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CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

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NO. 4.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER V .- (Continued.)

Honestly to resume. Fifty shirts, fifty little felt hats, fifty frieze coats and waistcoats, fifty pairs of the now (we trust) immortalised "ma-as," and at least twenty-five pairs of stockings and brogues were heaped before Futher Connell, in his school-house; and many more than fifty poor little creatures assembled. upon the coldest day that came that year, each hoping to be chosen as a fit claimant upon the

bounty of his parish-priest. On entering the school-room, the good man's compassion had been forcibly appealed to, as many of the almost naked children, ranged on the forms at either hand, turned up to his face (while their little bodies cringed, and their teeth chattered) beseeching, and yet doubting eyes, whose lids fluttered, and could not for a moment meet his questioning regard. In fact, he knew the meaning of these self-doubting, mute appeals of the wretched urchins, and his primitive notions of justice battling with them, he was made unhappy. For in truth his keen glance discovered, among the greater number of the wearers of the petitioning faces, individuals who were very irregular attendants in his school; whereas, the Christmas clothing had been publicly notified to be intended for the most regular visitants of it, taking always into account the most generally deserving also; so that he plainly understood that a great portion of the present expectants were not, in point of strict school discipline, entitled to the promised

periodical favors. And this discovery, while it grieved, also puzzled Father Connell. Rigidly, and properly speaking, these young outlaws and streetidlers, who daily sinned against his constant admonitions, deserved no such reward. Yet how could he send out again, into the snow, which drifted upon a cutting north-east blast, agginst the windows of the school-house, their I me shivering careases? He turned his back upon them, looked out through the window at the weather, shook his head, prohibitory of the measure, while a few drops, too warm and fresh from the heart for that weather or anything else to freeze, stole from his winking eyes. He quitted the window and walked up and down the school-room, pondering over the difficulty in his way. He sternly regarded the young vagabonds again and again; and, as if in answer to his every look, they cringed together, more and more piteously. What was to be done?—and he resumed his walk up and down the room; and finally stopped short again,

Dempsey and addressed him. "Mister Dempsey," for in this style already noticed, he always spoke to Mick, in the presence of his pupils; "Mister Dempsey, I'd be thankful if you call over the list of your regular scholars, and then let every boy who answers to his name, come down to this end of the school-room;" and he bowed and waved his hand to Mr. Dempsey, while pronouncing aloud his last request.

Mr. Dempsey obeyed the command; and when the muster-roll had been gone through, more than twenty, alas, of unfortunate young scamps, not comprised in it, remained huddled together at the other end of the apartment, with what looks of bitter disappointment must

The priest then took Mr. Dempsey by the arm, and led him into a corner, where their so now, come with me to the other end of the whispered conference could not be overheard. "Mick, the poor children below are strangers

to our school, ar'n't they, Mick?" "I hardly ever saw them here before, sir;

and now they only come to impose on your Reverence for the Christmas clothing." "Mick, this is bitter weather, and the un-

fortunate little wretches have scarce a tatter to cover them against it, my good boy."
"But they have no right to get the clothes,

sir, from our own regular boys.'

"That is true; very true, Mick; and I know it is a bad example to encourage the idle to the loss of the industrious; so that I believe, to speak honestly and fairly, they ought to be boy whom we have mentioned, during the turned out into the snow, without getting any flourishing of the "cat-o'-nine-tails," as standturned out into the snow, without getting any clothes at all. But, Mick, they'd perish, they'd perish in this severe weather, they would indeed, poor little creatures—they'd perish, Mick;" and he took the schoolmaster's hand and squeezed it, and shook it, and looked into his eyes appealingly, as if he would turn him before been in the priest's seminary at all; and from the rigid justice of the case, to its more merciful side.

"It would be a cruel thing, Mick," he continued, "to send them out, to have the snow and the biting wind going through their naked

"It would indeed, sir, but-" The priest stopped him, before he could go beyond the admission he sought for; he did not want to hear the other side of the question at all. "Well, well, Mick;-ay;" and he more emphatically squeezed the hand he held,

while his old face grew bright again. "I think

I see how we are to manage it;" and now he

whispered certain instructions into the schoolmaster's ear, holding his mouth very close to that organ, lest a breath of the purpose of his plan should be overheard.

"Give me the cat-o'-nine-tails, sir," he said next, in a loud and tyrannical voice; and having received into his hands the awful weapon, he walked with a lowering brow, and a more than ever erect person, towards the now terrified candidates for attire which they had not

"You unfortunate little street-trotting sinners," he said, "how dare you come here to attempt to impose on Mr. Dempsey and myself? you have never come here before, or very seldom at least; and you have spent the time, you ought to have spent here, in idleness, and of course in sin; for don't you know, that idleness is the father and mother of sin, and that sin destroys both the body and the soul? don't you know all this, you little vagabonds? And yot like the drones of the bee-hive, you would now devour the honey without having helped to gather it in; yes—you now come here to ask for rewards that belong to more deserving boys; but I'll give you your true reward; I'll flog every one of you, one after the other, and that will keep you warm; every one of you." Having delivered this oration in a tremendous voice, he flourished the cat-o'-nine-tails above his head, and all the offenders (except one, who stood in suppressed glee on the threshold of the doorway, half observant, and wholly prepared to escape into the street the moment it became urgently necesary), all the offenders emitted an anticipating yell of torture, and jumped up on the forms, or even on the desk, or knelt down, or rolled over each other on the dusty floor.

But the flourishing of the cat-o'-nine-tails was a signal agreed upon between Mick Dempsey and himself; and Mick, therefore, now advanced towards the seemingly enraged patron

"Como, Mr. Dempsey, have all these young cheats flogged one by one, for bad and idle boys, and for imposing on you and me."

Louder than ever arose the despairing shricks of the culprits.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Mick, "but may be if you forgive them, they will be better boys for the future."

"Oh! we will, sir, we will-it's we that will!" shouted the score of impostors.

"I'm afraid there is little chance of that, Mr. Dempsey," gloomily demurred the priest.
"It his Reverence forgives you, will you promise to be good boys for the time to come?"

he schoolmaster's proposition. "Well; if I thought they would mend, I

here to go bail for them?" "I will myself, sir; I'll be their bail to you

"Very good; very good, Mr. Dempsey;do you hear what the master says, ye young sinners?"

The persons addressed, failed not to answer that they did hear very well indeed, and their former pledges of reformation were once more uttered in a great clamor; tones of hope and pleasure at their relief from the cat-o'-nine-tails. and now cadencing, however, their voices; and their priest, interpreting the result only in the way he had wished it to be, immediately rejoined-" Very well, very well, then I forgive you for the present; and Mister Dempsey forgives you; and I hope God will forgive you; room; come, my boys, come; come up here an eng the rest-there is more joy in heaven, he continued, as he approached the more deserving claimants for winter clothing, speaking in a loud voice, that they might hear him, and as solemnly, and sincerely as if he addressed an adult congregation off his little altar; "there is more joy in heaven for the repentance of one

sinner, than for ninety-nine just." And now he distributed equally among the rightcous and the unrighteous, as well as his judgment permitted, the pile of winter gar-ments, "ma-as" and all. One of the very last who shyly lingered to claim his bounty, was the ing upon the threshold of the school-room door -prepared to escape into the street, in case of emergency. And, in truth, this little fellow was, perhaps, the very least entitled to share in the holiday denations, for, indeed, he had never yet he seemed to want, perhaps, more than any of the half-naked petitioners around him, some protection against the bad weather. Father Connell had personally inspected the donning of his little gifts, and now did the same towards the boy before him. While the little stranger put on his new dress, tears were seen to fall plentifully from his eyes, and he suddealy glanced up into Father Connell's face. The old priest started, seized his arm, and led him close to window.

"What is your name, my child?"
"Neddy Fennell, sir."

"I am indeed, sir, the same Neddy Fennell." "Poor child! how changed you are, then, God bless me! and I was wondering what had pecome of yourself and your mother, and your poor aunt !-- after your poor father died, you know, I often went to see ye all, Neddy; but then came my absence from the parish, on. business, for a long while; and then the bad business, for a long while; and then the bad was not long unacknowledged. When the hosfever, that left me weakly, within the house, pital was being built, sand had been scooped for a longer time still; and it was only the other day I could creep out to ask after you, when I missed you out of the choir; and then your mother's house was shut up, and no one could tell me where you had all gone—only that great poverty had overtaken ye; and is this true, Neddy? And are ye so very poor, Neddy?"

"We are, indeed, very, very poor, sir."
"God bless me! poor child, poor child! and where does your mother live now, Neddy Fen-

"In a cabin on the green, sir."

