, it is urged, are so than I should have used, and you answered advantage to Ireland. She has to witness the lie far out of the reach of their powers. clear that, as between individuals, no one af with a blow! But you were happy and soon | decline of her trade, the ruin of her commerce, forgot that circumstance. Soon the maiden

And here his voice, that failed and faltered, lips that quivered, gave token that he spoke the truth, when he said that his love for her still to witness coercion bills of unexampled cruelty, the Hotel St. Victor, and belonged to the lived, and the poor debtor, while listening. forwealthy family bearing that name. the present. The past with all its sorrow and of England, but for the ruin, degradation, and the house was in trouble. His firm, for years its joy, its unimaginable happiness, its unim- enslavement of Ireland. She has had to witaginable woe, was his again.

Deuereux continued, "The maiden died. Well for her she died before your love grew cold, before she learned how much she had east away forever. She died before remorse or retribution could arrive; she died in your arms. Above her grave | tures give to lambs, covering and devouring we met again. My love must have been strong, St. Victor, since it conquered my name your hand, and prayed that all might be peace between us-that all might be forgotten. I shook the offered hand—it was necessary that I should dissimulate—and I said that I forgave. Time rolled on, and you overcame your grief, you married again, you inherited your noble patrimony, you became the head of the lired at England from a renovated France, great house of St. Victor. I left you, but before I quitted your employ I had prepared the way to ruin; I had sown the seeds of all that

vengeance I have worked and lived." "And for his sake," exclaimed St. Victor, you will have mercy upon me, if not on me, on my wife; if not on her, on my children."

for the sake of wealth. I entered upon the

business; I struggled hard; I have not toiled

seilles. My wife is dead, but she has left me

one son, the only thing I love; for him and his

For a moment the hard eye roftened, and the face assumed an irresolute expression, but it was only for a moment. His answer was:

"No! the anguish, the shame of a blow shall not pass unavenged! To-morrow, and St. Victor shall be the wonder and scorn of  $\mathbf{Marseilles}\,!"$ 

"Ah! Devereux, think not, I besecch you. of that hasty act. Think rather of my longfelt, long-shown trust in you; think, how ours

"All this," answered the creditor, "that deeply towards it. To-morrow, and I have my

"Give me but a day, Devereux, and I will essay to raise the money. Give me a week.-The ship Volant, my last venture, is expected ere the week is out. Give till her return.-Her cargo is of ore and dismonds; if she comes laden as I hope, I may meet all demands and save at least my honor. Give me but time?"

But the creditor smiled as he replied: " Not an hour."

"Oh, Devereux, have some mercy!" and St. Victor sank upon his knees, clasping his hands

(To be Continued.)

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL EQUALITY .- Such is the demand of Ireland.  $\,$  Is  $\,$  she  $\,$  justified in the demand ?May we not rather put it-Is England justified of the people to demand the recognition of her were told to use their shackles to the end of the just demands of a whole people, who with one voice ask permission to make their own laws, and to be allowed to live in the land that The poor debtor groaned aloud. "It was bore them. Why should Ireland hold down not always thus. Why do you now turn her head and bow to national injustice? Why should Ireland submit to the hand of national inferiority? Is she her inferior in nation I or physically inferior? Are Englishmen god that Irishmen must worship them? Ireland has not lost her rights as a distinct nation be to the yoke of England, she has refused for seven centuries to give her consent to that Government. She repulses it as in its first in which it was defeated. It is in vain that English power has exhausted itself in efforts to overcome that memory, to cause forgetfulercise of legal authority. Nothing has been able to destroy Irish obstinacy. Notwithstanding seductions, menaces, and tortures, falapse of time does not constitute prescription. alone founds the right. Few will admit that menace their bosoms, and to the cannon ticians. It is true that the majority of their which she has planted in all her strongholds, members are Catholics, bred perhaps in a The two peoples have ever been at war-one vague belief in the destined greatness of Irecupation, and would no more sanction by uni- cities are generally active and ambitious, pecan they be accused of mere obstinacy in this. only just emuncipated from a ban of inequality,

and the expatriation of her people for the good name of justice profuned by packed juries, perhastily hurried through a willing Parliamentalways willing to coerce Ireland for the "good" ness the enactment of laws unknown to the exquisite ingenuity of Prussian tyranny, reprobated by Republican America, and rebuked by the Turkish Divan. All this has been done for the "protection" of Ireland and the "good" of England. It is such "protection" as vulthem. Strange protection and strange protectto the "good" of England that Ireland is her no nation, however great, is absolutely safe while holding in repression a "well defined and compact nationality." Belgium under Dutch, Poland under Russian, Hungary under Austrian, and Ireland under British rule are incontestible evidences of this. Let one shot be from young but growing Prussia, from fierce and insutiable Russia, from her "own cousins' of the Far West, and Ireland will demand her has followed and is to come. I also married full rights-National Equality. Should England refuse-why "there's the rub." The consequence is obvious. Then the obdurate in vain; I am now the richest man in all Mar- injustice of ages, the inflexible hatred and iron will of Ireland may then cost England much of her present sway, and lower her Imperial Crown to that of a second-rate Power. Then the fires that have smouldered for years in the hearts of the Irish people will not be extinguished by slight concession. The perjuries, the deception, the violation of treaties, the wrongs of ages will then fire the heart and nerve the arm of an enraged people. "England may then have to grant to fear what she should now grant to justice." Sir R. Peel realized this when he said, in bringing forward the Catholic Emancipation Bill: "We may find ourselves, in case of war, compelled to grant what she calls justice." Another statesman, of at least equal fame has stated that "they will govern Ireland according to Irish ideas." Ireland's idea of government is Home Rule; of justice, National Equality. Ireland will never rest satisfied with anything short of this. Ireland will never yield till every mark of national inequality be erased from the Statute Book -(Liverpool) Catholic Times.

THE IRISH ULTIMATUM. - " Federation or Separation:" that we declared, long since, to be the Irish Ultimatum. That is the Ultimatum which the country is now beginning to pronounce, and whose sound has alarmed the wary but over-confident Times. That the whole nation has not as yet declared it as a question of circumstance not of conviction; in good time, Ireland, with unshaken voice, will speak the solemn words in a solemn and imposing fashion. If the obstinacy or imbecility of the enemy let the time of conciliation and integration pass, so much the worse for him.— For every day that come bing ripened thought, earnest workers, and able friends from all sections to the movement in which the good of all is aimed at. The people are ready in their enthusiastic multitudes to help on the good cause-Limerick proves this in the reception of Mr. Butt - the clergy and middle classes are ready, the clerical memorial and corporate addresses attest it—the gentry are commencing to rank in, and the sooner they do so the wiser thy will show themselves.-When the hour comes, the men will not be wanting. - Dublin Irishman.

THE LONDON Times ON "HOME RULE." -When Mr. Butt appeared in the the tre at of a Federal Union as opposed to a Legislative one years ago Irishmen were iniquitously deprived," the building rang with cheers for lieving that if "self-government" were the object to be aimed at, the Fenian conspirator sel. It almost makes one despair of bringing about conciliation between England and Irea man of ability and influence endeavouring to persuade a too credulous mob that an assembly prevented the potato rot and its consequences, or checked without ruin to the State the efflux of surplus population which naturally and healthily followed the great estamity of 1846. Some persons may be inclined to regard with more concern than is inspired by the Limerick demonstration and the oratory of Mr. Butt the declarations in favour of "Home Rule" recently adopted by various Corporations and public boards in Ireland. These bodies are with little urgent temptation to pander to the

THE MERCHANT OF MARSEIBLES. piety, when, stung to madness at the sight of both countries. Manifestly it has been for the career in the Imperial Parliament is too greediness, that tempt us to tyrannise over the In Dublin they might hope for a less crowded | feeting to regard morality could dispute them, arena and more favorable spectators. With But the laws of morality are as binding beof England. She has had to witness the sacred such ambitions as these are mingled discontent tween nations as between individuals. Corpoat the unfortunate stagnation of trade in Irehis eves that seemed dimmed with tears, his jured sheriffs, and partisan judges, to forward land and the lamentable failure in almost every they have neither a body to be killed nor a soul the ends of a foreign legislature. She has had part of the country, except the eastern half of to be damned. But nations do not die, and Ulster, of manufacturing enterprise. When, the wrong-doing of one generation is visited in too, to these motives of personal interest are the vices and punishment of its successors. added the sympathies honestly awakened by The national conscience is less sensitive than the sight of the crowds of emigrants every day pouring along the railways to their rendezvous at Queenstown, it is easy for men to persuade support and the remonstrances of persons afthemselves and others that wages could be feeted by our conduct, we should rapidly deraised and the depletion of population stayed by a free-handed Parliament of Irishmen sitting in the Irish metropolis and disposing of the Irish sions, or caprice. In the case of a nation, it is taxes. It is plain that such demands cannot not only deprived of those wholesome stimube granted, but there is reason to fear that, for lints to righteousness, but, under the seductive the causes we have assigned, they may yet be name of patriotism there often is concealed an ors, detested alike by the protected. But is it pressed on Parliament, and may disturb the odious vanity which glories in despising the peace and goodwill which have been slowly opinions and protests of our neighbors. The ripening in Ircland.

The Globe in a sketch of the debate on the O'Conor Don's amendment on the Life and Property Protection (Ireland) Bill, speaks as follows of Mr. Martin's second speech :- There is a quaintness and simplicity in his mode of speaking that engaged a large amount of sympathy in his favour, and probably few men before him ever had so much patience and attention shown them in making their maiden effort. There had been a great desire among Irish members to get him upon his legs earlier in the discussion, but when it came to the point he grew nervous, and lacked the courage to attempt the difficult task of catching the Speaker's eye. At last, however, he was induced to muster up resolution, and though there were a great many things to which he gave utterance that the bulk of people will not agree with, it is only just to say that his language was eminently temperate, even when trenching on ground where a man holding his extreme opin ions might not unpardonably have made a false step. The select coterie of gentlemen from the Emerald Isle who sit below the gangway—one of whom, by the way, has declared that he no onger has any confidence in Mr. Gladstone and his administration—of course made it their business to cheer Mr. Martin's sentiments from time to time. It certainly was a strange thing to see the ancient repealer holding forth from the Opposition benches, where he always sits, as if disliking the society of his compatriots, and desirous to keep them at a distance. He was obviously much relieved when, having brought his remarks to a close, he resumed his seat, probably exceedingly thankful to have got through a very difficult task without fail-

may be, no one can doubt the purity of his motives. He is a most sincere patriot, and stands almost alone among Presbyterian Protestants as a champion of Irish Nation lism. ight of England to govern Ireland. He stated presented to the House of Commons is of no to any means that may be necessary to preserve its authority. In other words, we have the divine right of Parliament, no longer of Limerick, ostensibly to expound the benefits Kings. If the Habeas Corpus Act stands in the way, it must be removed. If that fails, must suffer, in order to turn them, if possible, O'Donovan Rossa, the audience plainly be- into amateur detectives. If that fills, no one dark, no one shall be allowed to keep arms, had set about attaining it in a more direct and everybody shall be liable to arrest without trial committed, the accused shall be tried by juries who are selected because of their presumed land by any operation of reason when we hear hostility to the prisoner. A system is carried out in which every man begins the day's work with the encouraging conviction that nothing of Irish legislators at College-green could have stands between him and imprisonment before night but the tender mercies of the police .-The Government journals admit that the remedies applied to Irish grievances are deplorable, but affirm that there is no alternative. How terrible soever the machinery for the repression of Ireland, it must be unflinchingly worked. But must we govern Ireland? There is a school at politicians, small in number but strong in talent, that holds it an elementary axiom of social justice, that if a Govcomposed mainly of shrewd men of business, crament cannot be conducted without destroying individual liberty, if it cannot rule except loved, oh! both passionately and truly, loved Ireland. Does she not trust for her passions of the ignorant masses, and usually as a despot, it ought to withdraw. The supreme rule of our conduct should be justice, not our self-interest as a nation. As for necessity—that has ever been the tyrant's plea. Even allowing, although it is open to doubt, that our national independence would be serifighting for existence, the other to maintain in- land as an independent nation. There is some- ously threatened by the loss of Ireland, we do nothing to change the fortunes of a ruined peotact ill-gotten goods. To-day the wishes of the thing more, however, in their adhesion to the should, they say, have no right to secure our pla. There is no great man amongst us to direct the movement for "Home Rule" than a more sen- freedom by making others slaves. One man millions in that course which would enable them to people of Ireland are as decidedly hostile to movement for "Home Rule" than a mere sen- freedom by making others slaves. One man with all its wealth of love; how soon I was England as they were at any period of the oc- timent. The merchants and traders of Irish has no right to enslave another in order to help him to resist the unjust aggression of a third versal suffrage this alien Government than Al | culiarly alive to social considerations. The | party. But our independence is not in the sace and Lorraine would that of Prussia. Nor mass of them, being Catholics, feel themselves least danger. It would, perhaps, pay another life to a people in need of encouragement and fostercountry to rob us, but certainly not to keep us as a subjugated province. What we you of one day, when, scorned by her in your provocation for this persistent protest against eager to seek such a place in the public eye as really want Ireland for is not merely self-

rations may, indeed, escape on the plea that an individual conscience, because it is not sub. ject to the same cheeks. Without the constant generate into a mob of selfish little tyrants. obeying no law but our own interest, our passpirit of anarchy, the worship of self-will, the lust of domination, although condemned as vices in individuals, are, under various pretty names, applauded as heroic in nations. Thus it happens that conduct such as no Englishman would follow in his dealings with his neighbour is adopted without a single qualm of conscience by the nation. When hand joins in hand, the wicked may not go unpunished, but they will certainly go without an abiding sense that they deserve punishment.

Such is one aspect of the question of national-

ity. It is a statement of abstract morality, but

is it decisive in favour of Mr. Martin's claims?

The rule may be good, but does the case of

Ireland come under it? A statesman will not

ask merely what Ireland might at the bar of

justice demand as her own, but will inquire

why such a demand is made, and how it can be

satisfied consistently with the highest welfare of the United Kingdom. Scotland possesses fewer members than Ireland; its abstract right to independence is superior, for it rests upon treaty. Why does it not seek independence? The answer is well known, but it should be deeply pondered. If Ireland had been treated as Scotland has been, there would have been no cry for a Parliament in Collegegreen. If Scotland had been governed by the alien aristocracy, supported on the proceeds of confiscation to insult the national religion, there would have been a Scotch difficulty quite as hard to deal with as the Irish. Irish nationalists challenge the right of England to govern them, but if there had not been the most wretched misgovernment the challenge would never have gone forth. An Irish Parliament is the demand of men who utterly despair of receiving justice from a Parliament of Englishmen sitting in London .-MR. MARTIN'S PLEA FOR IRELAND.—The " How not to do it" should be the motto of interest excited in the House of Commons by the Protection of Life and Property in Certain the speech of Mr. Martin, on the Westmeath Parts of Ireland Bill. Its tendency and effect Bill, was justified by the high character of the will be to keep the sore raw, for it indicates a speaker as well as by the calm force of his chronic warfare between the Government and statement. However mistaken Mr. Martin | the people. In no part of the United Kingdom is life or property in general sater than in Westmeath. Land agents and landlords are not safe in the exercise of the "rights of property." But the Irish Land Act was specially His refusal to vote on the bill expresses his de igned to extinguish that "right of property" attitude towards the House of Commons. He which has done nearly the whole of the is sent there not to vote, but to protest, not to mischief - the right of arbitrary eviction argue about Westmeath bills, but about the and heartless robbery of the fruits of the tenant's toil. Since the fundamental right his case with the clearness and force arising of property - of a man to the produce from long meditation on the subject, and pro- of his own labour-was not vindicated by the found convictions. The question thus clearly Government, the people were driven to take the law into their own hands. The Land Act ordinary difficulty. How far has England the was an admission of the rights of the people, right to govern Ireland? Is there no limit to or, at least, will be so regarded by them, and the severity that may be employed? On one is, therefore, calculated to have a healing inside it is said that as this country is the law- fluence. But the revival of arbitrary arrest ful governor of Ireland, it has a right to resort | will convince them that the long standing alliance between the landlords and English bayonets was at an end, and that the ancient distrust of the people is still the key-note of the Government policy. This is peculiarly unfortunate. The police will do more to Union, but really to inaugurate "a struggle every district must be fined heavily for the alienate the people than the Land Act will to to regain that self-government of which seventy- crimes of any one supposed to belong to it; if win their loyalty. The Irish feel that they the guilty cannot be punished, the innocent are not treated as Englishmen are, and they object to be governed by Englishmen. This unhappy disposition is strengthened by Coershall be permitted to go out of doors after cion Bills. Such measures, whatever their temporary effect, aggravate the evil. They create the spirit of disloyalty that they are inconsistent way than the eloquent Queen's coun- or appeal. If, after all, offences should be tended to extinguish. If England is to retain the government of Ireland, must not the Irish be governed as citizens, instead of as vanquished enemies? The so-called Life Protection Bill is a declaration of war, at the very moment when the nation has girt itself up for the great effort of holding out the olive branch of peace.—London Examiner.

We do not like how Ireland is progressing. Her intelligence and her spirit should have impelled her far beyond the position she occupies. We begin to suspect that she is retrograding. Her trade is not improving; her manufactures are sickly and depressed; her agriculture is declining, and her people are departing as they can obtain vessels to bear them away from what they look upon as a doomed country. We feed them, clothe them, and give them the best education in our power; and when they are ready to labour and bring wealth to their native land, we send them to enrich distant nations; and for every one that departs, a horned beast or a sheep is put in his place; animals which can neither defend the land nor improve its trade or manufacture. This is the true condition of Ireland, no matter what advocates of English misgovernment may say to the contrary. Ulster feels its effects as well as Munster, and Leinster as well as Connaught. There is not a single oasis in the desert of Irish misery. And men look on and stem the tide of poverty, by increasing employment, improving commerce, or stopping the tide of emigration. There is no great Association capable of inspiring the masses with that spirit which gives new ing, kindly counsel .- Dundalk Democrat.

The Land Act has now been sufficiently long in force to enable the classes whom it concerns to form presence, I made a last appeal—an appeal to foreign legislation. Irishmen know that the would give them distinction. But such men defence, but supremacy—what is called being racter, and it is satisfactory to observe a growing her faith, her honor, to your generosity, your Union ought not to exist but for the good of are too shrewd not to see that a political a first-rate power. It is not our need, but our appreciation of its liberal provisions. There are a tolerably accurate judgment of its general cha-

still one or two points on which there is a difference of interpretation among the Chairmen at Quarter Sessions, and dissatisfaction has been expressed at some of the decisions in the South. This is the ene substitute action of the law and making new arangements with their tenants, some voluntary others compulsory, have practically defeated the intention of the Legislature. The Judges of the Land Courts have not looked with favour upon such transactions, but they have felt themselves coerced by the Act, as they understood it, to decide against the occuped, and this has tended to weaken to some extent the confidence which might otherwise be reposed in the generous spirit of the Legislature. It is quite possible, and earnestly hoped, that when the Judges of the Land Cases Reserved come to deal with such questions on appeal they may take a different view of the rights of the parties from that held by the chairmen in cases where technical changes in the tenure have been made in order to deprive the tenants beforehand of the benefit of the Act. The Farmers' Clubs in the south are directing attention to the subject, and seem resolved to take the earliest opportunity of contesting the power of the owner to take an undue advantage of the state of dependence upon his will in which a large proportion of the tenants were placed. In the West of Ireland also there are some cases of this kind pending. In the North the tenant farmers, with the practical intelligence which distinguishes Ulster, have long since organized an association—a federal league of different local societies, in order to protect their interests .- Times Cor.

Mr. Martin, in the debate on the Cocreion Bill.

spoke on Tuesday one truth, at the very least, which it is impossible to impuga. The people of England and of Scotland, in a rough way, perhaps sometimes more and sometimes less, are governed upon the whole at the dictate of national opinion. No law is imposed upon England against the will and protest of the English people. The same may be said as regards Scotland; although the absolute power of the Scottish constituencies to command respect and deference is the reverse of imposing. Ireland is the one part of the United Kingdom against which the two others can, at any moment, be associated to overbear the sentiment and judgment of the third. Ireland and Scotland, conjointly, would be unable to nullify or to qualify the decisions of England. Ireland is neither invited nor could be used to disappoint the will of Scotland. But England and Scotland are allies in a standing confedeney to deal as they please with Ireland whenever it may seem good to them. The fact-was painfully illustrated in the debate on Tuesday upon the Westmeath Bill. Among the members rated as popular, or, at all events, who sit for popular constituencies in Ireland, who are not officially connected with the Government, there is but one who has spoken in advocacy of that measure. Whatever, therefore, might have to be said for the bill upon the merits, it is certain that the legislation which it will embody is about to be imposed upon Ireland against the popular will as interpreted by the popular representatives. The votes of the Conservative memhers from Ireland must go for nothing. These gentlemen are in no sense more Irish than the assembly whose squabbles in Dublin are to close in the course of to-day can be regarded as representatives of an "Irish" Church, Such a state of things is unnatural, forced, intolerable, and will, in the long run, prove unmanageable. There is in this fact matter of higher consideration than appertains to the ephemeral question of the Westmeath Coercion Bill. The English and Scottish majority can afford to dispense with argument; and it must he acknowledged that during the recent debate they have not permitted their privilege to rust from want of use. The contention of Mr. Martin, throughout the entire of his remarkable speech, was two-fold. He maintained, first, that the authority of the English and Scotch representation in Parliament to set at nought the behests of popular opinion in Ireland is usurped, and to all intents illegitimate; assuming it even to be discreetly and benevolently exercised. He affirms, secondly, that this pretended authority is exercised in the spirit not of benevolence but of hostility; that the people of Ireland are dealt with according almost to the their own for higher education, but they are not laws of war; and upon, at least, the tacit understanding that no technical rules of polity or dead letter of a constitution are to insure against the right of a quasi belligerent to bear down upon a quasi enemy. The inconsequence of Mr. Martin's position in the Imperial House of Commons does not escape us. By consenting to his election, and by sitting and speaking in the assembly to which he has been accredited as representative of one of the most independent and popular of Irish constituencies, he assumes the legality of the situation which no man can contest his right to deprecate. But we have no wish to be critical upon an inconsequence of which Ireland has had the benefit in the witness of so pure a public man to such great truths and high principles as have been enunciated by the member for Meath. Apart from Mr. Martin's special stand-point—which, for the moment, we are not concerned to discuss, and are determined certainly not to pre-judge-the argument upon the issue directly knit between the British majority and Irish representation is strictly with the member for Meath. Mr. Martin may be utterly wrong, but his facts are stubborn and his conclusions fair and legitimate; for facts and experience prove beyond question that coercive measures are futile, and only aggravate what they purport to cure .- Dublin

THE EDUCATION QUESTION .- Mr. Buit, Q.C., a member of the Home Government Association, has written a public letter to the Rev. Professor Gilbraith of Trinity College, who is also a member of the Association. The Preeman publishes the letter, with the ollowing statement of its more prominent points .-He insists upon the absolute necessity of a Catholic University, "as essentially Catholic in its character as Trinity College is Protestant, with endowments equal to those attached to the Protestant institution, and with privileges in all respects the same." Mr. Butt argues that Professor Fawcett's scheme of opening Trinity College honors to Catholic competition is based on an assumption which has no realitynamely, that it meets the demands of Catholics .-He rightly concedes, "their opinions and not ours ought to prevail." Turning to the arrangement of schools, Mr. Butt argues the inalienable right of a parent to select the school to which he shall send his child. To every school affording a specified amount of secular education he would give a grant on the capitation system; and he believes this plan would leave the parents free in the dispute between the mixed and the denominational systems, convinced, however, that the Irish people are in favor of the latter .- Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN IRELAND .- (By a Committee of Irish Catholics.)—In our last paper we gave an outline of the Penal Statutes which were passed by the Irish Parliament for the avowed purpose of preventing the education of Catholic youth by Catholics. We dwelt especially upon the 7 William III., c. 4, and on the 2 Anne, c. 6, and 8 Anne, c. 3, by reason of the savage completeness of their provisions. Taking these three Acts together we find that Catholics were prohibited from sending abroad for purposes of education their children or others of whom they might have charge. Should they violate this prohibition they were deprived of all civil rights, and they forfeited all life-interest in their landed estate, and their moveable property of all kinds, for ever. To diminish the chances of evadng this enactment they were further prohibited

and having the Report of the person of

whatever, unless by permission of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

The Act of 1795, establishing Maynooth, might, at first sight, seem to be a great advance. And so it would have been had it been a complete measure. case especially arise in which the sagacity and sharpness of the landlords in antichain. But the political troubles which followed, and the Union, effectually prevented the forging of any other links. Nay more, one of the early legislative effects of the Union was the cutting down the Maynooth endowment by one half. Thenceforward for 30 years the college had to struggle for exis-tence; so that the ideas which suggested to the Irish Parliament the Maynooth Act of 1795 produced no fruit.

The next relaxation was the great measure of Catholic Emancipation," in 1829, which was really believed at the time by most persons, and is still regarded by many, as a sort of universal legal rehabilitation of Catholics. The act contained a clause expressly declaring that no Catholic shall be enabled

"Otherwise than they are now by law enabled to hold, enjoy, or exercise, any office or place whatever, of, in, or belonging to any of the universities of this realm; or any office or place whatever, and by whatever name the same may be called of, in, or belonging to any of the colleges or halls of the said universities."—10 George IV. cap. 7, sec. 16.

Catholics as fixed by this clause-for it is still unaltered, after 42 years-we must recall how far, in 1829, Catholics were "by law enabled to hold, enjoy, or exercise any office or place" connected with superior education. By the charter granted by Elizabeth to Trinity College, Dublin, it is expressly provided "especially that no other person (but the Provost and Fellows) should teach or profess the liberal arts in Ireland without special licence" from the Crown. The act of 1781 distinctly provided that the educational relaxation was not to "be construed to allow the erection or endowment of any Popish university, college, or endowed school in this realm." The powers granted by the Maynooth Act of 1795, and the acts connected with it, were expressly limited to the one College. Thus, in 1829, no Catholic could teach superior subjects anywhere outside Maynooth. The operation of the Emancipation Act has been to rivet this educational disfranchisement. Nay, more, since the Act of 1781 repealed the savage penalties of the 7th Wm. III, cap. 4, only in the case of those Catholic teachers who should comply with its provisions; it follows that any Catholic engaged in superior teaching outside the walls of Maynooth is to time? William.

" If a Papist shall publicly teach school, or shall instruct youth in learning in any private house in this . . . he shall be esteemed and taken to be a Popish regular clergyman, and to be prosecuted as such, and incur such penalties as any Popish regular convict is liable unto by the laws of this realm."

This is one of many still existing Catholic disabilities "not generally known." Barristers may climb to the highest legal position in the land, but a Catholic Professor of the liberal arts-of Greek, of Political Economy, of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy—is liable, at the whim of any one who punishment for his presumption in communicating to his fellow-Catholies the scientific knowledge which he may have acquired.

The last measure of educational freedom, we are told, was the establishment of the Queen's Colleges, where Catholics are offered the benefits of a higher education, subject to the very tritting condition that they shall lay aside all reference to their religion while following their studies: although the Protestant youth, who frequent the halls of Trinity College, have academical opportunities of pursuing their religious and secular studies side by side.

Throughout all these successive relaxations of the old educational penal code we find one idea consistently adhered to. Catholics were never to be allowed to educate themselves-at least in the subjects of higher education. They might be admitted to receive intellectual alms in the halls belonging as of right to their favoured Protestant fellow-countrymen. But not only were they, and are they, forbidden to set up an establishment of permitted to pick up the crumbs of emolument, place, and preferment, which fall from the Protestant rich man's table.

It is not with any mischievous desire to rake up evil memories that we have brought these statutes | Street, St. James's, on the 4th ult., at which were before the public; but because no review of the education question could be complete without showing over what the Irish people have triumphed; and also, in order to call attention to the heavy adopted. The election of five additional members educational disabilities which at the present hour to serve on the Council was proceeded with, and the press upon Catholics. With the exception of admission to Trinity College, and the establishment of Maynooth-concessions, the value of which we saw above-the legal position of Catholic education is, at this hour, exactly the same as it was in 1792, or almost 80 years ago. In that year the Society of United Irishmen-then an open society-appointed a committee "to enquire and report the Popery laws in this realm," and on the 21st January, the Hon. Simon Butler in the chair, the report of this committee was read and adopted. We quote its concluding paragraphs :-"Your committee submit to you this view of the

Catholic Penal Statutes, under the galling yoke of which your country has so long and so patiently languished, statutes unexampled for their inhumanity, their unwarrantableness, and their impolicy. The legislature, which is instituted to protect and cherish the people, has here overspread the land with laws, as with so many traps, to ensuare the subjects in the performance of the obvious and necessary duties of life. We recognize a free state in the right exercised by its inhabitants of framing laws for the security of their liberty and property against all invasion; but with us the order of civil association is reversed, and the law becomes the foe, the ruffian, that violates the rights and destroys the harmony of society. That this infamous system of political torture was not warranted by any alleged delinquency on the part of our Catholic brethren is notorious, for it was devised in times of profound tranquility. We cannot, then, refrain from acknow-ledging with sympathy that signal forbearance in our oppressed countrymen, which, joined with a laudable sense of shame in the persons insidiously authorized to give efficacy to these acts, has preserved our country from the calamitous consequences of such flagitious misgovernment.