"Well, Neddy, well; you'll show me where your mother lives, and I will go see her with you; wait for me until the boys go home by the bosheen, and go there you with them; but don't go home with them-don't go anywhere see your poor mother. Now, Mick," continued the priest, again whispering the schoolmaster confidentially, "the snow-storm is nearly over, and I will go into the bosheen, where no one can oversee or overhear us-and I will wait at the churchyard gate, till you come up to me with the boys.'

And in a few minutes the old gentleman occupied his post where he had mentioned it as situated-at the little gate of the churchyard of his chapel; and half secreted between its piers he stood. "The Boshoen,"-a solitary and unfrequented green lane, running to his

right and to his left. For a few minutes he waited here, smiling to himself, and clawing the palms of his hands with his fingers; and anon, his ears were gratified by the expected sound of a great mary little feet, softly tramping through the yet thin layer of snow, in the bosheen; and in a few seconds more, appeared Mick Dempsey heading his army of newly-clad pupils, who coming on in great order, only two abreast, formed a goodly column. They slowly defiled before their priest and patron, each as he came up, squeezing hard, betwixt his finger and thumb, the narrow brim of his little felt hat, chucking it downwards, and the head it contained along A new and overpowering assent was given to with it; and then abruptly letting go, that both might bob back again to their usual position. and so altogether performing a bow to his Revnodded, but now approvingly to himself, and might be prevailed upon to forgive them," re-quite upright and austerely, went to Mick sumed Father Connell; "but is there any one one, Father Connell gave another bow, performed with studied suavity, though his face all the while glittered; and when the troop that they will be good boys and attend to their | had quite passed by, he stooped forward, leaning his hands on his knees, to peep after them; and again standing upright, he clapped those hands softly together, and laughed, almost shouted forth his delight, while not tears alone, but little streamlets of tears, of happy, happy, tears trickled down his bloomy old cheeks.

It was some time before his outbreak of enjoyment permitted Father Connell's mind to recur to his engagement, with Neddy Fennell; but now suddenly starting, he looked about him for his young friend; saw the boy standing timidly and alone, at a little distance, walked hastily to him, seized him by the hand, and under his guidance went to visit the widow of poor Atty Fennell.

CHAPTER VI.

"The Green," so called by Neddy Fennell, had not a bit of green about it, being a space, enclosed at three sides, by the wretched cabins, and at the fourth side by the high wall of the county hospital, within which that sedate edifice stood. The cabins were tenanted by the poorest of the poor. Their thatch half rotten, and falling in; with holes in their clay walls five years ago. "The Green," is at present for windows, and holes in their roofs for smoke very much improved. Some years since, its vents; and if ever the semblance of a chimney rose above one of them, it was contrived of a kind of osier-work, plastered with mud. Upon the area of the ground thus hemmed in, presided disorder, and want of cleanliness, in many inert varieties; heaps of manure before each door, and everywhere about, carefully collected by the inhabitants, as their most considerable source of wealth; little pools of dirty water, and puddle in all weathers; stones, great and small, wherever they could find room; while through these pleasing resorts pigs grunted and wallowed, vicious cur dogs barked, and gambolled, or else snarled and quarrelled, and bit each other; miserable half starved cocks and mise held forth by its whole appearance that it hens stalked here and there, in quest of something to pick up, and found nothing; and half naked, and sometimes wholly naked, children ran, shouting, and playing, and enjoying them-

Fronting the hospital gate, but nearer to the opposite side of the irregular square, the gallows destined for the reception of city male- ing cold and pelting storms of the season at factors of the highest degree, used, occasionally present, this hole was stopped with a mysteri-"Neddy Fennell! And are you the Neddy collecting he mass of squalid poverty around ously contrived old door also shut.

Fennell that used to fix my surplice on me in it—to be erected; and this was one feature of the sacristy, and hurt my foot by treading on notoriety for the green, from which it improved on Neddy Fennell's appellation, and was once on Neddy Fennell's appellation, and was once mell entered the dwelling. bending almost dou-more emphatically termed Gallows Green. But ble in order to do so. He stood in the middle there was also another trait of its celebrity, now of a puddled earthen floor, upon which the to be indicated.

It had, time immemorial, been a kind of city corporate commonage. Everything with and without life might take possession of it; no questions asked; and the liberal indulgence irregularly, here and there, from beneath the surface of the green nearest to the edifice's site, so that, after its completion, and the erection of its boundary wall, hollows remained. Upon the verge of one of those, or haply at its bottom, some speculating vagabond pauper experimentally ventured to erect a hovel, still more wretched than the buildings enclosing three sides of the space around it. How he procured the materials, even for such a dwelling, Heaven and he know-not we. No one interrupted his proceedings, and he lived for years rent-free and tax-free; and in every way luxuriantly free, in his new house. His success emboldened others like himself to imitate his without me; poor child, poor child—I must the edges, or on the sinking sides, or in the very depths of the old gravel-pits, and the population of the precious colony soon became

To get into this jumble of miserable dwellings was a puzzle; to get out of it, once in, a still greater one; for it contained no streets, no lanes, no alleys, no enclosed spots, no straight ways, no level ways; but hovel turned its back upon hovel, or its side, or its gable, or stood upon the verge of an excavation, or upon the declivity, or at the bottom of one, as before hinted; so that a stranger venturing into the settlements in quest of any one or anything, could not know where he was going, or where to go, unless conducted by the hand of an initiated resident; as to escaping into the green again, without such friendly agency, the thing was romantically out of the question, and if he were a tall broad-shouldered man, he must have squeezed his way through almost every random opening available for his progress. In truth, compared with the difficulties of this labyrinth the enigma of "The walls of Troy," inscribed by urchins on their slates at school, was a mere nothing; and in our Charitable Society, from which the week's president was sometimes deputed to pay the locality a visit, it became jocosely fabled that a shower of houses had fallen-no time specified-from the clouds, upon this inhabited portion of Gallow's Green, knee-breeches, and large silver buckles in his tumbling here and there, helter-skelter, and so remaining to the period we speak of. And 'the shower of houses" became a distinguishing title of the quartier.

A word as to the probable nature of the characters inhabiting "the shower of houses." At the first glance we recognise them as a set of unhappy creatures, all living in one way or another by chance. At the second, it is admitted that many among them were composed of individuals so modest as to retire occasionally from the notice of the mayor, magistrates, constables, and other nice critics of the adjacent city and suburbs; for once within the sanetuary of the shower of houses, a person of seclusive habits might sequester himself for any given time; the approach of an uninvited visitor spreading from house to house with chamber of her house. telegraphic despatch, and the object of such a or escape; while it would have taken a cordon one," you might as well—to use the boastful as well "look for a needle in a bundle of straw."

have sketched a place in existence about thirtycivic proprietors established a right of doing what they liked with its little Alsatia; from which circumstance resulted the fact, that the shower of houses vanished from the face of the earth; and - but we cannot indeed loiter to point out any of the other changes for the better, now visible upon Gallows Green. Neddy Fennell stopped his patron before the

habitation they had come to seek-one of a piece with all those around it. As Father Connell stood at its threshold, his hat touched the eve of its roof of rotten thatch. Its claybuilt walls were mouldering; its foundations crumbling away; there was not a good procould adhere together for half an hour. To one side of its clumsy patched door was a badly shaped oval hole, the only vent through which, excepting the open doorway, the smoke from within could in mild weather get out, or the light, and the miasmatic vapor floating abroad, and called fresh air, get in. But in the pierc-

The initiated Neddy Fennell raised its latch by tugging at a knotted string. Father Conthawing snow from above, cozing through the decayed or partially open thatch, dripped and splashed; not, however, without becoming tiuted in its descent by the depositions of soot formed, time out of mind, upon the therefore blackened sticks that very infirmly supported the roof of the clifice, staining everything it fell upon into a dingy brown, and hence termed 'soot-rain.' The walls around him were bare clay, as bare as their outsides, excepting the fact of their being japanned with smoke.

The length of the hut, from end to end, might be about twelve feet. Quite along this extent ran a mud partition, not, however, reaching to the roof, and closing an inner apartment some two short paces in breadth, a doorless blank orifice in the dividing screen affording entrance into it. Against the gable, to our priest's right as he entered, a very little grate was contrived, ingeniously fixed in yellow clay hobs, and fashioned out of pieces of old iron hoops, obtained we cannot venture to example; and in a few years, copies of his do- affirm how or where; and in this grate burned, micile, perhaps to the amount of one hundred or rather brightly glowed a brisk fire-glowed or of one hundred and fifty, were to be seen on | we say, because the little balls of mixed clay and ashes composing its materials emitted no flame, but went on igniting like a kiln; not failing, however, to spread through the shutup apartment—unsupplied of course with a chimney, a sulphurous, and otherwise choking vapor, which made any strange visitor cough and sneeze, much against his will.