"As for the favoured part of the community, your Committee considering that this code, in its expanded operations over this realm, is utterly subversive of the fundamental principles of the constitution, feel it their duty seriously to inculcate this truth, that our liberties must ever rest on the most precarious foundation, while seven-eighths of our fellow-citizens remain palsied in the exercise of these rights, which were our common inheritance.

"A divided people, governed by foreign influence and domestic corruption . . . we submt to laws enacted . . . not only without our consent, but against our declared sense."

This state of things still in great part remains. Protestants have a network of institutions spread over the land for Intermediate Education, of which they have practically exclusive possession, and absolutely exclusive management. They have the exclusive government of a famous university and magnificent college, and the exclusive enjoyment of an unparalleled endowment. The State has proan unputationed endowment. The state has provided, at an expense of nearly £30,000 a year out of that one of the chief causes of the abandoned state "Oh," replied John, "as for the sermen, there's no the public taxes, three colleges and a university for of our poor children is the drunkenness of fathers sae muckle difference, but I get a better mug of ale tom sending their children abroad for any purpose | those who ignore all religious influences in educa- and mothers. There is more terrible proof of the in Galashiels." 

tion. But Catholics not only have no pecuniary assistance from the State to provide them with higher education; they not only have no State recognition of the courses of study and lectures of the university which at such a heavy cost they have set up and continue to maintain, but they are doing this in spite of the law. For, the Professors of the Catholic University deliver their lectures in defiance of an express clause in that Catholic Relief Act which has made it possible to have Catholic judges. At any moment Dr. Woodlock and his professors may be brought into the Queen's Bench for daring to teach the Liberal Arts to young Catholics, without having previously secured the legal license to do so from the Crown. Here is a " sentimental grievance" with a vengeance; and yet this is not the

worst teature of the case.
On the 20th June, 1865, in their place in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone and Sir George Grey, then Ministers of the Crown, announced that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that Catholies did labour under educational disabilities which ought to be removed. Mr. Gladstone, when out of office, in July, 1866, and again in 1867, repeated the same conclusion as his personal conviction. Again, last April, in his place in the House, as Prime Minister, he declared that the Government had "taken office for a variety of purposes; ...

but the first and greatest of these purposes was to find a solution for the Irish Church, the Irish Land, and To appreciate exactly the educational position of the Irish Education questions, the latter including es-

pecially the subject of higher education in that country." Nearly six years have passed since June, 1865, but the disabilities which were then declared to be unjust exist still in full vigour. Can we conceive a more cruel wrong to the Catholic youth, and therefore to the best interests of the country? What is this but indirectly to preserve the worst features of the penal code? We are pretty sure that a Catholic professor of mathematics will not be transported or hanged, as the barbarous law would authorize. But Catholic higher education—a "Popish university, college, or endowed school"—is as much a subject of legal ostracism in 1871 as it was in 1793. Ought any thinking man to be surprised if the people of Ireland look upon the bungling educational experiments of the last 25 years as illusory, even because they were abortive? How many generations of youths who might have received a higher education have passed away, waiting for the everlastingly deferred removal of their disabilities, while those experiments were running their course to their foreknown failure? Two generations of them have gone by since, in June, 1865, Mr. Gladstone promised that those disabilities should be removed. And all this time Protestants, by having preserved DAY MABLE TO THE PENALTIES decreed by the Act of to them their monopoly of great educational advantages, have had secured to them the practical monopoly of middle-class employment.

We have been told by no less an authority than Mr. Fortescue, the late Chief Secretary for Treland, that the " Irish Church Act has restored the people of this country to a true state of political equality." Surely when Mr. Fortescue, on the 6th January last, addresed those words to the electors of Louth, he cannot have been acquainted with the facts which it has been our painful duty during the last two months to place before the public. He could not have reflected on the string of disadvantages and disabilities which alternately worry and sting, may be able to set the law in motion, to severe dishearten and exasperate the Catholic youth of this country, and place them under most unfair conditions in their competition with their Protestant fellows. Equality—" a true state of equality"—is what Catholies ask, in education as in all else besides. In Intermediate Education, in the Public Schools, in the Colleges, in the Universities, they expect to be put upon a footing of equality with Protestants. So much they insist upon as their right. More they do not ask, but with less they will never be content.

THE PROTESTANT SYNOD. - The Freeman's Journal points out the forbearance of the Catholic population of Ireland, who have refrained from a somewhat natural retort for the insolence of centuries. The people have not rejoiced or made merry at the "interminable squabbles" and confusion that has characterized the governing machinery of Protestantism, now that it is left to take care of itself. They have looked on at the proceedings with an indifference nearly as great as that felt by Protestants themselves outside of the Synod.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Catholic Union.—A general meeting of the Catholic Union was held at Willis's Rooms, King present the Duke of Norfolk, President, and about 50 members of the Union. The Constitutions of the Catholic Union were read and were unanimously following gentlemen were elected. The Master of Herries, Henry Matthews, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Sir Charles Clifford, Charles Weld, Esq., Hon. Francis Stonor. After some further deliberation the meeting separated. The Council of the Union meets every week at Norfolk House. Major Trevor, the Hon. Secretary, asks us to say that those Catholics who are desirous of becoming members of the Union, have only to send their names to him at 6 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, when they will be proposed for election at the next meeting.

A correspondent of the Times writes that a movement has very recently been set on foot to give some sort of national expression to the gratitude, widely felt in France, for the sympathy and help of England during the late troubles, and the movement promises to be thoroughly successful. Committees are in course of formation, composed from all shades of politics, subscription lists have been opened, and everywhere the notion is warmly welcomed and encouraged.

As there is reason to believe that the mandates of the Ribbon conspiracy, against which the West-meath bill is directed, are issued from Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, Mr. MacMahon intends the committee to move an amendment provisions of the measure to the United Kingdom. As now drawn, the bill is confined exclusively to Ireland.

THE NATIONAL CURSE.—It is estimated by Professor Levi that £118,000,000 are invested in the brewing, distilling, and sale of intoxicating liquors. The number of public-houses in England and Wales is 150,000. The number of persons employed on every Sunday in the trade is about 300,000. The amount of money spent in intoxicating drink every year exceeds the whole public revenue by more than £20,000,000. The Government derives about £25,000,000 a year from duties upon intoxicating drink. With these facts before us it is not difficult to understand how great is the political and social influence of such enormous capital, and so vast an organization penetrating into every city, town, and village throughout the country. Neither is it a matter of surprise that nine-tenths of the pauperism and nine-tenths of the crime throughout the country are traced by the judges, magistrates, and chaplains of gaols to habits of drunkenness. It is estimated that in Great Britain 60,000 persons annually die of the effects of drinking. A chaplain of a gaol, after 30 years' experience, declared, that the majority of criminals traced their own immoral life to drunkenness either in themselves, or in their parents, or in both. A chaplain stated that of 27 men convicted of murder, he had only found one who had said that he had had a good mother. The managers of reformatory schools receive the same evidence as to parents from the poor children detained there. Managers of schools too well know

immorality which surrounds public-houses and beershops to be found in the evidence taken before the strong feeling against the growing vice of intemperance has been created in this country within the last few months. Men are beginning to realize that while fortunes are made by brewers and capitalists, the people of England are yearly becoming more drunken. The judicial statistics for England and Wales with reference to "drunkenness and drunk and disorderly persons," are opening men's eyes, because they prove crime to be on the increase. The number of drunk and disorderly persons has been steadily increasing. Thus in 1868 they were 111,465, and they have augmented each year since, till in 1870 they were 131,870. In England at the present moment there is one house for the sale of intoxienting liquors to every 46 men above 15 years of age, and one out of every 32 houses is a publichouse.—Tablet.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS .- A very curious scene took place in St. James's Hall last Monday night. A densely crowded and excited meeting of ratepayers was held in the hall in support of Sir W. Lawson's Permissive Bill. The Licensed Victuallers were represented by a number of roughs, who came to interrupt the proceedings. The Archbishop of Westminster, supported by Mr. Mundella, MP., and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., proposed the first resolution, which lamented the increase of drunkenness, and hailed with satisfaction the growing conviction of the necessity of legislative action. His Grace obtained, as the Daily News remarks, "an enthusiastic reception" from the meeting; but the roughs were determined that he should not be heard, and for the best part of an hour the Victuallers-this time not "the silversmiths" — stirred up the roughs to cry out, not for Diana, but for the publicans of England. For nearly 40 minutes the Archbishop calmly contended with this disturbance, till at last he quelled it, to the enthussism of the platform and of the meeting. Later in the evening Mrs. H. Law, a notorious lecturer of the Bradlaugh stamp, was put up by the victuallers to support an amendment they wished to carry. After a time the meeting refused to hear her, the Chairman refused to allow her to continue, the police refused to interfere, and Mrs. Law refused to sit down. Woman's rights were on their trial, and for upwards of three-quarters of an hour it was doubtful how they would end. Finally Mrs. Law was borne of the platform by a crowd, and turned out of the Hall. The roughs were then ex- his testimony as follows :-pelled one by one. Mrs. Law's conduct reminded one of the edogennes de Paris. We wonder whether the author of The Next Generation was present, and what he thought of the proceedings .- Tablet.

Some men altogether too curious in prying into family matters-which should always be regarded as sacred from the intrusion of the public eye-thus sums up the domestic happiness of the great city of London: Runaway husbands, 2,348; runaway wives, himself from hell by winding up the moral career 1,132; married parties legally divorced, 4,175; living in open warfare, 17,345; living in private misunderstanding, 13,279; living mutually indifferent; 55,340; regarded as comfortable, 3,175; nearly happy, 127; perfectly happy, 13. To indicate the moral progress of man and woman-kind, we are reminded that there are thirteen couples in London more fortunate than Adam and Eve in the

No less than seven Irishmen have been committed

for trial for the assault on the scoundrel Murphy. Their chances of obtaining justice, or anything approaching a fair trial, may be gathered from the following paragraph from the Whiteharen News:—"The seven prisoners who were committed for trial were removed from the lock-up here to the county jail of Carlisle, on Tuesday evening, by the train which leaves here at 6.30 p.m. Under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Dunne and Mr. Little, the prisoners, hand-enfied and leg ironed, were taken from the lock-up to Bransty Station in a couple of omnibuses, which were driven at a somewhat rapid pace. The crowd hissed, yelled, hooted, and pressions being heard as, To h-1 with the murderers! 'You murderous rascals, away with you!" The alleged crime of those men was the committal of an assault upon Murphy, the infamous scoundrel who made a trade out of the most scandalous pandering to the vile anti-Irish and anti-Catholic instincts of low Englishmen in high places. But the men accused are, according to the spirit of English law, to be deemed innecent until they have been proved guilty, and treated accordingly-that is to say, that is the law when Englishmen are the accused. For Irishmen, however, there is held no regard for forms of law whatever, as we have seen in the cases of the Manchester Martyrs, of Michael Barrett of W. J. Thompson, and of Wilson. It is therefore strictly in accordance with English practice to iron and fetter those untried Irishmen, and exhibit them so chained to a howling. English mob that thirsts for their blood - Dublin Irishman

The 22nd Anniversary of the Irish Church Mission Society was held in St. James's Hall, May 9th. The income of the Society, for the past year, was close upon £23,000. The first resolution of the meeting recognized, in the events of the past and current year, "God's arm raised in judgment on the Papacy;" and declared that, by God's help, the Society would, with greater urgency than ever, make Ireland resound with the cry, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues," Now there cannot be a question, that such a "plague" upon a Christian country as an "Irish Church Mission Society," implies that Ireland must have been a very wicked country indeed, to have deserved such horrible punishment; and the advice to "come out of Ireland," rather than live in a country where such a plague can be found, is practical, and real common sense. But, as an enormous number of feeble and unintelligent Protestants are maintained every year by the £23,000 which the English so kindly supply, it seems a pity to say, "Come out of her"; when the "Society" would lose its funds, if such an exodus were to occur. The truth is, the "Society" knows full well, that there is no chance of anybody coming out from anywhere at the bidding of the "I. C. M. S."; with the exception only of those who are paid to come out; and who go back when the pay is left off .- Tablet.

The motion for the disestablishment of the Scotch and English Churches was supported by 68 English members, 12 Scotch, and 9 Irish.

In reply to a case recently submitted to them for their opinion, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Munisty and Mr. Bowen state that the decision in "Herbert vs. Purchas" may be questioned, and that the same points which were involved in and decided by it may be re-considered in the case of any other clergyman against whom proceedings may here-after be taken

The Church Times understands that Dr. Liddon and Mr. Gregory, both canons of S. Paul's Cathedral have asked the bishop to make them to be the first victims, if he should be constrained to allow any prosecutions in respect to Ritualism.

A parishioner, whose residence was situated about half-way between Schirk and Galashiels, found it more convenient to attend the church in the country town than his parish church, and absented himself from the latter for a considerable time. Having returned, however, the minister one day accosted him with the observation, "Well, John, you have come back to us-a better sermon I suppose ?"-

Sir W. Jervois has been lecturing at the Royal Institution on the defence of the United Kingdom. House of Commons in 1853-4; but into this part of The gist of his recommendations on the fortifying the subject we would not now willingly enter. A of London is as follows :- A series of forts, crossing fire with each other, and from 2,400 to 3,006 yards apart, according to the circumstances of the locality, should be constructed all round London, and at a distance of about twelve miles from its centre. At a time of expected attack, lines of ditches, and parapet, earthen batteries-abattis-and all kind of obstacles would have been created between the works, openings being left at proper places for the free passage of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The forts, which would bring a cross-fire of heavy artillery to bear in front of and along the whole of the position, even if all occupied fully at one time which would be quite unnecessary, would be thoroughly garrisoned by less than 40,000 volunteers, supported by less than 10,000 regular troops the numbers I am giving are full - and our field army having been beaten back would fall behind these works and be ready to act on any part of the circle. The railway and other communications would greatly facilitate the defence. The only course open to an enemy under these conditions would be to undertake a regular siege, for which purpose he must have brought with him a large siege train, and have thus added greatly to the many other difficulties of the enterprise; difficulties, indeed, which in any case with our proposed preparations it is searcely possible he could overcome. London under the circumstances supposed would neither be subject to starvation nor bombardment. The perimeter of the line of fortifications being more than seventy-five miles in extent, it is impossible that it could be invested. The circle of the forts round Paris is less than thirty miles, and it took a million of troops to invest it. To invest London, if defended as proposed, would require an army of 700,000 men. The distance of the works from London would be greater than necessary to protect even the suburbs from hombardment.

#### UNITED STATES.

A Sure Road to Heaven.-The conversion of murderers in the United States has taken a new turn. Generally the criminal regrets his bloody deed, and professes to have obtained pardon therefor. A Mr. John Gavies, recently sent to the Indiana State Prison for life for the murder of a stage driver, has improved on this practice, and giveth in

"I stand this day a redeemed Christian from sin. I believe if I had not killed that old stage driver, I would be in hell this day. I was a drinken myself to death just as fast as I could, and I was so drunk when I killed him I liked to died afterwards,"

This killing "old stage drivers" is a new means of grace not provided in the machinery of churches in general, but doubtless it will now become popular with our American consins. If a man can save of some worn out driver of horses, he is ef course justified in taking that step, for his own personal salvation, is a matter of supreme importance. The stage driver may not like the practice, but they ought to feel honored in being thus made a means of grace and a stepping-stone to heaven .- Hamilton

The New York Herald cruelly says: "As a rule Boston philosophers, if they devote any thought at all to a Supreme Being, are more occupied with the idea of His relation to them than with that of their relation to Him."

New OBERANS, June 7 .- A strong, southwest wind, with rain, on Lake Portchartrain this evening. The water in the city has fallen two inches, in the past twenty-four hours, and is now three inches below high water mark. The neutral ground on Canal street is clear of water nearly to Clayborne street .-Besides police and charity boats, there are hundreds of small craft engaged in the passenger traffic, and are as thick around the neutral grounds on Canal street as vehicles at a race course. Five thousand loaves of bread, and other articles in proportion, are distributed daily. A disagreeable solour arises all along the overflowed district from stagmant water decaying vegetable and animal matter,

New Orleans, June 8 .- The water on Clayborne street at the canal has fullen a foot. 12 steam fire engines will commence throwing out water tomorrow, and if no further rains occur, the city be relieved of the overflow in a few days,

LATER-The crevasse in the new canal levee, foot of Hogan avenue, is 125 feet wide and four feet deep. The water is pouring into the city; another break is reported on the inner levee of the old

An inoffensive Chinaman was stoned to death in the streets of San Francisco on Thursday, crowds of people looking on without interfering, and no attempt being made to arrest the murderers. Should an American be stoned to death in Hong Kong, it would become an international affair. At Mendocmo a mob has notified all the Chinese in the town to leave within ten days, on peril of their lives.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin makes the following important observations :- " in many portions of Louisiana the great problem of white labor has been satisfactorily solved, and it has been found that white men can work on plantations and make good crops without suffering any more from the climate or fevers than the negroes do. . Thus the popular fallacy that they could never stand the swamps, the miasma, the heat, and all the draw-backs attendant upon plantation life and laboring in the fields, is at length exploded. There is no reason in the world why we should not have the tenantry system, with its small farms worked by white labor, instead of the present cumbersome and uncertain one of large plantations and black labor. If the State was rapidly filled up with white immi-grants, its prosperity would soon make rapid strides.

A Public Tooth Baush.—As the steamer Connecticut was passing Blackwell's Island, on her way from Norwich to New York, a gentleman might have been seen performing his ablutions in one of the marble basins in the forward part of the boat. While he was in the midst of his task, a tall and verdant specimen of the incipient Yankee-traveler entered the apartment and, after staring about a few moments to assure himself, commenced a conversa-tion with his fellow passenger:

"I say yeon, kin anybody wash himself in thishere cooky ?"

"You have a perfect right to avail yourself of the ecommodations of the boat. You can help yourself to the water."

"Yaas; but this here pumpkin shell has got a hole in the bottom, and the darned fasset's knocked askew."

The gentleman quietly placed the stopper in the right place, and turned on the water for our hero, who soon "made himself at home" pretty generally. The former, however, in a short time missed his tooth brush, and, on looking around, was astonished to perceived the Yankee applying it vigorously to his tobacco-stained ivory.
"My dear friend, you made a great mistake in

using my toeth brush," said the gentleman. "Your what?-your brush? You don't mean to

say that this here's your tooth brush?" " I do, sir, but it is of no consequence now. You?

are welcome to the brush." The Yankee looked nuzzled at first, as if he sus-

pected a trick, but at length he exclaimed : "Here, yeou, take your confounded thingumbol but I should like to know what the thunder has become of the tooth brush that belongs to the boat!

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE-1871

Friday, 16-Sacred Heart. Saturday, 17—St. Francis Cariciola, C. Sunday, 18—Third after Pentecost. Monday, 19-St. Juliana, V. Tuesday, 2 .- St. John Francis Regis, C. Wednesday, 21-St. Aloysius Gonzaga, C. Thursday, 22-St Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Paris remains quiet, though fears are still entertained of renewed disturbances. The seat of government is shortly to be removed from Versailles to that City. The Orleans Princes have paid a visit to M. Thiers, and announced the resignation of their seats in the Assembly. Of the movements and intentions of the Comte de Chambord, whom we hope soon to hear hailed as Henri Cinq. By the Grace of God, King of France, we have no fresh tidings,

The Florentine government has officially ansounced its intention of taking formal possession of Rome on the first of July next. There is an old proverb about "man's proposing, but God's disposing." L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has addressed a Mandement to the Clergy, Religious, and Faithful of the Diocess of Quebec, on the subject of the 25th anniversary of the erowning of Our Holy Father Pius IX. We make some extracts:-

"In the midst of the revolutions and disasters which at this moment afflict Europe, God has been graciously pleased Dear Brethren to reserve for us a consolation, and a resource. For a quarter of a century the Holy Catholic Church has been governed by a Pontiff whose great virtues, and immovable resolution provoke the wonder, and the admiration even of those who have not the happiness of being numbered amongst his children. It seems as if the Holy Ghost designed to describe him to us in the chapter, Eccl. 50, in which is found the praise of Simon the son of Onias,- 'who in his life propped up the house, and in his days fortified the temple. \* \* \* In his days the wells of water flowed out \* \* \* he took eare of his nation, and delivered it from destruction \* \* \* he prevailed to enlarge the City-Jerusalem-and obtained glory in his conversation with the people; he shone in his days as the morning star in the midst of a cloud—and as the moon at the full; and as the sun when it shineth, so did he shine in the temple of God \* \* \* as the rainbow giving light in the bright clouds \* \* \* as a bright fire \* \* \* as a massy vessel of gold adorned with every precious stone.'

the Holy Ghost awards to a great Pontiff, under the old testament. The new law, the law of grace, could not be less privileged, or less fruitful.' All those figurative expressions in which are described to us the virtues and the lation, Our Holy Father the Pope remains a glories of the son of Onias, acquire fresh force prisoner in his own palace, and the Holy City is when applied to one of those universal Pastors whom, before His ascension into heaven, the can say but what this sad situation become not Son of God constituted to be in succession, and to the end of time, His Vicars and representatives upon earth. The sublimity of their dignity sets off the splendor of their virtues: the light appointed by God to lighten the entire world must needs be far more brilliant than that whose rays were limited to the narrow confines of Judea. The Holy Church, day for ever me norable, since without precebought and cleansed by the blood of the spotless Lamb, is not less dear to the heart of God than was the Synagogue. And if in all critical times the Jews received from the hands of God, their chiefs, their kings, their prophets. their pontiffs endowed with strength from on high, and enlightened with supernatural light, by with her immortal Pontiff Pius IX.? whom they might be delivered from their ene-

mies, and led in the right way; much more we have fallen, a Pontiff after His own heart; one in whom shine in all their brightness, that | family festivals. strength, energy, magnificence, and wisdom, which God knows how to give when so it pleasand His mercy.

On the 21st inst., the immortal Pius IX will have completed the 25th year of his glothe Apostles, no one of the successive Sovereign for nigh nineteen centuries have governed the Church, few have had to face more fearful storms, to contend with more formidable encmies of the truth, to suffer more or greater outrages for the cause of justice. We, all are witnesses of his indomitable courage, of his grandeur of soul which no reverses can cast down; of his justice and truth, which have inspired his words with such strength. Even now he is a prisoner in his own palace; but neither truth, nor the divine word, but neither justice nor light, nor any other good thing that we expect from him is captive; for his great soul is far beyond the reach of the shackles which his enemies would fain impose upon him. The chains wherewith his persecutors would bind him, are impotent against that heroic constancy which nothing can shake.

History will tell of the clemency wherewith he pardoned his enemies; with what magnificence he embellished the Holy City; with what wisdom he ruled his temporal States; how wonderfully he foresaw the new wants of the Church; how many new dioceses he has proclaimed; now many errors he has condemned.

But in the course of his long reign, two facts stand out prominently-The promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, and the convocation of the (Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, form an epoch in the history of the Carholic Church, and of them selves suffice to immortalize a Pontiff.

At the sight of so many brilliant actions, We have the right to repeat to you Dear Brethren the exhortation with which the sacred author Eccl. 50, closes his culogy of the great Pontiff Simon, son of Onias: - "And now pray ye b the God of all. Who hath done great things in all the earth \* \* \* and hath done with us according to His mercy \* \* \* may He grant us joyfalness of heart, and that there be peace in our days in Israel for ever."

Yes Dearly Beloved Brethren, let us pray unto the Lord, to thank Him for all His gifts. and to entreat His mercy upon us; that He may be pleased to assign an end to the evilwhich afflict the Holy Church, our mother that He deliver from captivity the Sovereign Pontiff, our well beloved father; that He bring back peace to France, the eldest daughter of the Church; and that the gladness of our hearts may be full, and without alloy."

His Grace concludes his touching letter with instructions for the due observance of Wednes. day, the 21st inst., the anniversary of the crowning of Pius IX. A High Mass, to be followed by the Te Deum, will be sung at the Cathedral, on Sunday 18th; in all the other churches of the diocess, the Te Deum is to b sung after High Mass, but in the Religiou-Communities on the same day as in the Ca-

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has addressed the following Circular to the heads of Houses of Education :-

Well B loved Fellow-Workers:-The present is addressed to all who labor in the great and noble work of education, for the purpose of cagaging them, together with their pupils, to unite themselves to the great evils which affect the Church and the entire world. For day by day the times become worse; and one's heart is stricken with more poignant grief, in learning what is now transpiring in the great City of Such Dear Brethren are the praises which Paris. Alas! the great and deplorable events now actually transpiring in that capital of our former Mother-country, suffice to plunge us in profound affliction.

Whilst France is in mourning, and in desostill exposed to suffering and devastation. Who worse, in the face of the deplorable facts taking place in the old world?

And We grieve the more as we see approach, though these gloomy mists, a day which by rights should be for the entire Catholic world full of a holy joy-to wit, the day when our beloved Pontiff shall see the years of Peter,-a dent in the history of the Papacy.

But in such a state of things can it be permitted that the good children of the Church should indulge in demonstrations, and public rejoicings, which might cause it to be forgotten that the entire Church is in mourning, together

eral educational establishments with the idea

imitated; and for my part I accept the idea as the said escaped nun is given to the world; and tempt be made in any such school to attach children to any particular denomination. eth Him, in order to show forth His power, a good inspiration; and I entertain the desire that it be accepted in all our educational houses -colleges as well as convents. In lieu of the ant ministers; amongst whom, we note Dr. customary noisy demonstrations, there can be Freeman Clark, Edward Everett Hale, Ralph rious reign. From the days of the Prince of discourses pronounced by the pupils; which shall be touching elegies on the sad events of Pontiffs has filled the throne for so long a the day, or protestations in favor of the august period. Amidst the long series of Popes who authority wherewith is clad the Vicar of Jesus Christ. This would have an excellent effect

> The pupils will, I am sure, cheerfully make the sacrifice of their prizes, the cost of which shall be laid at the feet of our common father, whilst they receive publicly honorable testimony of their application and prudence. The Benediction of the B. Sacrament, with chaunts suited to the circumstances, will fitly crown the day, whose memory none will lose because of the great events, whose sorrows it will, as it were consecrate.

I have confidence that these suggestions, which are by no means commands, will be cheerfully accepted both by pupils and parents, who can thus re-echo the mournings of the Church, our good and holy Mother, in whose afflictions and sufferings, we, as is but just, also

In the firm persuasion that by thus acting we shall all have a large portion in the benedictions of the Holy Father, who cannot but be touched by the sympathies which every day are displayed by the good children of the

I remain, your humble and devoted servant, † Id., Bishop of Montreal. Montreal, 28th May, 1871.

Sunday last, within the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, was celebrated with the usual solemn Procession in honor of the B. Sterament. The time had been postponed to the afternoon, and the heat of the weather had been tempered by a smart thunder storm at

Betwixt the hours of three and four, and after Vespers, which had been sung by the Very Reverend Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, assisted by the Rev. MM. Grandjeon and Campion, the Procession slowly and majestically filed out from the portals of the great church of Notre Dame. The streets along the route, indicated in our last, had been tistefully decorated with green arches and other ornaments, and never has this Catholic City witnessed a more brilliant and imposing ceremony. The route was long, and it was seven o'clock ere, amidst the triumphant strains of the Te Deum, and the loud clamor of the sweet toned bells of our many churches, the Procession returned to the church from whence it had started. Here the Tantum Ergo was entoned; and solemn Benediction of the B. Sacrament brought to an appropriate close the religious exercises of the day.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal started on his Pastoral Visit-a Mandement concerning which will appear in our next-on Tuesday last. We copy from the Minerve the order in which his visits will be made :-

		Jun	e,
	Contrecœur	14	Ļ
	Vercheres	15	,
	Ste Julie	16	;
	Boucherville	. 17	
	Longueuil	18	
	St Hubert	. 19	
	St Bruno		
	St Bruno } St Basile }	20	1
	Chambly	. 21	
	St Luc		
	St Jean		
	S. Valentin	2.1	
	St Bernard de Lacolle	95	
	H mmingford	26	
	Sherrington	97	
	St Cyprien		
	L'Acadie		
	St Jacques le Mineur		
	or one-flags to memority the transfer that the transfer to the	July	
	St Edouard	1	•
	St Michel		
	St Remi		
	St Isidore		
	St Urbain		
	Ste Martine		
	Ste Philomene		
	Chateauguay		
	Sault St. Louis		
	St Constant		
	St Philippe		
	La Prairie		
	His Lordship is accompanied by the		
	d Canon H. Moreau, and the Re		
n	a Canon H. Moreau, and the Ke	V. P	H

end Canon H. Moreau, and the Rev. Dufresne, chaplain of the Cathedral.

In the Cathedral of Quebec, the following Holy Orders were conferred on Sunday 4th inst., by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec:-

Priesthood-Rev. M. Eusebe Ernest Hudon Riviere du Loup.

Diaconate, and Sub-Diaconate-MM. Lucien Gagne, Nazaire Paquet, David Gosselin, Anselme Deziel, Geo. Frazer, and Edward Ca-

One of the men drowned yesterday was John ith her immortal Pontiff Pius IX.?

Murphy, of Cleveland; the others were Jews, from Florida—names unknown.—St. Catherines Journal.

We have received, and we thankfully acknowthen might the children of Jesus Christ expect of omitting the usual solemn and pompous ex- ledge its receipt—a letter from A Protestant from Providence, in these evil days whereon ercises which crown the scholar year, and enclosing extracts from a letter from the sister of which for parents, as for pupils, are joyous an abandoned woman, one who has been making some noise in the United States as an " Escaped This good example deserves certainly to be Nun." In these extracts the real character of the good faith and credibility of the writers are vouched for by several prominent Protest-Waldo Emerson, and other gentlemen well known in the religious and literary world of this Continent.