Before the ardent little fire, and almost touching it, squatted a middle-aged woman, dressed in rags and tatters; cooking upon a "griddle" (a round flat piece of iron), a cake which occupied the full space of her apparatus; and curious to relate, she was so happy in her den of seeming wretchedness, that she endeavored to shape her cracked voice into what was intended for a merry song.

Catching the sound made by the old squeaking door as Father Connell came in, the woman stopped short in her melody, though not in her cooking process; and without turning or looking behind her, jocularly shouted out-

"Ah, then, the divil welcome you, honey, and is that yourself?"

A step or two brought Father Connell close upon her. These steps did not sound like those she had expected to hear. She glanced sideways at the feet and legs which now almost came in contact with her own. The friend she had counted on, and for whom her salutashoes. She looked quite up, and recognised the formidable hat and wig of her parish priest; and then, with surprising agility, up she bounced from her squatting position, retreated as far as the dimensions of her dwelling would. permit, and there clasping her hands, gazed in terror at the old clergyman.

"I fear the word that is on your lips is in your heart," he said sternly, "sinful woman." "Och, then, may the word choke me if-"

"Stop !- or I fear you may get your prayer; I fear you will die with that very word in your

"I won't—I won't, your Rivirince!—I'll die a good Christian."

"Well, well-God mend you-God mend you," and Father Connell passed into the inner

Here, not able to see distinctly any object, visit being helped at every hand, to lie secret he called at the orifice, through which he had squeezed himself, for a light; the woman withmilitaire, shoulder to shoulder, round about the out came with some burning straw in her hand, colony, to prevent the egress of any one in it; which only flared for an instant, and then left as to catching unid its subleties that "any him in redoubled darkness. He asked for a candle, and unable to procure such a luxury language of the natives themselves, you might herself, the dame tucked up her tatters and left the wigwam to hunt, as she said, "among It will of course be borne in mind, that we the good neighbors for a scrap of one;" during which hunt she did not fail to telegraph through the shower of house, that their most dreaded enemy, their parish priest, was among them.

She came back, however, with something like the article for which she had issued forth; by the aid of which her visitor now discerned two female figures stretched upon loose an damp straw, shaken into two separate beds, as it were, over the puddled earthen floor; while their bodies were covered with some indefinable patchwork of shreds and rags, and while the roof over them now and then sent down heavy drops; and one of these women was the Widow Fennell, and the other her aunt Mary. The old priest's blood ran cold; his heart wept within him; but he tried to keep down his feelings. Obtaining an old three-legged stool from the next apartment, he sat down on it at the head of the miserable couch, now occupied by the once idolized pet of a comfortable home; took her little bony hand, and listened to her sad tale of explanation.

"After her husband's death," she said, "everything went wrong with her; she was no good," continued her little, feeble, murmuring voice; "she could only mope, cry, and fret all the live-long day; and the wicked journeyman -yet, we are bound to say, very seldom, re- ous bundle of old rags and straw, and the curi- that Arthur Fennell left behind him, in hisshop-God forgive her if she wronged him !-

turned out to be a very bad man, making his way, sometimes styled quasi bishop, was a Ireland. And it is to be recollected that the own of the profits of her trade, and giving her prelate chosen triennially by the lay patrons of same dignitary, whilst thus speaking in private, no accounts; and debts for stock laid in were the town; he exercised jurisdiction over a was accustomed hypocritically to assure the asked for, and there was nothing to pay them; large district and population in the capital of Catholics of Ireland that their religion was and workmens' wages too were asked for, every the province, but subject to the visitation of week; and as long as she could she tried to the Metropolitan every third year. His instisatisfy these demands, bit by bit, out of a little tution by the vicars gave him all necessary would not for the world inflict the slightest store of money which Arthur had saved; and faculties. Disagreement having frequently oc- wound upon their faith. The Protestant at last, when she had not another penny to curred between the Metropolitan and the Wargive, real poverty came upon her and her aunt; den, the system of wardenship was abolished the interest her house, her furniture, all was in 1831 by the Holy See, and Galway was sold and swept away; and her aunt and she erected into a bishopric. The vicars and war- to Dr. Chevenix, Bishop of Waterford, recomsank lower and lower, changing from one poor lodging to another, until, at last they were obliged to seek refuge in the place where Father Connell now found them. "We have fidelity to the Faith was a beacon to their peo- lordship, "though God knows when, it will be very little to live on this time back, sir-very little indeed; nothing but what we are allowed weekly by the good incinbers of the Charitable Society, as the widows of tradesmen-as much as they can give, sir, but still very little between my aunt, and the little boy, and myself; and out of it we must pay two shillings a week, Cromwellians into a fortification, to be used for the corners we are lying in, and the rest against the town. The Franciscan Monastery barely keeps the life in us; and-whisper, sir was founded in 1296, by William de Burgh, strong bonds of landed property, which the -the old woman and I, poor as our food is, stint ourselves that we may give Neddy something like enough to ate. And oh! Father Connell, this kind of bed I lie on is worse to me than it would be to people always accustomed to such poverty, and to my poor Aunt Mary too: indeed and indeed, sir, the could of the flure numbs me, and I feel very, very chilly and miserable, day and night-shivering all over, and never warm as I used to be formerly; and then the ould covering over our bodies is very thin; and the rain often drips down on us, so that my very bones get sore, and I have no rest; and whichever way I turn, is all the same, sir."

Here the Widow Fennell moved herself on her straw. Part of her squalid coverlid fell off her shoulders; and Father Connell saw that her body was quite naked. He started up people of Galway following in the steps of De from the three-legged stool, paced to the second couch occupied by her aunt, and ascertained that the aged woman was in the same condition. Acting upon an impulse, but one which before now he had often fully obeyed, when the sex of the poor object permitted, Father Connell walked quickly to a remote nook of the comparatively long slip of dungeon, and was preparing, without observation as he thought, to grand-reformer, the bright saint of Protestantdisrobe himself of his very inner garment, when, glancing behind him, he was suddenly put in mind that he must not, at present, follow up perish. In 1603, to George Carew, the Monhis purpose. He next thrust his hands into all his large pockets, and finding nothing in them, strode up and down, moaning dismally. And, at length, forming a resolution, he alertly issued into the outer apartment-not, however, without taking the poor young widow's hand again, squeezing it hard, and whispering to her -"I'm going from you, my child, but I wont be long away; rest here as quietly as you can till I come back."

"Where are you, Neddy?" he called out; the boy ran to him from one of the hobs of the densely glowing little fire; "give me your hand, Neddy, and lead me out of this sinful place, as you led me into it; and, after that, come home with me; yes, Neddy, my poor little boy, come home with me; but we will come back soon again to your mother-we will indeed, Neddy -indeed we will."

(To be Continued.)

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

BY "TIERNA-N'OGE."

GALWAY-THE CITY OF THE TRIBES. "Rome boosts seven hills, the Nile its seven-fold

stream Around the pole seven radiant planets gleam: Galway, Conacian Rome twice equals these, She boasts twice seven illustrious families: Twice seven high towers defend her lofty walls, And polished marble decked her splendid halls; Twice seven her massive gates, o'er which arise, Twice seven strong castles towering to the skies. Twice seven her bridges, through whose arches flow The silvery tides majestically slow. Her ample church with twice seven altars flames, An heavenly patron every altar claims:

While twice seven convents pious anthems raise;

Seven for each sex to sound Jehovah's praise. Such was Galway in the olden time. John Lynch, Bishop of Killala, says that the city of Galway was adorned with green marble walls, flanked by numerous towers, and that within same material: it appeared to him as Jerusalem did to the prophet Jeromias, a city of most perbeen despatched by Edward II., was charged dangers of mixed education, that at present I by the Pontiff, in conjunction with the Arch- shall only say that the parents who send their was necessary for the welfare of the country.

and religious zeal. Many of them have won as most adapted to ruin the ancient Church of ple. The Dominican Friary was built on an found out in Ireland, that the Popish religion cient convent of "St. Mary of the Hill," may be undermined and destroyed by art. founded by the O'Hallorans. In 1652 it was Allow the Papists to buy lands, let and take sufrendered to the corporation. It was shortly leases equally with the Protestants, but subafter razed, lest it should be converted by the ject to the gavel act, which will always have surnamed Lingh (the gray) outside the city walls and in the little island called "Insula S. Stephani." This illustrious man spared no expense to make it one of the finest monasteries haps only seemingly at first, well and kindly in Ireland. He lived to see it consecrated, instead of looking for their cloven feet and and his remains were deposited in a gorgeous tomb, which he built for himself and his descendants under the chief altar. De Burgh also generously endowed the sainted children of Francis, for whom there has ever been an especial affection in Ireland. He gave them water-mills, tithes of land near the city, and ordained that on every Wednesday they should be supplied by triffing concessions, and the establishment with one salmon from the great weir; on every Saturday with three out of the high weir, and one out of the haulnet; and with all the cels that may be taken one day in each week out of the many eel weirs on the river. The Catholic Burgh gave generous largesses to keep the buildings in repair and to aid the brethren. who, more angels than men, sheltered the shelterless, clothed the naked, gave food to the hungry, and never ceased praying to their hely Francis that he might obtain of his Divine Master, graces and blessings for their benefactors and pensioners. In the reign of the ism, the luminary of England, bluff King Harry, this home of sanctity was doomed to stery and Church were given by James I. of England, the unworthy son of a worthy mother. In 1657 all the buildings were demolished and I have been placed 40 years ago on a footing of the church was converted into a court-house .- | perfect equality with our Protestant fellow-The people of Galway were remarkable for their urbanity and elegance of manners. Their such a spirit of exclusiveness that a sincerdevotion and the splendor of their Catholic Catholic who practises his religion has very ceremonial were world-known. Galway applittle chance of obtaining any office of trust or peared to Rinuacinni, the nuncio from the emolument, or rising to a position in which he court of Rome to the people of Ireland, to be could render public services to his country. nearest his ideal of a Christian Church. If in Indeed the principle of exclusiveness has of public spendor, the City of the Tribes approached the perfection of Christian ceremonial. how deep, how abiding, how near to the excellence of Golgotha, was its devotion through the long, long gloom of penal days.

"They bribed the flock, they bribed the son, To sell the priest and rob the sire, Their dogs were taught alike to run Upon the scent of wolf and friar,"

of all earthly goods, her priests hunted to the to refer you to the way in which the Hiber- tenable? I, for one, do not think so. The wilds, she stood holding the Cross firmly, as she drank the bitter chalice of persecution, and now she stands Catholic to the core, true as ever. She came out of the famine-ordeal, Catholic, and to-day, whether by Ganges or Ottawa an exiled child of hers may roam, when he remembers the past of his birth-place, he sings :—

"Faith of our Fathers! living still, In spite of dungeon, fire and sword! Oh how our hearts beat high with joy Whene'er we hear that glorious word! Faith of our Fathers! holy Faith! WE WILL BE THUS TO THEE TILL DRATH."

PASTORAL OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL

CULLEN. An important pastoral has been read in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese of Dublin from his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. Speaking of Education His Eminence says :- "I beg of you to inculcate upon your flocks the necessity of giving a thorough Caththe precincts of those walls were edifices of the olic education to the rising generations. It is the duty of all parents to attend to this important object, to make early religious impressions feet beauty. The city of Galway originallybe on the tender minds of the children, to tench longed to the see Enaghdune. Amongst the many | them the fear and love of God, and to inspire richly endowed religious edifices which it con- them with respect and veneration for the tained, the most celebrated were the Collegiate doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. Church of St. Nicholas of Myra, the tutelar out of which there is no salvation, and with a saint of mariners; the Friary of the Dominicans spirit of obedience towards the successor of and the Franciscan Monastery. The Church S. Peter, Christ's Vicar on earth. Parents are was founded in the year 1320. It is a Gothic also bound to select good schools for their structure, cruciform, with a spire rising from children, and to place them under teachers the centre. Shortly after its foundation, willing and able to continue the good work Philip de Slane, Bishop of Cork, returning commenced under the parental roof. I have from an embassy to the Pope, on which he had so often cautioned your flocks against the bishop of Dublin and Cashel, to do whatever children to model and training schools expose them to the risk of losing their faith, and on A council was convened and the see of Enach- the last day they shall have to render to the dune was annexed to the Metropolitanate of Eternal Judge a dreadful account for having Tuam. The union being accomplished the betrayed the sacred deposit committed to them. Church of St. Nicholas was governed by vicars and exposed to perdition those souls which He who, being commonly of Irish extraction, dif- had redeemed with His precious blood. If fered in manners and habits from a large sec- any doubt exist about the danger of model and tion of their parishioners who were English .- mixed schools, it ought to be removed by the Discontent springing from this state of affairs, authority of the late Protestant Archbishop, Donatus O'Murray, Archbishop of Tuam, in Dr. Whately, the great founder and supporter be so serious, that you will perhaps find room 1484 erected the church into a collegiate one, of the present system of education in Ireland. for a few reflections on a recent fact which exempted it from his jurisdiction by letters which were confirmed by Pope Innocent VIII, own daughter (Life of Dr. W., vol. ii, p. 265), and attached to it the church of Polyment of Poly which were confirmed by Pope Innocent VIII, and attached to it the church of Balenclair or Clargalway Dr. Joyce, Archbishop of Tuam, says the Protestant Archbishop, supplied by the National Board, is gradually undermining the Voice of the Irish Roman Catholic upholds in keeping his post in spite of the Vast fabric of the Irish Roman Catholic Rishop of the Diocese.

Tendence of Dr. H., voi. 1, p. 2017, and attached to it the church of Balenclair or Should never be forgotten. The education, should never be forgotten. The education, who has refused to teach the Infallibility of the Pope himself becomes a schismatic. They would not, I suppose, push it quite so far, but then they are want, We will thank you for it.

F. Mgr. Nard.

perfectly safe under the protection of the National Board, and that the commissioners Archbishop seems to have fully entered into the spirit of Lord Chesterfield, a former governor of Ireland, who, in a letter written in 1757 dens of Galway were inferior to none for piety mends an underhand and hypocritical system elevation near the sea shore on the site of an an- and influence cannot be subdued by force, but its effect on their posterity at least. Tye them down to the Government by the tender but Pope will have much ado to dissolve, notwithstanding his power of loosening and binding. Use those who come over to you, though pertheir tails as you do now. Increase both your number and your care of the Protestant charter schools. Make your pend laws extremely mild, and put them strictly in execution."-He tibi erunt artes. This extract is valuable at the present time. Chesterfield's recommendation was to undermine the Catholic religion of charter schools. The cry of the present day is to increase the number of mixed model and training schools, to banish the practices of the Catholic religion from them, and to bring up all future teachers and pupils in a sort of indifferentism, and without a sincere or strong attachment to any creed; to employ weak or short-sighted Catholics to aid in undermining and sapping the foundation of religion, at the same time loudly to proclaim that everything was carried on with perfect impartiality, rue. for the greater good of the Catholic population. and continually to denounce all opponents o the sapping and undermining system as enemies of enlightenment, and nothing better than mere Ultramoutanes. Unhappily the advice of Lord Chesterfield has been acted on, not only in regard to education but also in reference to every branch of the public service. The consequence is, that though we are told every day that we citizens, yet public affairs are carried on in late been carried on to such an extent that it will probably be necessary for Catholics to commence an active agitation for a real ementhat small minority that has maintained a ruinous ascendency for so long a period, and not believe that it will long be tenable in fact. trampled on the rights and liberties, the lives and property, of the vast Catholic majority of nian School in the Park has been conducted ings in Kingstown regarding the appointment

of dispensary doctors. His Eminence then went on to speak of the difficulties and distresses of the Holy Father-Before I conclude I beg of you to thank your flocks for the generosity with which they have contributed on the first Sunday of July to assist our Holy Father in his present difficulties. I hope God will bless them for their faith and charity; and that S. Peter, the founder of the Papal See in Rome, in his quality of gatekeeper of heaven, will secure for them a safe and easy entrance into the regions of cternal happiness. Recommend them all to pray with fervour for the welfare of our Holy Father. He is in the hands of his enemies. The revolutionary spirit of the age is against him: the followers of Mazzini and Garibaldi, Freemasons, and the adepts of other secret societies. are conspiring for his ruin, whilst the various Governments of Europe seem to applaud the spoliation and insults to which he has been [all that is perverse in the world—revolution, impicty, robbery, assassination, socialism. heresy, schism, indifference to religion-seem have formed an unholy league for the destruc-Church,

The following is extracted from the Journal des Debuts. It is the opinion of a Protestant bout the Apostate priests in Germany, who pretend to be still Catholics, although they reject the Pope and the Council; also about the Prussian scheme for utilizing these Apostate Germany into a National Church, under the dominion of that State.

" Trouville, July 26, 1871.