> But though grateful to our correspondent we with regret are obliged to decline publishing his communication; for the simple reason that we dare not lay before our readers the impure details with which it necessarily deals. To be sure our correspondent deals with these as delicately as it is possible for him or any gentleman to do; but, nevertheless the records of the life of an abandoned woman, of an "cs caped nun"-no matter how carefully or delicately handled-are not stuff which we dare lay before the eyes of some of those who honor the TRUE WITNESS with a perusal. Only we will here correct an error which was contained in a paragraph that appeared a short time ago on this subject, in our selected matter. It is not true that the "escaped nun" in question is Bank, on the 6th inst. is compelled to swallow married to a minister. The man with whom she at present cohabits is not, never was, so our Protestant correspondent assures us, a minister at all. He was once a Pontifical Zouave; but was dismissed from his regiment with disgrace for theft, and worse crimes. On arriving in the United States, it seems that he did apply to Dr. Potter, the Protestant Bishop of New York to be admitted as a minister, but that gentleman refused to ordain him. The pair, this disgraced Zouave, and this impure woman, the "escaped nun" have very appropriately taken up with one another; but their filthy adventures are not the sort of reading suited for Catholics. Therefore with many thanks to our correspondent "A Protestant," we are compelled to decline the publication of his interest ing communication.

"Little Piedmont alone, in the course of events infurled and caused to be respected the national colors of Italian independence. In fact the Kings of Savoy were always imbued with valor, and patriotism. They commenced, and after many glorious battles, succeeded in achieving the liberation of our native land which with the acquisition of it; capital, the classical, time honored Rome is now resuscitated with renewed power and glory as one of the great nations of Europe."

We are indebted for the above to a report given in the Montreal Gazette of the 7th inst., of a speech delivered at an assembly of Italian residents in Montreal, by a Signor Carlo Bona cina. We notice it, because of the absurd and monstrous perversions of well known and recent facts which it contains.

The "United Kingdom of Italy" is not the work of " little Piedmont alone." In so far as hard fighting, skill and valor in the field are therein concerned, it is the creation of French arms. They, and they alone, defeated Austria, and rendered possible the subsequent acquisitions made by Piedmont, from the domains of its smaller neighbors. In the field and at sea, "little Piedmont" was distinguished only by the threshings which it received, and the defeat of its troops, whenever they ventured to come in contact with the Austrians.

Not by fighting, not by valor, not by heroic deeds has Piedmont risen to its present political importance; but by fraud, by treachery, and violation of pledged faith-in a word by lying and cheating. It was thus that, whilst its government was professedly on terms of peace ply our Canadian schools with a practical, and with Naples, it excited insurrection in that at the same time a cheap book. In this design kingdom, and skilfully availed itself of the fillibustering successes of Garibaldi, whom it and we think that no better book than the one was prepared to disavow, had his buccaneering enterprise failed. It was thus too, by a violation of the September Convention, and by a cowardly and unprovoked attack upon the Sovereign Pontiff, that it acquired temporary possession of the City of Rome; from which however, we pray, hope, and firmly believe that the Piedmontese troops-whose government we thank God is hopelessly bankrupt-will ere long be driven with ignominy, and with a celerity unsurpassed even by that with which they have been accustomed to run away from the armies and the fleets of Austria.

Our readers will please to remember that the Bazaar in aid of the new Church at Orillia takes place next month. A little effort on the part of those to whose care Father Campbell has entrusted tickets will assuredly enable him to succeed. We take leave, however, to suggest to such as find disposal of tickets difficult the propriety of returning them so as the pastor may procure others whose position may better enable them to aid him in a substantial manner.

To Correspondents .- If Leaheim, Kingston, will send his real name, his communication-will appear next week.

From one of its Ecchanges, the Witness of the inst. copies the annexed paragraph:-"After a three-weeks' discussion of the Bible ques-

tion, the London school-board has voted to have the Bible read and explained in the public schools "provided, always, that in such explanation or instruction the provision of (the school) act he strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no at dren to any particular denomination. Only three out of forty-eight members voted against the resoout of forty-cight in were Congregational clergymen.
An amendment, allowing the Douny version to Catholics, was rejected.—Ex.

That is to say Catholics are to be taxed for the payment of Protestant teachers of Protestant schools, who are to read and expound a Protestant version of the Bible; and this is called Religious Liberty!

Of course the object of this is not to "attach children to any particular denomination," but simply to detach them from the Catholic Church. This is the one end that all the swaddling societies have in view; and they care not one straw what becomes of their proselytes. provided only that they are taught to renounce Catholicity. But will Catholics submit to be taxed for such a hellish purpose? We trow

AGAIN OBLIGED TO EAT HIS LEEK. The Montreal Witness of the 5th inst., having uttered a deliberate untruth with regard to the management of the City and District Saving's his dirty words, which he does as one well used to the process, and to whom the being convicted of lying and slandering is an every day

" We are informed on the authority of two of the Directors of the City and District Saving's Bank that the statement concerning the appointment of two Ministers of the Crown as Directors, which we had on what we believed to be undoubted authority, is incorrect in every particular."-Witness, 6th June.

#### (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR, - Allow me to offer a suggestion .-Would it not tend to the suppression of the practice of leasing houses, by wealthy proprietors, for immoral purposes, if, together with the names of the abandoned women convicted of keeping such houses, were to be published in every case of such conviction, the names of the proprietors, or landlords of such houses?

Yours respectfully, PATER FAMILIAS.

Montreal, June 7, 1871. The Irish World promises to give in its

next issue a splendid full-page illustration of Marshal MacMailon at the head of his army entering Paris.

We have received The Express, a new evening paper published in Toronto by J. B. Cook, recently one of the proprietors of the Telegraph in that city. The paper is well arranged and well printed, and is probably the largest one cent paper in Canada.

THE LITTLE VIRTUES AND THE LITTLE Defects of A Young Girl. By a Chaplain. -This little book, published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Avignon, is intended to affprd subjects of meditation for those to whom it is especially addressed. It is sold by the Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal; price 28 cents, and is a very nice present for the

INTRODUCTION TO TREATISE ON COMMER-CIAL ARITHMETIC, &c. - For Common Schools and Academies.—By the Christian Brothers. Quebec, C. Darveau, Printer and Publisher.

The main object, so we are told in the Preface, of the compilers of this work is to sup. we think that the Brothers have succeeded; before us could be placed in the hands of young

THE LAST DAYS OF THE PAPAL ARMY-By the Rev. Father Eugenius de Gerlache, S.J., Chaplain to the Paris Zouaves. Messrs. Sadlier, Montreal, price 20 cents.

The Rev. Father Gerlache composed the notes from which this little but very interesting brochure is compiled, for the head chaplain of the Papal army; but that army having, after a most heroic resistance, been compelled to succumb to the overwhelming masses hurled by Piedmont upon the Papal territory, and consequently broken up, the original intention was abandoned; and the Rev. writer presents the public with a short but animated narrative of the small but gallant army to which he was attached. It opens with the impudent letter of the 8th September, 1870, wherein Victor Emmanuel announced to the Sovereign Pontiff his intention of invading the States of the Church. To this His Holiness vouchsafed no direct reply; but he instructed the Commander-in-Chief of his army to take charge of the operations, which the unprovoked attack of the Florentine Government had thus necessitated. With the. general outline of the occurrences that thereupon transpired; with the outrage without a parallel in modern history, then perpetrated on a small

but Sovereign State; with the storming of Rome, and the gallant, but of course hopeless because of the disparity of strength-stand made by the Papal army, and the subsequent events our readers are of course acquainted; but would they have the details of this iniquitous conquest of a small State by its more powerful and unscrupulous neighbor, we recommend them to procure the little work whose title we have given above, which they will find very instructive and very entertaining.

DION AND THE SIBYLS-A Classic Christian Novel, by Miles Gerald Keon, Col. Sec., Bernuda; Author of Harding the Money Spinner, etc. New York Publication Society; Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal. Bound Mail on receipt of the money.

This interesting story has been published in a serial form by the Catholic World, but is now collected into one volume and presented to the public at the prices above indicated. In these days when the great mass of the works of fiction with which readers regale themselves are unhealthy, and morally deleterious, even when not mortally poisonous, it is a pleasure to our hands on one book which Catholic parents may with safety put into the hands of their children; the moral tone of which is excellent; and which at the same time is deeply interesting, and instructive, as it brings us into contact with that ever memorable epoch when the sun of Christianity first began to dawn upon the people of heathen Rome.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-May, 1871-Messrs, Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is a number that has made its mark, by its first article-" The Battle of Docking-The Reminiscences of a Volunteer." The substance of it is the defeat of the volunteers and regular troops of Great Britain by a German invading army, as described by an old man who had taken part in the fatal battle of Dorking; the moral is that without delay it behoves Great Britain to put herself in an efficient state of defence. The other articles, all good in their way, are:-Impressions of Greece; An O'Dowd Reverie; What Has Come of It? Fair to See-part v.; Prolixity; The Leather Bottle; Platonic Paradoxes; Under the Red Cross; a Narrative of Hospital Life With the Prussians in France-part 1.; The Scotch Education Bill.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY .- April-Messis. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We publish a list of the contents of the current number, which is very interesting:-1. Life of the First Earl of Shaftesbury; 2. Evidence from Hand-Writing-Junius; 3. The Third French Republic, and the Second German Empire; 4. New Sources of English His and Non-Conformity; 7. The Usages of War 8. The Chronology of the Gospels; 9. The Satires of Horace-Professor Connington and Mr. Theodore Martin; 10. The Hundred Years of Christianity in Japan; 11. The Government Army Bill.

Westminster Review — April, 1871. — Messrs, Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This—the organ of the more advanced wing of the Protestant army, is as usual full of interesting and ably written articles on the following subjects: -- Aristophanes; 2. The American Republic, its Strength and Weakness; 3. Thomas Hood; 4. Battles in the Church; 5. Public School Teaching; 6. France. The Jesuits and the Tientsin Massacre; 7. St. Beuve; S. Army Organization; 9. Contemporary Literature.

(From the Londonderry Journal, May 6, 1871.)

Died, on the 15th of April, at the residence of his family in Woodland, near Letterkenny, Mr. John Cranand, in the 20th year of his age, and the fourth of his collegiate course in St. Patrick's, Maynooth. The death of this amiable and promising aspirant to the priesthood has been a very severe affliction to his widowed mother and the other members of his family, and has been sincerely regretted by his professors and fellow-students, with whom he was a general favorite.

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN CREARAND, OF WOODLAND, LETTERKENNY, COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND.

Died, April 15th, 1871. A few years ago the youth came among us Like some stranger plant in Eden first reared, While with us he lingered a light shone upon us

Like the hopes that we cherished his fond hopes were blighted

When from us he went that light disappeared.

He has sunk, wept by all, to a premature grave, And the home that his talents with gladness had lighted Waits vainly the fruits of the promise he gave.

Yes, we smoothed down the sod, 'twas to be his

lone pillow Above the fair Swilly he rests in the shade, While the wind sweeping over the white-crested

Made us think it was music his spirit had made.

He sleeps in the Abbey of famed Killydonnell Where fore him his fathers were laid down to rest, The turf which yet fresh we there laid upon him Shall soon spring to verdure and bloom en his

As the bells of the Abbey neath Swilly's waves lying

Make o'er the waters by times their wild strain Then cease! So his spirit back heavenwards flying

Just came here to gladden and left us again.

A MONTREAL MANUFACTURER.—The St. John Ad. vertiser, of a recent date, has the following concernng a well-known Monireal manufacturer :-

We deem it a duty we owe to our readers, both in town and country, to call their attention to Lawlor's Sewing Machine Branch Office, 82 King street. So many people are victimized by travelling agents, who offer worthless machines at the prices of good ones, and so many are humbugged by being induced to purchase good machines from agents who don't know how to put them is running order, that the people are looking to the press for information and advice. Our attention has been drawn to it by the numerous complaints that have reached our office. In some places we learn that Sewing-Machines have been brought into disrepute by such means. One or two or a half dozen people buy in Cloth, \$1,50; paper, 50 cents; Free by machines from swindlers or people who know all about dry goods, perhaps, but nothing about machinery, and fail to make them work properly. The consequence is that whole neighborhoods become prejudiced against them, and in consequence deprive themselves of this wondrous labor-saver for

If country people would bear in mind that the place to buy machines is at a permanent branch, and not at a variety store, they would find their purchases much more satisfactory. Such an establishment we have in Mr Lawlor's store on King street. Mr. L. has been engaged in the business for years and knows all about it. He has seventeen find an exception to the rule; to be able to lay different kinds, styles and sizes of machines on hand. Machines for all kinds of work, and in all degrees of finish. Machines for line goods, coarse goods or leather. Machines for use, and machines for ornament and use combined. Among all these va ious machines, the one combining the most good qualities for the least money, is "Lawlor's Family." It is a combination of Singer's Manufacturing and Family Machines, with improvements. Its advantages over other machines of the same price are many, including a check lever which is not possessed by any other cheap machine. This renders the needle self-adjusting and no change has to be made when cloth of different degrees of thickness is to be used. It also has a foot-bar spring for regulating the weight. All other small family machines do not admit of any change of pressure. It also possesses the crank movement which has rendered Singer's manufacturing machines so popular. The wheel is elevated so that it can be used for driving the machine when on its stand. This is great improvement on others. The shuttle with which it is furnished is made of solid steel, being neater and smaller than the other kinds, holding as large a bobbin, and having no soldering to give out when heated. This Queen of the Family Sewing Machines is only \$25 to run by hand, \$30 with black walnut stand and treddle motion, or \$35 in quarter cabinet case, with lock. One of the "sights" in this establishment is a miniature steam engine of one-half horse power, which is used for " running up" the new machines, putting them in perfect run-ning order. An experienced machinist, provided with lathes and all other requisite machinery, is constantly employed in repairing machines of any make or kind. Parts of all popular machines in the market are constantly kept on hand, and broken down machines are reconstructed at short notice. Machines are sent all the way from Nova Scotia for repairs. In two years and a half Mr. Lawlor has sold THRIER HUNDRED SEWING MACHINES, in St. John, and his sales are increasing with gratifying rapidity This fact is not alone gratifying to him, but it is so to us and to every one who sets a proper value on these household fairies, and desires to see the labors of every housewife lightened by the possession of one. Mr. Lawlor is a philanthropist, and deserves not alone the patronage, but the gratitude of the

On account of the misfortunes which have befallen the French nation and the Temporal Power of the Catholic Church the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal will omit, this year, its usual joyous tory; 5. Civil List Pensions; 6. The Church | celebration, and will only engage in an appropriate

religious service. The corner stone of a new Catholic Church was laid at Barrie on the 4th inst. by Archbishop Lynch. the structure will be 101 by 50 feet, with a tower and spire to the height of 170 feet, and will cost about \$13,000.

Bartism of a Bell.—A very imposing ceremony took place last Sunday, in the chapel of the Sacred Heart, Cote des Neiges, being the blessing of a bell for the use of the chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Fabre, assisted by the Revs. Messrs. Poissant and Laberge, acting as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The Godfathers and Godmothers were the Right Rev. Vinet, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Belle, Mr. and Mrs. B. Devlin, and Mr. and Mrs. Labadie. The band of the St. Laurent College, under the able leadership of Profs. Lecours and Ouellette, was present and discoursed sweet music, A luncheon was, at the close of the ceremony, partaken of, and an exceedingly happy time was spent. The Fathers of the Holy Cross have been fortunate in obtaining a very delightful situation, the most beautiful on the north-west side of Mount Royal, for this institution. There are, we are informed, forty pupils in it between the ages of five and eleven years; and both as to teachers and other appliances of education, the college is every thing that could be desired. The bell just consecrated weighs one hundred and eighteen pounds .- Gazette, 7th inst.

ST. ANN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY .- Officers for St. Ann's Total Abstructe Society.—Onces for 1871:—Rev. J. Brown, President; Mr. Thomas Price, 1st Vice-President; Mr. John J. Cox, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. Thos. Harding, Secretary; Mr. Michael Crowe, Treasurer; Mr. Patrick Kennedy, Grand Murshal. Executive Committee: Mr. Michael Burke, Chairman; Messrs, John Harding, John Lynch, Michael Toner, Jas. Clarke, Edward Wheeler, John Crowe, Pierre Belloise, Patrick McCarthy, Michael McGaurin, Michael Danaher, Thos. Holland, Vigilance Committee—Eight Districts: Messrs, Michael Conway, George Cummings, John McCarthy, Denis Gahan, Pierre Marshall, Edward McCarthy, and Michael Sullivan. The Society meets the second Sunday of every month in St. Ann's Church, where the temperance pledge is administered.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE LOCAL ASSEMBLY.

M. J. O. Quebec Centre-Hon. Mr. Langevin .... 1 Quebec West-Mr. Hearn ..... 1 Sherbrooke—Hon Mr. Robertson . . . . . 1 Dorchester—Mr. Larochelle . . . . . I It is said that Mr. Pozer will be opposed after all

in Beauce by Mr. Joseph Laurin the ex-member for Lotbiniere.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND SHOOTING .-- WO bery, resulting in the wounding by a pistol shot of one of our leading merchants occurred yesterday, Mr. A. Gault, whose family are absent from the city, and who on that account is not occupying his house, yesterday morning entered it for the purpose of opening some of the windows to let in fresh air. After morning service, about one o'clock, he again went in, and hearing some noise up stairs went up, when a found two men in the back gallery, with a went in a found two men in the back gallery, with a state of the wounding by a pistol shot of in the Westem States, and there remained in Canada, 1, 484 English, 440 Irish and 440 Scotch or of the Ganada romained in Canada romained more than 24 hours at the depot, as either through their own exertions or the good offices of Mr. Donaldson, they had situations which they at once proceed to fill,

Three Drunken Men Carried over Niagara Falls. Thursday p.m., May 25th, three young men who Cotter, \$6; D. Sullivan, \$4.

desk, the contents of which they were examining. Coming up to them, he collared them both, one being a comparative lad, the other an older man. In the struggle that ensued the lad drew a pistol lodged in the check, fortunately without fracturing | they recrossed the bridge and went to a place about the jaw. At the same moment the elder of the two | three miles above the Falls, where boats are kept burglars effected his relesae and escape, but Mr. Gault dragged the other down stairs, when faint- owing to their intoxicated state the owners of the ness from loss of blood compelled him to relinquish his hold, and the lad also made good his escape. The idstol, however, he left behind, and his cap. The pistol is a single barrelled one, and is recognized as having been stolen a few days ago, one, who was not quite so intoxicated as the others, There must have been a very light charge of powder undertook the management of the oars to ferry in it, to which fact Mr. Gault owes his escape from them across to the Canadian side. After getting a very dangerous wound. As it is, the ball did not out some little distance, the boat was caught in the penetrate very deeply, and was easily extracted by current of the river, and the man managing the Dr. Godfrey, who was called in. The police are on fruit craft soon became aware of the desperate the track of the burglars, who it is hoped will be nature of the enterprise in which he was engaged. arrested and severely punished .- Gazette, Monday.

IMPROVEMENTS - The Corporation intend this year to improve every section of the city by erecting, from the designs of John James Browne, Esq., architect, seven buildings, which will add to the many attractions Montreal has now for strangers, and at the same time are much needed, as our population has of late years increased so rapidly, viz.—A Fish Market facing on Commissioner, Foundling, and St. Peter streets. It is to be constructed of cast iron and Halifax stone, with curved roof very light and chaste in appearance and very effective, and in the Italian style. Four Fire Stations, one, in St. Gabriel street, one in Ontario street, one in Unig street, and one in Wellington street. Two Police Stations. one on the lot corner of German and Ontario streets, and one on corner of Gain and Craig streets. All these buildings are in the Gothie style massive and very solid in outline, each with the an octagon tower, belfry, &c., with the Corporation arms over the main entrance constructed with Montreal stone, cut-stone dressings, and the remainder rock-facked. and over each station are two residences for the men, and in rear of each building are the stables, &c. The architect returned to town on Saturday last, after inspecting the Police and Fire Stations in Boston, which are considered the best on this continent, with a view of making any improvement in his designs, which had been ununimously adopted by the Council. Witness.

The accounts of the state of the crops in Ontario are on the whole favorable. The fall wheat is everywhere pronounced to be in a very advanced condition, and to give prospect of affording a very abundant yield. Indeed our exchanges, so far as they refer to the appearance of the crops at all, are enthusiastic on this point. Fall wheat, however, though still a very important item in the aggregate agricultural productions of Ontario, is not ao exclusively depended on as in former years. In many districts it has been very largely given up, and spring grain and dairy farming substituted in its place. So that while, in estimating the harvest prospects of the year, upon which our general prosperity so much depends, it is not wise to assume too much from the condition of the fall wheat. Spring wheat and other grains have suffered somewhat from the long drouth of the past few weeks, and the grass is much stunted and parched. The casual showers of the present week have done somehing to revive spring prospects; and how much they were needed may be inferred from the fact that in some parts the barley had already begun to turn yellow. Should the country be favored with further rains within the next ten days, there is litthe doubt that all crops will show an over average yield. The fruit crop in the West promises to be an abundant one.—Gazette.

A CRYING NUISANCE.-The public health is a matter of first importance, and anything inimical thereto ought to be made known and removed. We would therefore direct attention to a sort of factory, the effluvia from which is poisoning the entir neighborhood. The place to which we refer is near the top of Panet street, and consists of wooden creetions, for the purpose of rendering tallow from entrails of animals, bones of the same, and matter of all kinds that may be used for this purpose. The stench from these operations pollutes the entire neighborhood within a considerable radius, and the residents complain bitterly about allowing such a est house as this in a locality where so man families reside. We are informed that last year there were four or five of one family removed by death from a house adjoining this pestiferous place. Also landlords owning houses near complain that the value of their property suffers deterioration, tenants dreading, even though rents are low, to live in its vicinity. Surely steps will be taken by the Health Department, to cause the immediate re-moval of this public nuisance to somewhere outside of the city limits, for the sake of the health of the neighborhood in question,-Daily Witness.

Fire.-At about half-past eleven o'clock hist night, a fife broke out in Mr. Gadbois' carpenters' shop, Ontario street, between St. Urbain and St Charles Borrommee. The flames spread with terrific rapidity, almost instantly enveloping the carpenters shop, and adjoining wood-yard. The wind was high, and swept the flames across the sidewalk of Ontario street setting it on fire, and also the grass near the yard. When once the firemen got to work, however, the flames were quickly got under; but, as it was blowing almost a gale, the reserves had been called out. The workshop, along with unfinished work and tools, was completely destroyed, and nothing left in the wood-yard except a small pile of charred lumber. An adjoining house also suffered, and had the wind blown in a contrary direction, both this and a neighbouring dwelling would have been consumed. The damage is stated to be about \$4,000 .- Mont. Witness, 10th inst.

SENTENCES .- Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Judge of Sessions Coursol sentenced Edward De Vesey, alias Rev. Dr. Sackville, and Joseph Douglas, alias Capt. De Chantillon, convicted of stealing five watches and chains from Messrs. Wood, in April last, each, to three years in Kingston Penitentiary. In the case of George Hupe, who pleaded guilty to stabbing Pominville, a brakesman on the Grand Trunk, sentence was deferred until next term, to see if prisoner was insane or not.-Gazette 7th inst.

The Peterorough Review is pleased with the favorable appearance of the crops between that place and Cobourg. The fall wheat looks remarkably well, and the spring crops and hay, although somewhat backward, are yet looking well, and must rapidly improve beneath the genial showers of the last few days. The numerous orchards passed on the road give promise of a bountiful crop of fruit-the trees being literally covered with blossoms.

Since the late showers, the St. Thomas Desputch says that in that section they have had intensely hot weather; the grass has sprung up a foot high in some places, and they expect a good crop of hay. The winter wheat is thriving well; the spring crops are somewhat backward, but they have time enough to grow. Upon the whole, the season appears to be very favourable for the growing crops.

Official returns show that there have arrived at the Union station and the immigrant depot, Toronto, 6,270 immigrants: of these 3,906 were Germans passed on to the Western States, and there remained in Canada, 1,484 English, 440 Irish and 440 Scotch very few of those who settled in Canada romained

were the day previous peddling prize candy in the American side of the Niagara Falls, but whose names are unknown, crossed over to the Cana side, where they imbibed sufficient liquor to become and fired it, the ball entered Mr. Gault's mouth and intoxicated. After wandering around for some time for hire. Here they tried to engage a boat, but boats would not let them have any. They finally took a boat which they found near that place, and started out. Two of the men were very drunk, and lay down in the bottom of the boat, while the third As the boat rapidly drew nearer and nearer to the fatal waste of surging and foaming waters, the oarsman stood up in the boat and for a moment wildly surveyed the scene, when he let go the oars and jumped into the water, and made desperate efforts to swim ashore. He swam for a little time, vainly endeavouring to make headway against the fatal trap which embraced him. But it was useless. He was speedily drawn into the rapids and carried over the cataract. His companions in the loat, unconscious of the fate which awaited them, were also launched into eternity with equal swiftnes. The boat tossed in the rapids like a bit of cork, and with a sudden plunge was engulfed in the great-sheet of water which rolls on unceasingly for ever. Next morning one of Mr. Saul Davis' men picked up a man's leg, evidently a portion of one of the victims. It had been cut off at the thigh, and as clean as if the operation had been performed with a surgeon's knife. The fatal ride was witnessed by a great many people who gathered on the shere. But it was beyond human endeavor to afford the unfortunate men in the boat any assistance. They died victims at the shrine of intemperance, for if they had not been under the influence of the "curse they would hardly have engaged in an enterprise where coolness and sobriety are of paramount importance.

The Blenheim correspondent of the Woodstock Review says:—The farmers have now finished all but turnip sowing. Wheat, I fear, is to be an uncertain and unequal crop, certainly not above an average as things look here. Hay is also much the same. The fruit blossom has now snowed off, and I think we may depend on a good crop of cherries and plums, also pears. Apples are more unequal in promise, a good many trees not yielying at all this year. Sorry to say the saw-fly caterpiller had again appeared last week on the gooseherry and current bushes, and in such myriads of recurring swarms as utterly to defy all efforts with such preventives as hellebore, soap-suds, tobacco-water, or even hand-

A raid which the farmers may dread as worse than Fenian, has set in upon Western Ontario. That terrible pest, the Colorado potato bug, after several years of inigration from the Rocky Mountains westward has at length reached Canada. Last year they appeared in some quarters on the western frontier, but not in such numbers as to commit rayages of any considerable extent; but this season they appear to have crossed the border in such force as to create uneasiness among farmers. In the neighborhood of Sarnia and all along the front, they have established themselves, and we now learn that they have this week pushed castward into the interior as far as Petersville, in the neighbourhood of London,— Different descriptions have been given of this new enemy of the petato, but all agree in classing it not as a bug, but as a beetle of the order of Cheopatra.-When matured it is of a cream colour, striped which black, and somewhate resembles a gigantic bid bug. All kinds of remedies have been used to extirpate these devastators, but without avail,-Globe.

Many suffer rather than take nauseous medicinss; and this is not to be wondered at, as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, or tendency to Consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.

BREAKFAST,-EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMorriva.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—James Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London

"Cleansing the Blood," upon which charlatans save harped so much is not a mere catch-word and defusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rangle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—Mercer (Pa.) Whig.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs, A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORN-MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buy-

ing 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 Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to

two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Mossatt & Co., and Messrs, Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,

451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's W rket. June 14th, 1870.

REMIT'TANCES RECEIVED.

Per G. Murphy, Ottawa - Bell's Corners, E. Monaghan, S2.

Per F. S. Bourgeault, St. Anicet-P. Curran, St. Per C. Donovan, Hamilton-J. Quinn, \$2; E. Slaven, \$1.50.

Died,

In the scity, on the 10th instant, Kate Frances, ged six y, ears and five months, only daughter of Mr

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Superfine 5.50 @ Fancy ..... 5.90 @ 6.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETPR. 1CES.

June 12, 1871.

WHOLES, LB

Sc Sc

Flour \$ 100 lbs . . . . 3 00 to 0 00 2 90 to 0 00 Oatmeal, " " .....3 20 " 0 00 Indian Meal, (Ohio)....1 80 " 0 00 GRAIN. Wheat 47 56 lbs ..... 0 00 " 0 00 .....0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Barley " Pense 0 00 " 0 00 ....0 60 " 0 65 Oats 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 .....0 00 4 9 00 0 00 0 00 Flax Seed # .....0 00 ° 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Timothy, 1 ...... 00 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00

Beef, per 1b............ 8 " 0 15 0 00 " 0 00 "...... 12 " 0 13 0 00 " 0 00 Mutton, " ...... 9 " 0 10 0 00 " 0 00 Lamb, per lb...... 9 " 0 10 0 00 " 0 00 Veal, per lb ...... 0 10 " 0 12 | 0 00 " 0 00 Beef, per 100 lbs . . . . . . 0 00 " 0 00 8 00 "10 00 " ...... 0 00 " 0 00 8 00 " 9 00

Potatoes, per bag (new)..0 70 " 0 75 0 60 " 0 65 ....0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00

Turnips ....0 00 4 0 00 Haves, ....0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 ....0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 ....0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Butter, fresh, per 1b ....0 25 " 0 30 0 00 " 0 00 .... 0 15 " 0 17 0 00 " 0 00 ....0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Onions per minot ....0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00

Maple Sugar, per lb ....0 10 " 0 11 0 00 " 0 00 Honey, per gal ......0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Eggs per doz, by bel....0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Halibut per 1b ......0 20 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 Hay ....... 0 00 " 0 00 8 60 " 11 00 Straw ...... 0 00 " 0 00 4 00 " 7 00

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, June 12, 1871 Heml'k Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 25 to 26 No. 2 ..... 23 to 24 Slaughter Grained do Splits Kips, City Slaughter (whole)........50 to 55 (18 to 26 lbs, per dozen).....60 to 70 English Kips......56 to 66

#### HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

Dismission of the Students on the 20th inst. Commencement Exercises at 10 o'clock A.M.