"A conflict between the Governments of Germany and the Catholic Bishops seems so likely, and the results of such a conflict must

than the mere doctrine of the Infallibility. ordinary occasions probably exceptions will be remain a Catholic, nay even to be a teacher of tions will perhaps be inflicted on the Bishops; Catholic doctrines, and yet denies the doctrine but by degrees and by the force of circumof the Pope's infallibility, and the Government stances, and the law of Catholicism, the op-Government are in a completely false position. their value, is the authority of the Church. It sesses everywhere else, and society, will still. an honorable name in Irish anuals. Their S. Patrick. "Some time or other," says his may be at all events it has been-disputed, in some measure, keep aloof from it; or I as to which of the two, the Pope or the Council, is in the fullest sense the depository of this authority. As regards the new dogma the two authorities are agreed; there is no room submit, or else he is—anything you please; a Has he formed such a scheme? I cannot tell: very elever man, perhaps—but, certainly, not no doubt it is a grand idea, but, to my mind, a Catholic. We ought to be just in spite of it is a chimerical one. I hardly like to say so, our natural sympathies. The dogma was voted by the Council; that is incontestable; it was things that he may well believe nothing to be voted by an overwhelming majority; the Pope has sanctioned it; therefore all that any Catholie has to do is to submit. Would you argue that the Council was not an Œcumenical one? far-famed politician battled in trying for the But all the real Bishops in the world were apprised of it and were summoned to it. All who chose to come, come; that is enough to make the Council (Ecumenical; and, in point of fact, the orbis terrarum has never been better represented in any Council. Will it be said that the Council was not free? No doubt the majority were intolerant. But, if so, that only shows on which side the majority was. Can it be asserted that the majority was produced by certain petty persecutions set on foot by the Vatican against dissentients? It is surely to form a very low estimate of the episcopal conscience to suppose it capable of being made to vote against its convictions by little annoyances. And it is to forget the power of the Holy Spirit, which no Catholic can conceive to be thwarted by such paltry expedients. At least if it be so, the objection holds good quite lecisions of any Council whatsoever can, on against them all, either on the score of liberty. or that of commenicity, or on that of want of agreement between the Pope and the Council. the Bishops, are null and void if the Government No; the fact is obvious and indisputable, that | does not give its consent:" with the notable differa Council regularly convoked and freely deliberating has closed the controversy that had lasted for ages between those who thought that the supreme authority in matters of faith resided in a Council, and those who maintained that it belonged to the Pope. Such a decision may very possibly shock some religious minds; it may even shock human reason; but that affords no ground why a Catholic can reject it. The Church has spoken, and a Catholic must submit, or else cease to call himself a Catholic. Those even who had been the most opposed to it, have understood this. I do not think that the position of those professors who wish to cipation, which may put them on a level with keep their right of teaching and yet reject the dogma, is a tenable position logically, and I do "Is the position taken up by the Prussian

Government, or that which the Bayarian Govthe country. I will not enter more at length ernment seems disposed to take up, or the reaand still Galway remained true. Robbed into this question, but as an illustration I beg soning on which they rely-one whit more up to the present time, and to the late proceed tered into with the old Catholic Church; i.e., end to another of the Peninsula; these who are in with the Church as it existed at the time when possession of benefices are dying of hunger in con-Pope, Professor Wollmann has been faithful to the teaching of that Church; he teaches today what he taught yesterday; the Government has no reason to remove him from his post. The reasoning appears sound, but you know what the Infallibilist fathers of families reply. They say, "Dr. Wollmann does not teach to-day what he t ught before July 1870, for then he taught obedience to the Church; whereas now he sets the example of disobedience." Your correspondent thinks this reasoning worthy of Escobar. I respectfully differ from him. I see in it not only a very acute refutation of the Governmental argument, but I think that it contains the true account of the matter. It is the Infallibilists that are really the old Catholics; it is they who have resubjected by the excommunicated King of mained true to the spirit and to the letter of Sardinia and his wicked Ministers. In a word, the Catholic belief. It is their opponents, the Welmanns and the Dollingers, who are the liberty as this we would have nothing to do with, real innovators; it is they who have revolted and for the three following reasons: against a dogma regularly defined, and who to have conspired against the Holy See and to have thus introduced into the Church an element infinitely more repugnant to her nature tion of the Rock upon which Christ built His than the Infallibility of the Pope. Neither the Prussian Government, nor any other Government will be able to persist in their resolution A PROTESTANT ON THE GERMAN RECU- to recognize those gentlemen as the only true representatives of the Church with which they have been in the habit of dealing. The Church they have recognized is no mere galvanized corpse; it is a living organism which must develop itself according to laws known and accepted by them. In doing so they have also accepted all such modifications (sic) as priests to transform the Catholic Church in may be regularly introduced into the belief of the Catholic Church. They have taken up with a theory which they will find it trouble-some to carry consistently into practice. They ought, if they mean to be consistent, to refuse to consider the present Catholic Bishops of Germany in any other light than as the dignitaries of the new religion, which is not recognized, and which, before it does anything else,

am disposed to applaud M. Wollmann, the to keep the doctrine of old and new Catholics professor in question, for his resistance; but as a reserve for certain special emergencies. then there is in this matter something more when matters come to a disagreeable crisis; on Here we have a gentleman who professes to made in favor of individuals; many petty vexaupholds him in this line of conduct. It does position will gradually disappear, the recal seem to me that both the professor and the citrants will yield, or will die out, or break altogether with the Church, and will have no The foundation of Catholicism, the dogma of successors. Catholicism will recover in Gerdogmas, that which gives all the other doctrines | many that fair aspect of unity which it nosscarcely dare to mention another alternative-Prince von Bismarck may have the intention already, or may be led to it by future events. to foment a German schism so far as to found for discussion on the subject: a man must out of it a national German Catholic Church. but the Prince has achieved so may difficult really impossible for him. It may be well for thought to be put on the alert in this direction. It would be curious to see the eleverness of the mastery with that which has so often baffled mere eleverness; because it is of the heart and of the secret will of man-I mean, religious

A PROTESTANT.

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE.

At last we got it! For the last 23 years we in Italy have been deafened by the magnificent phrase a free Church in a free State, and for about 40 years the same phrase has deafened the cars of the French. Montalembert, Lacordaire, and above all Lammenais in France, by their organ L'Avenir; and in Italy, Gioberto, Rosmini, and still more loudly by Cavour, have sounded the trumpet-blast, proclaiming salvation to the world. They have kept us waiting its advent for a long period, but it has come at last, and it made its appearance in the official Gazett of Rome, that is to say of Italy, on Thursday, the 13th of July. We have only to read those twe interminable columns, and it will be seen that the immortal idea has finally received realization, and that the promise as much against any other Council; and no make of old has been fulfilled. The distinguished honor of giving his signature to it has been reserved this hypothesis, be accepted as binding on the for a Neapolitan, Signor de Falco by name. The conscience. Graver objection might be taken worthy scholar of Giannoni and Tannucci has placed himself on a level with his masters.

"All nominations to any benefice whatsoever, or to any ecclesiastical effice made by the Pope or by ence of a longer word for the Pope and a shorter one for the Bishops. Thus, the Government will prononnee an exequator or a non exequator in the case of the Pope, and a placet or non placet in the case of the Bishops, according to the good or bad digestion of the minister of public worship. This decree, moreover, reaches from the highest down to the lowest -from the Archbishop to the Vicar, or the clergyman appointed provisionally to supply the place of a deceased priest, or of one who is absent, or, by any other cause, hindered from performing the functions of his charge. With the exception at present of Rones and the suburban Sees, which, if Rome be left out of the computation, do not number as many, perhaps, as 70,000 souls, the whole of Italy will participate in this new liberty, and will not have a single Bishop, Canon, Priest, or Vicar, excepting such as the Minister is pleased to name, and none others. Moreover, if the dioceses should remain vacant year after year, if the parishes should be left without anyone to take charge over them, it will be the hault of the Pope cr

of the Bishop.

"But we do not hinder the Pope and the Bishops from nominating to ecclesiastical offices as many persons as they wish, or whom they like; our laws have only respect to temporalities.

Let there be a conclusion to this bi engagements en- beg of you. You have driven the clergy from one the Concordats were concluded. The German authorities know nothing of any other Catholic should be able to find any one who could fill with decorum the office of a Bishop, whilst he was withknown) enforce belief in the Infallibility of the out revenues, without a house, and even, it might so chance, without a cathedral? And would the Bishop be able to meet with any one who would, or who could, be a Vicar without revenues, without a canoury, without a farthing of income? Besides, if any one were to attempt it and to live on his own means, we know well what would be the consequence. A slight hint given to your Syndie or to one of your journalists, and the poor Bishop or parish priest would have a storm of hisses outside his windows, and very likely a shower of stones and sticks sent through them.

"Yery well; it was yourselves," the most out-spoken amongst you would reply, "who would not have the liberty of the Cherch! Liberty cannot be given to those who are averse from it: Hostibus perpetaum bellum," our common friend the Minister Cor-

renti would exclaim.

You are right. We would not accept your liberty, any more than we would receive money for the civil list of the Pope, or the telegraph for the Vatican, or the post with privileged couriers, or those them for any manufacture which have forward the other famous guarantees which have fortunately already fallen into complete oblivion. No! Such

1st. Because it would have been too great a piece of folly to imagine that you would have given it sincerely and loyally; it was, excuse the comparison, tantamount to asking the dog for the bone which he had got in his mouth,

2nd. Because if even you had wished to give it to us, you would not have known how.