Having to make, during vacation, several improvements in the interior of their House, the Directors of Masson College have resolved to dismiss their students on the 20th inst.

Agreeably to the wishes expressed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, there will be no joyous demonstration in the Exercises of the commence-

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

Montreal.

#### **BOOTS AND SHOES** CAN be obtained at prices very convenient to the

means of all classes, at the New Store of the sub-scriber, NO. 71 NOTRE DAME STREET. M. B. MORAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOSEPH FERREOL DUBREUIL. heretofore Trader as Proprietor of a Journal and Printer of the Town of Sorel, and actually of the City of Montreal,

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Insolvency Room, in the City and District of Montreal, on Tuesday the Twentieth day of June instant, at Three o'clock P.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to ap-P.M., to receive point an Assignee. Montreal, June 1st, 1871. T. SAUVAGEAU, Interim Assign

Interim Assignee,

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF Paris and other Priests.—Paris, June 7. -The funeral ceremonies to-day over the remains of the five clerical victims of the Commune were solemn and impressive. Notre Dame was grandly arrayed. The countral object in the solemn pomp was a gorg eous catafalque, containing the remains of the Archbishop, surrounded by minor structures, bearing the corpses of Duguerry, the Cure of the Madeleine; Suret, the Grand Vicar of the diocese; Becourt and Sebastian. The coffin of the Archbishop was covered with a pall of black velvet, embroidered, and enriched with a massive silver cross.

Thousands of tapers were burning in silver candelabra, and the incenso vessels were also of silver. The floor was covered with black cloth, and the pulpit was covered with black gauze, bespangled with silver stars. The transepts, 150 feet wide, appeared like huge recesses.— Black drapery covered every statue except those of the Virgin and child, and St. Denis the first Bishop of Paris. In the midst of it were the black and charred remains of the Bishop's Chair, and his throne, also half burned, from which the Communists endeavored to burn the Cathedral. It was and will be left intact as a memento of the crime.

Along the route of the procession windows and streets were crammed with spectators. A salute of guns was fired and a strong force of regulars with reversed arms and muffled drums were in the procession. The funeral car of the Archbishop was covered with silver and was drawn by six horses. Another beautiful car containing the remains of Suret followed.

cleven o'clock. The inside of the church was crowded with members of the Assembly, priests, and Sisters of Charity. At 11 o'clock the priests and deputies, with military music left the chancel and proceeded to the great doors, which were draped in black, to meet the coffins. Chanting then commenced, and outside was heard the beating of drums and the roaring of cannon. At the elevation of the host the firing was repeated. The altar was magnificently decorated, and the service was long and solemn. McMahon, Drusy, Vinoy, Ladmirault and Favre were present.

VERSAILLES, June 9 .- The Minister of Finance, in presenting a bill making provision for a loan of one hundred millions sterling, urged the payment of the war indemnity, in order that France may be rid of the Germans, The Minister said that he relied for success in raising a loan upon the foreign confidence in the ability of France to meet her obligations, the exercise of strict economy in all expenditures of the Government.

PARIS, June 9.—A decree ordering supple-Assembly is expected to-morrow.

La Gazette de France says the Princes have during the existence of the present Assembly and not to allow their sons to become candidates.

It is almost certain that Prince Napoleon will run for the Assembly for Corsica,

DAMAGE TO PARIS.—The Verite estimates damages to Paris from lighting and conflagration at 800,000,000 francs; 60,000,000 francs the docks De la Villette and the warehouses.

FRESH TROUBLES BREWING .- Incessant attempts are being made in Paris to induce soldiers to fraternize with the people. Intense dissatisfaction prevails among all classes and fresh trouble is feared.

The Verite says that a compromise has been effected by which the law exiling the Orleans Princes from France will be repealed and their election to the Assembly be declared valid .-The Princes, however, are not to take the seats to which they have been chosen, and must agree not to intrigue for the throne. It is said that Thiers has given his consent to this plan.

RELIGION IN THE ASSEMBLY. - A young Deputy, M. Cazenove de Pradine, who had distinguished himself, and been severely wounded during the late war, proposed that public prayers should be ordered for the cessation of civil strife. We have the authority of the Times correspondent for asserting that even the sceptics did not laugh. And subsequently "another officer, who won his promotions on the battle-field, General du Temple, rose, and reverting to the proposition of his colleague, uttered these simple words which may be regarded"-we are still quoting the Times-"as evidence of a movement that is now going on in many minds-' A young and brave soldier,' said he, 'just now suggested that public prayers should be offered for the cessation of our misfortunes. It has not been asked that this question should be treated as urgent. Do you know, gentlemen, what we are termed in the Educational books of foreign nations? "The impious nation." I demand that the proposition that has been submitted shall be accepted as urgent." And its urgency was voted, not only by all of the whole Right, but by a large proportion of the Left. We may hope that the hour of deliverance is about to strike for France, when to her rulers can be applied what was said of the persecutor about to become an Apostle-Ecce enim orat.-Tablet.

It is noteworthy that, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, Baron von Rothschild, who alone, out of all the Frankfort bankers, willingly took Republican as well as Imperial gold, when asked how it was that he had more confidence in the Republic than in the Empire, is said to have replied that the reason was, that under the Empire the next change was

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Official Journal contains a note from the Italian Minister of Foreign A fairs, guaranteeing to deliver into the hands of the French anthorities all escaping insurgents

who may reach Italian soil. The Opinione of the 16th contains a paragraph which is likely to create some uneasiness. Victor Emmanuel, when returning to Turin from his hunting-seat at Valdieri, was seized with an attack, to which no name is given, but which was probably of an apoplectic character. He was bled twice, and is now so much better that, it is hoped he will be back in Florence in a few days. The Opinione says, "The King's full habit of body, coupled with the fact that these attacks have not been unfrequent with him of late years, will cause much disquietude, until it be known that there is positively no ground for further apprehension. The political interests of the country, on the eve of so important an event as the transfer of the seat of Government to Rome, necessarily have their part in the anxious considerations suggested by the news."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE.—The Univers says that it is enabled to give information relative to communications that have recently passed between the British Government and that of King Victor Emmanuel on the subject of Roman affairs. According to the Univers, the Foreign Ministers at Florence had his master had hoped to have received, with reference to his recent acts at Rome, the same encouragement, or, at all events, the same moral support, as was given in Lord Palmerston's time. Those, however, who have read the diplomatic despatches exchanged between the British and Italian Offices since the month of September last are aware that the Government The procession reached the Cathedral at of Victor Emmanuel must have deceived itself in entertaining such an expectation. An attentive perusal of the documents in question have led to the following conclusion as to the on the Roman question :- The course it seems to have determined on is, first, to maintain an since the downfall of Napoleon III.; thirdly, to be in accord with the other Great Powers as to the future solution of the existing diffirisk of any injury or disturbance of rights arising to Catholics of the United Kingdom out of the proceedings of the Italians at Rome.

SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS. -During the sitting of the 4th of May, M. Lanza announced to the Florentine Parliament that the law for the suppression of the Religious Orders was ready, and would be submitted to the Chamber on the 1st of July, on which transferred to Rome. Assuredly the Government of the Robber.King could not inaugurate his reign in the new Capital in a more logical mentary elections to fill the vacant seats in the way, or in a manner more worthy of its policy. entire Israelite population in the district. On the other hand, it will only show its consistency by signalizing the time of the transfer promised not to take their seats as deputies of the Capital by a legislative act which will be manifestly an insult to the dignity of the Cabinets of Europe, for which United Italy has since its regeneration only shown contempt. After that, do the Governments believe that they will be able to preserve the respect of their subjects? Verily, unless they are completely degraded, we think it is impossible.

worth of merchandise were burned, exclusive of poor country, financially speaking, is repre- last decade as in this matter; and of course the sented to be one of the richest crown-wearers | tendency is symtomatic of a gradual change in the in Europe. He is said to have a fortune of at habits of a certain class of the population. least 100,000,000 of lire (\$20,000,000.) Among other things, he is the owner of some 20 splendid palaces, and nearly 700 blood vants, but in a majority of the institutions which we

horses: Rome.—Every courageous protest is worth recording. Alatri, the old town perched among the Hernican mountains, is, at all events, faithful to its rightful Sovereign, and not so easily intimidated as some others. Its inhabitants number about 14,000 souls, and at a recent celebration of the local festival the whole population turned out and followed the procession with cries of "Evviva S. Sisto! Evviya Pio IX!" No official menaces could suppress the demonstration, as the people were all of one mind. Even the poor, says a letter in the Correspondence de Geneve, refused the tickets for bread distributed to them on the King's birthday by the agents of the Florentine Government.

REPLY OF THE HOLY FATHER TO THE AD-DRESS OF THE LADIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. —Daughters, Beloved in Christ, Health and the Apostolic Blessing.—We have received your address-the noble record of your allegiance, and because of the long roll of signatures the more precious in Our eyes-with the Fatherly affection beseeming your courage, rank, and goodness. It shows forth in clear light your admirable loyalty and love to this Apostolic See; the most grievous wrong done to which has so touched your hearts that you cannot refrain from giving utterance to your profound indignation and grief. It reveals your noble piety towards Christ, Our Lord and Redeemer, Whom you confess and bewail, as outraged and insulted, in the person of Our Humility, His unworthy Vicar, and manifests the liveness of your faith, clearly witnessed and made known by your earnest desire to serve Us and this Apostolic See. This your goodness, to you a grown of praise, has been to Ús, so far as Our bitter trials allow, a very great consolation, inasmuch as it shows you to be endowed with a spirit of faith which brings back again the grand ages of English devotion celebrated in the commendations of Our predecessor, Gregory the Great, and apprizes Us at the same time of a like courage on your part to fight against Ungodliness. We give praise to

ACT AND ACT OF THE PROPERTY OF

with the desires of the same, striving herein to obey, not Our instructions only, but those also addressed to your illustrious ances-try by S. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, speaking of the Church said: This is she to whom the words of her Brideand the house of thy father, and the king will covet thy beauty, for the more she despises and forgets the place where worldly people, and her and pleasent to the taste, and is the prescription of father, that is the world, converse and dwell, the eyes of her bridegroom." Adding these words, "They who honour the Church shall be honoured with her, they who trampled upon her shall be cast out of her and trample tpon themselves, they who degrade her shall be degraded with the devils."

We, therefore, rejoice in you, for you are labouring to exalt, honour, and defend the Church, and from Our heart We implore the Divine mercy to fill you daily more and more with the spirit of wisdom, and to make you glad with every true happiness in this world and in the nexa.

And, now, earnestly requesting to be helped by your prayers unto God, We wish you to have a pledge of the Divine goodness, and a testimony of Our gratitude in the Apostolic most lovingly give unto you, daughters, bemade known to her Majesty's Government that loved in Christ, unto each and all of you, whose names are written in the letter you sent Us, and unto all your families as well.

Given at S. Peter's, Rome, April 12th, 1871, in the twenty-fifth year of Our Ponti-

Pius PP. IX. To Our daughters, beloved in Christ, her Grace, Minna, Duchess of Norfolk and others, ladies of Great Britain.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN PLOT TO MURDER JEWS .- LON-DON, June 7.—A telegram from Odessa conline of action taken by the British Government tains information of a most alarming conspiracy in that city, but which has fortunately been discovered in time to avert the most dreadful attitude not unfriendly to the Holy See; consequences which must otherwise have secondly, to recognize no accomplished fact followed. From time to time the Russian population have evinced their hatred of the Jews residing in the city, and this feeling has lately prevailed to such an extent as to render culties at Rome; fourthly, to guard against the lives of the Jewish population precarious. The Russian citizens determined at last to rid the Jews at one blow, and formed a plot to massacre them. The conspirators were to assemble, armed and in force, on a given day, and at a preconcerted signal were to fall upon the defenceless Jews and put them to the sword without mercy. The plot was, by some instrumentality, revealed to the Jews, who communicated the information to the auand the energy of the nation. He promised day the Capital and the Parliament would be thorities, at the same time imploring their protection. Measures were taken with a view to arrest the leaders in the conspiracy. In the meantime a terrible panie prevails among the

> Modern Modes of Living .- Our reporters have gathered a great deal of interesting information in regard to the family hotels now in existence, or in course of construction in this city. Many readers will be surprised at the number and extent of these establishments, as distinct from the ordinary travelers hotel, the tenement-house and the boarding-house, partaking of some of the characteristics of each, yet widely differing from either. We think in hardly any other direction, either as a change in the method of living or as an investment for capital, Victor Emmanuel, though King of a very has there been such growth in Boston during the

It is a little difficult, however, to point out exactly what the germ of the growth is. It might be viewed as a species of rebellion against the rights of serhave visited and described, the kitchen range and the maid's chamber are a feature of the suites, and while the work is made easier the necessity of a servant is not done away with. It is certainly not an economical undertaking; for it appears that the tenant commonly pays more rent for a cluster of six or eight rooms on a floor than he would have to pay for a good independent house of ten or twelve rooms in an equally pleasant locality, or in fact the same street. It might be plausibly claimed that the end in view is the avoidance of the stairways, so trying a test to the physical constitutions of the woman of city civilization, but it appears that the pioneer establishments are without elevators, with a higher and harder climb than any private dwelling house knows, and that these are still us popular as those of newer construction where steam carries the resident up and down. The suggestion that the new method is adopted as a device for avoiding the visits which a big house and an abundance of spare rooms bring with them, has some force, but on the whole is to be resented as an imputation on the hospitality of Boston. It is, we think, rather an indiscribable aroma of freedom and independence, a flavor of comfortable Bohemianism, a combination of cosiness and splendor not readily to be commanded in the ordinary city dwelling, which is the main attraction, mingled with the others which have been enumerated in different proportions in different bases, leads the citizens to try this phase of modern living -Boston Advertiser.

The young orator in Illinois who, in a recent speech threatened to grasp a ray of light from the great orb of day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them weave a shroud in which to wrap the whirlwind which dies upon the bosom of our western prairies, has concluded it wouldn't pay.