3rd. Because, understanding so well with whom we had to do, we had good reason to suspect new sources. We, on our part, do indeed and ever will desire the liberty of the Church, and we will continue to demand it from very State whether it be free or not; not however on the ground of your principles, but by reason of the divine rights of the Church, and of the still more sacred rights of the human conscience.

You are neither Christians nor Liberals. If you were, there would be no need for you to mise your voice; faith and reason would be sufficient. Faith would teach you that Christ has not subjected Hill Church to the princes of this world, but has said to His ministers of every age: "All power is given to Me in Heaven and upon earth; Go, then, teach, &c., &c." If you were true Liberals you would respect the consciences of men in all which they hold most sacred, imitating therein the examples of Governments who, whilst they are Protestant, are also just.

The free Church which you promised to Italy was despoiled long ago, and has been ensiaved in a man-ner which has hitherto been unknown in any Euro-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—SEPT. 8, 1871.

TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN CLAIMS A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.-The Queenstown Town Commissioners discussed yesterday the claims of the town to be separately represented in the House of Commons. Mr. R. O'Sullivan, who brought the subject forward, showed that Queenstown was greatly superior in wealth and population to the great majority of the Irish boroughs. The population, including the whole of the Great Island, is 12 900 a year; and it is moreover entitled to consideration as one of the most timportant semports in Ireland. The claim was warmly supported by Mr Farrell, Mr. Cummins, and Mr. Naglo. The latter gentleman suggested that there should be periodical redistribution of sents on the American principle, according to the fluctuation of wealth and population, and observed that without some such change in the representation Home Rule would prove a mistake and delusion. It was decidto petition Parliament for one of the vacant sents.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, CLOSTARE, DURLIN.— His Eminence Cardinal Cullen laid the foundation stone of the above schools at two o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th ult. There was on the occasion a numerous assembly of the clergy and laity of Dublin and its vicinity, many distinguished persons being present. The Lord Mayor and, other gentlemen, delivered addresses. Several bands were present on the occasion and, the day bein fine, contributed to render the whole ceremony a success. These schools are meant to accommodate 800 pupils, and will be under the management of the Christian Brothers, who have done so much good in Dublin and elsewhere. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen said the subject of education, which was important at all times, was important beyond measure at the present | action of the authorities on that occasion. Referring time, because schools had been made the battle- to the "celebration," the Echo sensibly remarks that if field against religion. The old Faith was assailed Mr. Johnston and Mr. Rea choose to make guys of by modern education, and everything was done to undermine the foundation of the Holy Catholic Church. He rejoiced to be present, and because persons of different religion would not be united in it. It would be a thoroughly Catholic school, the boys would be Catholic, the books Catholic, and the teachers Catholic. They had been left for a long time without any Catholic education in Ireland, and it was a crime to teach the Catholic religion to Catholics. But Parliament had recognised the principle of denominational education in this school. and there could be no doubt the principle would make its way, and be adopted in all schools in this country. He could not find any reason why schools for the poor should be denominational while the schools of a higher class were deprived of the same privilege. Why should not colleges and universities be founded on the same principle? These remarks were received with cheers.

Collection for the Holy Pather in Linerick .-The faithful of the diocese of Limerick have conferred immortal honour on themselves by their spirit of devotion to the Holy Father Pope Pius IX., shown by the splendid contribution of nearly £1,800 given by them on Sunday the 2nd, of Aug., on the occasion of the simultaneous collection inaugurated by the venerable Lord Bishop. It affords a proud proof of the immoveable fidelity of priests and people to the Holy See .- Reporter.

S. Domisic's Day in Kierenny, Indiano,-The feast of S. Dominic was kept on the 4th alt, at the Black Abbey one of the oldest churches in the neighborhood of Kilkenny, it being founded in the year 1225 as a Dominician priory by the Earl of Pembroke, Solemn High Mass commenced at eleven o'clock. The panegyric of the saint was preached by the renowned Father Barke, O.P., and made a great impression; the ceremonies consisted of Rosary and devotions, concluding with Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. The days' collection, which was considerable, will go towards defraying the expenses I if many improvements lately made in the old abbey.

TRENCHEON LAW,-If we may accept the anani-

mous verdict of the press and the people, given by men of all shades and opinions, after an impactial consideration of ascertained facts, then the Government, acting through its responsible officers, the Lord-Lieutenant and his Chief Secretary, is solely responsible for the melancholy afray in Phunix Park; when a peaceful meeeting, held for the constitutional purpose of petitioning the Crown for mercy, was suddenly changed to a scene of tunult and confusion by the merciless obslaught of the conservators of the peace armed with loaded bludgeons. Despite the official contradiction of the Marquis of Hartington, it is proved beyond doubt that the meeting was forbidden only by an informal order, signed by a head clerk, and made public only by a few diminutive hand-bills. This notice was issued by Mr. E. Hornsby, and it has been pointed out that any intimation issued by the Board of Works, in behalf of which this gentleman is supposed to have neted, is alike useless and informal on such a subject. Mr. Hornsby's name at the foot of the document was as powerless to make the notice legal, as Mr. Whalley's would be to an order to the Scottish Reformation Society for the expulsion of the Jesuits. The question is one of the first magnitude, demanding instant resolution, not only in the name of outraged justice, but also in the interests of law and order. With the people it is a question of the safety of life and limb, not in Ireland only, but in the whole United Kingdom, which is, as even Lord Hartington confesses; or should be, as the Statute-Book proves, subject to one common law in the right to hold public meetings with lawful objects; and the question involves another as to what extent, if any, the Executive may legally claim the right of interference in public assemblies. A weaker, or more pitiable defence. than that of the Marquis of Hartington, made in reply to Sir John Gray's motion, has never been heard. His individual opinion as to the right of Government to prohibit public political meetings in the parks " which are the property of the Crown," is utterly insignificant when opposed to the legal opinions of such men as Lord Cairns and Chief Justice Bovill. All intention to make one law for England and another for Ireland is disclaimed on the part of Government, and, therefore, the opinion of these able lawyers, expressed in reference to similar meetings in London at the period of the destruction of the railings of Hyde Park, and the breakdown of poor Mr. Walpole, must hold good in the case of Dublin, since the same law which then existed in still in force. Imperial unity cannot be maintained by partial administration of justice. While the Government hesitates us to the form of enquisy to be held, it might be as well to give a forestalment of justice by removing a Lord-Lieutenant and a Chief Secretary who, though they have sided no new lustre to their offices, have aimed a blow at the Union, and done more for the separatist propaganda than Stephens, Rossa, and all the other agitators the age has produced.—Catholic Opinion.

Imsi Electors .- The Cork Examiner says :-"There are 175,490 electors in the counties in Ireland; and of these Cork has by far the most, and Carlow the least. We shall group them in round numbers :- Antrim, 10,000; Cork, 16,000; Down, 11,000; Armagh, 7,000; Cavan, Limerick, and Wextord, 6,000; Clare, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, Londonderry, and Monaghan, 5,000; Donegal and Meath, over 4,000; Kildare, Mayo, Westmeath, Roscommon, Wicklow, Sligo, Waterford, and Queen's County, 3,000; Carlow, Leitrim, Longford, and Louth, over 2,000; Tipperary, 9,000; and Tyrone, 8,800."

In her hour of mortal peril Ireland extended to France a helping hand, and, what was better cheered her suffering sister with words of love, of sympathy, and consolation. The manner in which the poor words and deeds of Ireland sank into the heart of justifiable than the eager impatience of Ireland to when a crowd of police rushed at him and felled sible attack of cholers. It is pointed out that if in His service.—N. Y. Tablet.

France is among the most remarkable events in the see erected in the streets of her capital the statue of him with their bludgeons. They might have killed history of the world. Even while yet in the pangs Saint Cloud, while the ruins of the Tuileries smouldered, and the streets of Paris were still red with civil blood, the divines, the statesmen, and the journalists of France were all proclaiming trumpettongued to the world the services of Ireland; and the gratitude of Gaul. But, unsatisfied with these informal assurances, France determined by a formal conspicuous and public act to place on record her sense of the services Ireland had rendered her. For this purpose she sent to Ireland the illustrious emhassy which was received with such a whirlwind of passionate enthusiasm. The reason of that enthusiasm it is not difficult to discover. Ireland has a history dark, melanchely, but not inglorious, and the brillianter pages of her chequered story are closely interwoven with the annals of France. Cold and dull is that Irish heart which does not recall with emotion and with pride the many stricken fields where the flags of France and Ireland floated together in the morning sun-where the sons of France and Ireland charged side by side, divided the perils and dangers of the field, shared the same laurels or filled the same grave. Cold, indeed, will be the Irish heart when it forgets the battles, sieges, and fortunes France and Ireland have participated in .- Dublin Freeman.

But a short time ago we were rejoicing at the magnanimous offer of the Catholics of Derry to meet the Orangemen upon a common ground, by yielding up, on both sides, the antagonistic demonstrations. The good faith of one side is evinced by the proceedings on Saturday last, and the notice of Mr. Johnston that he will take the first opportunity to call the attention of the House of Commons to the themselves and go to church dressed as clown and pantaloon, preceded by a man playing drum and pan-pipes, no harm is done, if nobody feels offended The Roman Catholics of Derry appear to have learnt wisdom sooner than the Protestants. The only result can be that future processions, unopposed by the Roman Catholics, will be mere folly for the amusement of the little street-boys, just like the Jack on the Green."-Catholic Opinion.

We commend the subjoined letter, which has been addressed to the Rev. Mr. Duncan, P.P., to the study of the gentry of Meath :-

TO THE VERY REV. J. DUNCAN, P.F.

Tyrrellstown, Mullhuddert, 29th July.

" Ray, Dean Sin-I beg to hand you herewith a draft of £10 towards the fund for the Meath Tenant Defence Society. It is well, even though so late, to agitate in favour of the remnant of the small tenant class left in the country, not that I think that under the present state of the land-laws it will effect much. The bonus to landlerds in favour of amalgamation and grass farming is so great and so much higher rents obtained, that in later years they have set their hearts in converting all their land into pasture. Mr. Gladstone's Bill, though, perhaps well intentioned, will, I fear, work in favour of dependation. I doubt the English Government at heart wish to encourage the growth of an Irish population. I would rather say they prefer Irish flocks and herds to feed an English one, so that, in fact, the policy of England and the interest of the landlord combine against the small tenant-farmer. An Irish Parliament, if we ever get one, no doubt would readily remedy the evil-an English one never will. Wishing your movement success, I am, Rev. dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, P. Maher.

Possibly there never has been an important subject on which the press, of all shades and opinions, was so manimous as in laying on the shoulders of the Government the sole responsibility for the melancholy affray of the 6th of August. For once English and Irish, Liberal and Conservative papers are in complete accord. The Freeman and the Express, the Times and the Standard concur in blaming the act of the Executive. Whatever question there may he as to the good faste, the propriety, the utility of holding the meeting, there can be, and there has been, none as to the folly and the cruelty of the steps taken to disperse it. Such is the unanimous the probable time for the completion of his great verdict of the press, and by now is that verdict work three years from the present date. Should expressed more strongly than by have no more sympathy with the movement the meeting is held to support than a French Legitimist has with M. Gambetta, Having chronicled this very important fact we refrain from further discussion of the matter, which must soon be made the subject of an inquiry far more solema and regular than the honest, but necessarily rough-and-ready, one held by the newspaper press. Why a peaceful meeting was converted into a scene of tunult and confusionwhy the unauthoritative name of a head clerk was appended to the order forbidding the meeting-why that order took the form of a few diminutive handbills posted only a few hours before that fixed for the meeting-are questions of the first magnitude demanding instant resolution.—Dublin Freeman.

The Lord Mayor has shown a very commendable independence in declining the knighthood proposed to him by the Lord Lieutenant. In this matter of honours we are, as in everything else, subjected to interiority as compared with English citizens. Her Majesty gives knighthood to the secretary of a public institution which she may have formally opened but when Lords Mayor of London have been de signed for honour a baronetcy is always conferred Again the judges in England are for the most part baronets, and the chiefs of courts always so. A retiring chief justice is usually raised to the peerage but an Irish chief has never had that honour. Of course judges and judgeships in England are very different from judges and judgeships in Ireland and perhaps it were unfair to ask the Government to onfer honours on men whom they know very well to be undeserving. A law officer in England never accepts a puisne judgeship; and this makes the bench in England remarkable for legal acumen and personal power. In Ireland we all know how the trading patriot jumps from the ranks of the people to the purple and fine linen of office, and forthwith ensconces himself in the group of waiters on Providence. Perhaps all things considered Irish judges don't deserve to be baronets; but the Government is in error in estimating all men as they do our lawyers. Dublin Freeman.

The last of the Four Masters has passed away O'Curry, O'Donovan, Petrie, left Owen Connellan in solitary loneliness. He is now gone. Dr. Connellan was in his 74th year; and with all his dislidence, his retirement, his studious seclusion, he made troops of friends who sincerely mourn his demise. His death is a great loss to Irish literature; and we don't know that he has left a worthy successor. He held the Irish chair in Cork College for many years; and many a student at home and far away will learn with a pang of regret that the good old man is no "He was a scholar, a ripe and good one." Never was so much learning so modestly borne His old-world geniality, his generous hospitality, his amiable toleration of all men, made his society a privilege and his friendship an inestimable advantage. He was full of anecdote of old times, for he was a lively boy when Robert Emmett perished by the executioner. His quaint style and a humour which was inexhaustible made him the most attractive of hosts. For personal worth and prime qualities of manhood he was ever distinguished; and his death will be grievously lamented by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. - Dublin Free-

her greatest son. Nothing can be more touching of her mortal agony, while the Prussian was still at | than the wish expressed by veterans who have stood round the person and shared the counsels of the great chief to hear, before they pass away, that that tre-mendous shout with which a hundred thousand throats will greet the unveiling of the O'Connell Monument. But fully sympathising as we do with these anxieties and aspiratious, impatient as we are of all delay, we cannot but characterise as satisfactory the statement made to the O'Counell Committee by the illustrious artist, whom his contemporaries have long since pronounced the greatest living sculptor, of whose genius his fatherland is so justly proud. It may be that at first Mr. Foley miscalculated his strength and held out hopes impossible of realisation. It may be that a sanguine disposition has induced him to accept an amount of work which has overtaxed his powers. But however that may be, we repeat again that we cannot regard his account of the condition of the great work he is engaged on as anything but satisfactory. It must never be forgotten for a moment that the O'Connell Monument is not a statue, or even a group of statues. It is one of the most elaborate, complicated, and difficult compositions ever designed by artist, and will, when complete, be a work in character, extent, and beauty unparalleled not alone in Great Britain, but almost in the world. When we say that the sign includes sixteen figures of colossal size, we have said enough to indicate the difficulty of the task Mr. Foley has undertaken. It is true that, great as the work is, if the artist had no object at heart save selfish gain, it might be got through with much speed. Need we say, however, that the last man living from whose atelier hasty or slovenly work would be permitted to issue is Mr. Foley? His brilliant success has been attained because his genius has been tempered and sustained by unwearving industry and care. And it must be remembered that the O'Connell Monument is a task where even appearance of haste is forbidden, not alone by the national dignity but by the artist's fame. It is well known that Mr. Foley has determined to make this magnificent group his chef dienere. He has elected to rest his claim to immortality, not upon the many works of his inspired chisel which grace London streets or English Cathedrals, but upon the monument which for all time, will perpetuate for the citizens of Dublin the fame of Ireland's greatest patriot, and the genius of one of Ireland's greatest artists. National gratitude, the memory of O'Conaell, justice to the artist himself, all concur in demanding that the statues shall not be placed upon their sites till all that care, and time, and genuis can do to make the work perfect has been done. The process by which the shapeless mass of stone or metal, grows into life and beauty under the careful artist's hand is one of the slowest and most tedious conceivable. Works far less complex and imporbut than the O'Connell Monument have occupied the lifetime of an artist. To take a familiar instance, nearly a generation clapsed from the period at which Sir E. Landseer received an order for the Nolson Hous to that at which they were placed on their site on Trafaigar-square, and yet competent critics assert that the paws of the noble beasts ex-hibited signs of hurried and careless modelling, The group erected in honour of Frederick the Great in the Prussian capital, a work not a whit more complicated and difficult than that on which Mr. Foley is engaged, occupied twenty years. Bearing in mind such considerations as these, there is, we repeat, every reason for grarification at the progress the work has made. Three years have only elapsed since the O'Connell Monument was intrusted to Mr. Foley's band. During that time for nearly a year severe illness has incapacitated the artist for work. Notwithstanding this untoward and lamented illness, the following is the condition of the group :-Of the sixteen colessal figures which it contains, eleven are in progress, and of these some are nearly concluded. The heads of the four winged figures at the four angles are almost finished, and the head of O'Connell, whose colessal statue is to be twelve feet high, is in a satisfactory stage of advancement. The central shaft of the pedestal, of a design at once graceful and rich, is also nearly complete. On the whole, then, there is no reason for doubling that the artist is accurate when he fixes as his health permit, we have Mr. Polov's promise that in six years from the time of its commencement this magnificent conception will be realised, and we shall see erected in the streets of Dublin a great work which will not be alone the chief glory and ornament of the Irish metropolis, but one of the most important creations of human genius.—Dublin Mr. A. M. Sullayan's Account of the Dublin