The following is a contemporary's description of a western lynching: "nn-Lyon,of iowa, who owned several hoses belonging to other parties, recently dislocated his vertebrae while performing trying feats at a rope's end, for the unusement of a large

## COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly, when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild rem-God the Mereiful with Our whole heart, for edy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's necessarily to the Republic; but that now that the daily increase among yeu, as We hear, of there was a Republic the next change must be believing Women, and for your full purpose of to a Monarchy, which certainly would not repudiate its debts.

"Brown's Brown's Brown's Bronchial Tröches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a directed parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine, Sold by all dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake groom Christ are directed: Hear, daughter and about it. There is not a mother on earth who has see, and incline thine car, and forget thy people | ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mo-ther, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, one of the oldest and best female physicians and the more beautiful and lovely will she seem in nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "Curtis 4. Perkins," on he outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZMAR! GRAND BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES, IN THE

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND

LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO,

SATURDAY, 28th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871,

To raise funds for liquidating the debt incurred in the purchase of the Building formerly known as Blessing which We, from Our immost heart the Bank of Upper Canada, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, for an Academy-BROTHER ARNOLD, DIRECTOR.

Being urged by their good Archessner, and the many friends of their Institute, to purchase this magnificent structure, for the Glory of God, and the advancement of Education, the Brothers feel confident that as this is their first appeal to the public since their arrival in America, it will be kindly responded to.

The following is taken from the TRUE WITNESS of February 10, 1871:-

MONTREAL, FEAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

DEAR SIR.-In the present age of the world when Christian education is more than ever necessary to qualify and prepare the rising generation for the mighty struggle that is going on in the whole world over between the Church and the World, God and the Devil, the deepest and holiest sympathics of the Catholic heart are with those heroic orders of men and women who are devoting their lives to the great work of education. Amongst these the Brothers of the Christian Schools hold, as every one knows, a place second to none. For nigh fully two hundred years have they labored heart and soul in carrying out the benign intention of their saintly founder, the Venerable De La Salle, in forming the minds and hearts of children according to the teachings of the Gospel. There is scarce a country in the civilized world wherein they are not to be found pursuing their heavenly task; in silence and humility they journes on through the world, shedding light and prace tagound them, and casting broadcast on the earth adpendicent seeds of Gospel truth and its sublime morality.

These remarks have been suggested to us by news that has reached us from Toronto, viz:-that the Christian Brothers there have purchased the large building known as the Bank of Upper Canada, which, from its size, will enable them to receive a much more greater number of pupils in that city, hitherto all but exclusively Protestant, but having now a considerable, and still-increasing population. In order to pay at least a portion of the purchase money, Brother Arnold, the active and energetic Director of the De La Salle Institute of Toronto, has inaugurated a Grand Bazaar to be held on the three last days of June and the 1st of July next, the drawing of prizes to be made on the same principle as those of the Art Union. Many friends of Christian education have donated valuable objects for prizes, among which may be enumerated the

1st Prize—Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. 2nd-Presented by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G. Booney, V.G. 2rd—Presented by Very Rev. F. P. 4th-Presented by Rev. J. M. Laurent, P. P., St. Patrick's Church.

5th-A magnificent Painting of the Virgin and Child, from the original of Carlo Dolci-value

6th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Patrick, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, U.S. 7th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Hosea, Provincial of

the Christian Brothers, Canada. 8th-Munich Statue of the Blessed Virgin, presented by Rev. Bro. Candidian, Director of the

Christian Brothers, Baltimore, U.S. 9th-Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ-valued at \$30-presented by the Students of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

10th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Teliow, Director of the Catholic Protectory, New York. 11th-A magnificent Bible-valued at \$30-pre-

sented by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, New York. 12th-A magnificent Bible-valued at \$30-pre sented by P. Donahoe, Esq., Boston. 13th-Fine Guitar-valued at \$20-presented by

Messrs. A. &. S. Nordheimer, Toronto. 14th-Pearl Cross, silver case-valued at \$25presented by J. A. Sadlier, Esq., Montreal. 15th-Presented by the Young Irishman's Cath-

olic Benevolent Association.

16th—Ecge Homo, an Oil Painting, presented by the Artist. 17th—An Oil Painting of the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch. 18th-Picture of St. Patrick, worked in wool, pre-

sented by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto. 19th—An Oil Painting, presented by the Rev. Ladies of Loretto, Toronto.

20th—Rich Irish Poplin Dress. 21st—Richly-mounted Chair—valued at \$60 gift of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Toronto. 22nd-An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of

St. Paul's School, Toronto. 23rd-A Beautiful Clock, in glass case-valued at \$70. 24th—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils

of St. Patrick's School, Toronto.

25th—A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pupils of St. Michael's School, Toronto. 26th-Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rose-

wood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of St. Mary's School, Toronto. 27th—An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothic back. 28th-Valuable Prize, the gift of Bro. Rogation,

Quebec. 29th-Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford Frames. 30th-A nice selection of Religious Pictures. 31st-Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

32nd—A Silver Goblet. 33rd—Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians. 34th-Six Fine Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs. 35th-A Doll, magnificently dressed.

36th-A Silver Pencil-case with Gold Pen.

Conception.

37th-A Handsome Album. 38th-A beautifully furnished Inkstand. 39th—Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20. 40th—Lives of the Popes, 2 vols., richly bound. 41st-Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate

Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orsini 43rd—Japanese 'Aa-tray.

44th—A beautiful Chromo—the Ruins of Elgin Cathedral. 45th—Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18.

46th—A Collection of Mcdallions, set in hand. some cases, valued at \$15.

47th-Portrait of Marshal McMahon. 48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box. 49th—A Silver Cruet Stand.

50th-A Lady's Work Box, valued at \$20. 51st-A Valuable Silk Dress. 52nd-A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick. 53rd-A Pair of Branch Candlesticks.

54th-A Writing-desk. 55th-A Pair of Statues-St. Patrick and & Bridget. 56th-A collection of Irish Views.

59th—A General History of the Church, 60th—A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket, 61st-A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of Rev. Bro. Aphrentes, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec. 62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols, by

57th-A handsome Inkstand.

58th-A handsome Door Mat.

Abbe Darras—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston. 63rd—A Bible—valued at \$15—the gift of th same.

64th-A magnificent Prayer-book-same donor. 65th—A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro Cassian, Quebec.

66th-A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal. th-Pair of Drawings, in frames (Idols of the

67Kings) by Gustave Dore. 68th—Magnificent piece of Needle-work, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.

69th-Magnificent Missal, bound in velvetvalued at \$7. 70th-Lady's Cabinet-valued at \$20.

71st-A beautiful Holy-water Font. 72nd-Japanese Bamboo Work-box. 73rd-Lady's Work-box,

74th-Silver Goblet. 75th—A fancy Egg-stand, with glasses.
76th—A large Oil-Painting of St. Vincent! de Paul, the gift of St. Patrick's Conference of St.

Vincent de Paul's Society, Toronto. 77th-A Lady's Jewel-case. 78th-A set of Vases-valued at \$6.

79th-A Silver Goblet. 80th-A French Prayer-book, bound in velvet-

valued \$5. 81st—A magnificent copy of Moore's Melodies, bound in green and gold. 82nd-A rich Holy-water Font and Statue of

83rd-Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols, 84th-Two magnificent Pictures - Jesus and

Mary. 85th-A Set of Vases, marked "Mary"-valued

86th—A Gentleman's Toilet-box, valued at \$20, 87th—A Lady's Toilet-box. 88th-A beautiful Harmonium.

89th—A collection of Japanese Puzzles. To any person opening the entire collection, a prize of \$10 will be given.

90th-A Pearl Cross-valued at \$8. 91st—A Tea Caddy. 92nd-A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion.

93rd-A magnificent Piano from the Ware-Rooms of Messrs, A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued at \$300. 94th.—Ten large volumes, in library binding, con-

taining all the numbers of " The Catholic World" from its commencement to the present timethe gift of Rev. Bro. Paulian, President of Manhattan College, New York. Many of the most valuable prizes were presented

to Brother Arnold by the pupils of the Christian Schools in Canada and the United States. Altogether the Bazaar will be one of the most important in its results, and interesting in its associations that can be imagined. Every Catholic who can, ought to make it a duty to second this praise-worthy effort, to provide a noble educational establishment for the Catholic boys of Toronto. The Catholic population there is not wealthy, yet from its numbers it requires large schools, and it ought to be the pride and pleasure of Catholics every where to contribute to so admirable an undertaking as that of the good Brothers of Toronto.

I am, Mr. Editor, very respectfully,
A FRIEND OF EDUCATION. The Prizes will be on Exhibition, at the De La Salle Institute, a week previous to the opening of the Bazaar.

On the 1st July there will be a Pic-Nic on the Grounds attached to the Institute, and in the Evening a Grand Concert, when Four Brass Bands will be in attendance:

As a guarantee that the Drawing of Prizes will be properly and impartially conducted, so as to assure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following gentlemen will superintend the Drawing and

## HONORARY COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. Smith, Senator; J. Stock, Esq.; P. Hynes, Hon. F. Smith, Senator; J. Stock, Esq.; F. Hynes, Esq., J. P.; J. Shea, Esq., J. P.; J. O'Donohue, Esq., Barrister; W. J. MacDonell, Esq., French Consul; C. Robertson, Esq.; E. O'Keefie, Esq.; P. Hughes, Esq.; J. D. Merrick, Esq.; T. McCrosson, Esq.; Thos. Walls, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; L. Coffee, Esq.; P. Rooney, Esq.; J. Mulvey, Esq.; P. Burns, Esq.; B. B. Hughes, Esq.

After the Drawing, the winning numbers will be published in the papers and Lists of winning num-

published in the papers and Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtsined on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Persons residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express station, if required. Parties wishing to act as Agents for the disposal of Tickets, can obtain them singly or in books, on application,

Book of Ten Tickets a Special (Free) Ticket is pre-

The Tickets consists of two parts, the larger of which should be retained by the purchaser, until after the Drawing and produced on the delivery of the Prize, if it should win one; the smaller part called the duplicate should be returned to Bro. Arnold on or before the 29th June, with the purchaser's name and address legibly written thereon. It is particularly requested that the Duplicates bo returned as early as possible, before the great pressure of the drawing begins. Agents are requested to account and remit the balance in their hands every two or three weeks.

Parties receiving Tickets will confer a favor by kindly making an effort to dispose of them, or transfer them to others in a better position to do so, and by returning Tickets not disposed of.

TICKETS FOR THE DRAWING ONE DOL-LAR EACH.

All communications, remittances, and demands for Tickets, to be sent (postage paid) to BRO. AR-NOLD, DIRECTOR OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHER'S ACA-DEMY, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all Drafts and Post Office orders are to be made payable.

Tickets are also for sale in Toronto by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, King street East; A. S. Irving, King-st. West; T. O'Connor, King-st; P. Doyle, Arcade ; C. A. Backas, Toronto-st.; J. Birmingham, Ottawa; M. Fahey, Kingston; Messrs. D. & J Sadlier, Montreal.

GRAND

SAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING TO COME OFF AT THE

TEMPERANCE HALL

ORILLIA,

5th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1871 for the purpose of raising funds to Build a New the purpose of faising fands to Build a f Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250.
2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Chi

550.00.

3. A Satin Dress worth \$30.00.

4. A sett of real Angola Furs, \$20.00.

5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.

5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.

6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00 7. A first-class Ottoman. 8. A valuable Picture.

g. 1 sett of Furs. 9. 1 Sett of Paris.
10. An Embroidered Sofa Cushion.

II. 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. 16. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame. 18. A Shawl. 19. A Boy's Cloth Coat.

19. A Day's Gloth Cott.
20. A Child's Dress embroidered.
21. A Ladies' Work-Box highly finished. 22. A pair of Seal Sowed Boots. 23. A valuable Sofa Cushion.

24. 1 Concertina. 25. A pair of Men's Boots.

26. A Violin.

27. A Wincey Dress. 21. A pair of Embroidered Slippers.
23. A gait framed picture of the Chiefs of the Ger-

man Army.
30. A History of Ireland.
31. A large Doll beautifully dressed.

32. A fat Sheep. 33. 1 pair of Vases. 34. A breakfast Shawl.

35. A splendid Parlour Lamp. 36. I large Album.

37. A Ladies' Satchel. 38. 1 Knitted Bodice. 39. 1 Child's Minerva.

40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs of the French Army.
41. 1 pair of Vases.

42. 1 handsome gilt Lamp.

44. A valuable work of English Literature,
45. 1 pair of gilt Vases.

46. 1 dozen linen Collars. 47. 1 pair of Children's Boots.

48. 1 pair of Corsets. 49, 1 large Doll.

50. A pair of fancy vases.

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts. Each. A Complimentry Ticket presented to each person disposing of a Book of Ten Tickets. All commisposing of a Book of Ten Tiekets. 1922 All communications and remittances to be addressed to Rer. K. A. CAMPBELL, Atherly, Ont. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the

FOR SALE.

BRAMAH HENS' EGGS. 75 cents per dozen, at No. 33 MURRAY STREET, JOHN COX.

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The Office of this Company has been removed to No. 9 St. Lambert Street, between Notre Dame and St. James streets. ALFRED DUMOUCHEL,

P. J. COX, MANUFACTURER OF

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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.

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HAIS, CAPS, AND FERS, CATHEDRAL BLOCK, No. 269 Nothe Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Cash Paid for Raw Furs



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OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, st. Joseph Street,

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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



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

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-

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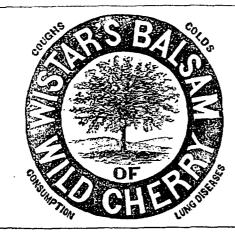
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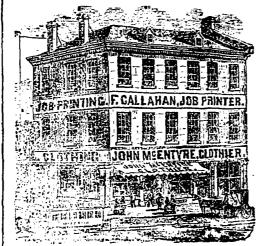
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## Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine on joys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afficting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of eafeelling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hidous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercless may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILL-LA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Eryspelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworn, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other emptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease. Fits, Entlepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Suphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhava or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Femalo Diseases, are

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

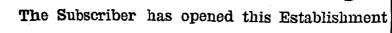


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BOYS' T	WEED	SUITS	\$ 3.5
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with a large and unequalled Stock of

#### TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

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

advantages derived from this course. In the CLOTH HALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up

MENS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING for the Spring Trade. Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and

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

Inspection is respectfully invited.

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

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fected 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 Partnership.
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amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount

every five years, to Policies then two entire years in H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montrea. February 1, 1870;

PUBLIC and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered being also entirely free from

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MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS,

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125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET. MONTREAL. At the above establishment will aiways oe ound

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# 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 thick-

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

## HAIR DRESSING,

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHRISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00,

CHURCH VESTMENTS.

SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. LAFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission.

Chasubles, richly 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 gold

lace and tringe, \$30. Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques, Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums.

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

Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c.

Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes.

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MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. Antoine Street.,

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

Montreal, March, 1871.



#### OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All disenses of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

# Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

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

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

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