Rior,-Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who had just moved Mr. Smyth to the chair, says that suddenly there rushed into sight, round the south-western angle of the steps, a large body of police, who with bludgeons began to strike indiscriminately right and left at the people standing below, several persons being literally felled to the earth, Mr. Sullivan states, by blows from behind, while standing looking up towards the steps. The persons on the steps rushed down to the level, and Mr. Sullivan himself, being, he says, unable to understand why the police should thus rush unawares on harmless and unresisting bystanders, quickly run down with the view of entreating the police inspector to abate this reckless violence of his men, and hold him (Mr. Sullivan), Mr. Smyth, M.P., and the other speakers responsible for any action deemed necessary by the authorities. Just as he reached the sward, he saw some twelve or fifteen policemen rush after Mr. J. Nolan-behind the latter-as he was quietly leaving the scene and in the most unprovoked manner strike at him, seize him, kick him, and even when helay on the ground, Mr. Sullivan states, he saw at least a dozen police men striking him with bludgeons and kicking at him. Mr. Sullivan seeing an inspector close by, walked over and said, "Mr. Inspector, Mr. Inspector, may I appeal to you---." While he was in the very act of thus addressing the Inspector, Mr. Sullivan was rushed at by a whole crowd of policemen, and struck at by a dozen bludgeons; he fell to the earth within a yard of and in the sight of the Inspector. While down he was kicked by the surrounding policemen, and whenever he attempted to rise he was struck from behind and before, and kicked until he again fell. The last time he rose, gasping and faint in the midst of this crowd of cowardly assailants, he was seized by the throat by several of them, his shirt torn, and a renewed kicking commenced when Superintendent Hawe came up and indignantly ordered the police to desist, expressing deep regret to Mr. Sullivan for what had befallen him. Sullivan, however, replied, "Mr. Inspector Hawe. when I saw you roughly assailed a while ago I did my best to save you. The rough usage which you got is no reason why your men should behave with the ruftian violence they have done. They are mur-dering the People here on all sides." Mr. Sullivan, who was by this time scarcely able to stand, was assisted by some friends off the field, but only to learn the sad fact on reaching the road that his brother, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, had been lifted, bathed in blood, from beneath the bludgeons of the police and carried off to the hospital. Mr. A. M. Sullivan is laboring under severe contusions from kicks and blows; his hat was cut into pieces by the trunchcons. Mr. T. D. Sullivan lies seriously hurt. Dr. O'Leary, York street, and Dr. Moore, have been in constant attendance upon him. One of the bludgeon ents on his head is of a very grave character. This gentleman, at the moment he received the

him, but that his face and clothes, all bathed in blood, told that he probably was "done for." A lady and gentleman, wife and husband, were quietly walking in the main road of the Park, towards the Zoological Gardens, when some of the police rushedinto the road, and with truncheon blows laid has band and wife prostrate!

THE REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.-Captain Nolan has canvassed the town of Dunmore with the Rev. Mr. Loftus. He was promised the support of every voter there, and of numbers from the neighbourhood. An immense concourse of persons assembled in the market square, and loudly cheered for him. Captain Nolan dined with the Rev. Mr. M'Gee, P.P., of Mount Bellew, and met at dinner the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, and a large number of priests, all of whom promised him their support. Captain Nolan then visited Ballinasloe, where he was met by a large number of the inhabitants, who loudly cheered him. Captain Nolan afterwards canvassed the town, and met with promises of support from the greater portion of the voters. Some, however, stated that if they should be threatened with evictions they would not vote at all. From the fellings I have seen manifested throughout the entire county I have no doubt but that, in the event of a contest, Captain Nolan will receive the support of almost every tenant unless wholesale evictions are threatened.

The Police of Cork .- A meeting of the city magistrates was held for the purpose of considering whether a reduction of the present police force in the city was possible. After a full consideration of the subject, the magistrates decided that it was not expedient to alter the strength of the force for the present.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Derrixg, Southwark .- A school and presbytery are to be built in Dorking at the expense of her trace the Duckess of Norfolk. The works will be commenced forthwith, and will cost about £2280. The church which it has been proposed to build will not be carried out at present. Mr. G. R. Blount is the architect - London Tablet.

Mr. J. G. Mayer, the head of the well-known firm of Mayer and Co., of Munich and London, has received from the Holy Father the Order of S. Gregory.

The Militia.-According to a recent War-office return it appears that of the 21,253 men enrolled in the militia of Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st of January to the 29th of May, 10,858, were under 20 years of age; 6355 were from 20 to 25, and 2824 were between 25 and 30. The bulk of the men are between 5ft, 4in, and 5ft, 7in, high: 194 of them exceeded six feet, but 1342 were under

A lecture on England's Resurrection was given by Mr. John Denvir, to the members and friends of S. Peter's Young Men's Guild, Seel-street, Liverpool. The life of religion was shown in "The Ages of Faith," its apparent death at the time of the Reiormation, and the Resurrection that has been and is now going on in England. The increase of Catholicity by the influx of immigrants from Ireland, and the accessions to the ranks of the Church through what had been called the Pusevite movement, were also dwelf upon. The speaker, in conclusion, urged upon the several nationalities to work together for the good of religion in a union that nothing could repeal. These united efforts should be directed to prevent the Faith from suffering through Catholics being driven over from Ireland, as they would be until that country had the making of its own laws, and to make England truly free by striking from her the shackles of heresy. Thus in both lands would be witnessed a glorious Resurrection .-Catholic Times.

Our Surger of Com .- The Royal Commission adpointed to enquire into the duration of our coal held its final receting last week. The Reports and Evidence, forming three bulky volumes, will be published immediately. We understand that the Commissioners report that the quantity of coal remaining will, even with an increasing rate of consumption, last for some centuries.

junior counsel for the defence in the Tichborne case, receives her into His arms in beaven. How can eft London on Thursday, ret Brindis on business connected with the above mentioned

FOOLHARDY CONDUCT OF AN EXCUSSIONIST .- FATAL Bestur.-A sensation was created in Ramsgate a few days ago by the report that a person had been killed by a fail from the East Clin. There was a very large body of excursionists in the town for the day, and amongst the rest a young man, about 22 years of age, named John Peterkin, of 25, Scottstreet, North-street, Whitechapel, employed by Messes. Hill and Jones, wholesale confectioners. In the evening he was on the cliff at St. Lawrence-on-Sea with a small party of friends, and sat down on the brink of the cliff with his legs overhanging Suddenly he was seen to raise himself from a sitting position upon his cibows, when in a moment the oose mould upon which his weight was resting gave way, and he fell to the sands beneath. Assistance was soon at the spot where the unhappy man had fallen, but he had breathed his last, having sustained injury

in his head, from which blood was flowing, A Clayer Dog .- An action to recover possession of a valuable dog was tried at the Croydon Assizes before Mr. Baron Bramwell. The plaintiff, Mr. Hallett, is the husband of Lady Schwyn, widow of the late Lord Justice. The dog was presented to her by a lady named Reed, who had it when a puppy and brought it up, and it was clearly proved that this was within the last two years, so that the dog is not quite two years old, and as it was admitted that the dog in question was the same dog which Lady Selwyn had, this fact was decisive of the case The case for the defendant, Mr. Booth, who found the dog in April last and had kept it ever since, was that it was a dog he had in 1864, and lost in 1867, so that he claimed it as a dog seven years old. whereas it was proved beyond a doubt that it was not quite two years old. The dog himself, a large Labrador dog, jet black, but with white chest and paws, was called into court at the suggestion of his lordship, and, according to the Times reporter, the animal's evidence, " in the mind of every impartial person, at once decided the cause. Although he had been in the enstody of the defendant ever since April and had left Mrs. Reed's long before, yet the moment he saw the young lady who had attended to him he showed the most lively signs of recognition, he whined and struggled to get at her, and his damb but unbiassed testimony at once decided the case. In vain after this did Mr. Booth swear pointblank that it was his dog, the dog he lost in 1867 in vain did the witnesses support his assertion, and swear point-blank that the dog was his. It was observed that, though the dog no doubt knew him, vet he rather endured his caresses than responded to them, and there was nothing of that yearning. carnest recognition which he showed for the young lady, his early friend." Mr. Baron Bramwell said he thought the case a remarkably clear one. "As to the value of the dog," the learned Baron said patting the head of the beast who sat by him on the bench during the summing up, "I am sure he is at least worth £30, for I know some one who would give that sum for him at this moment." The jury instantly found a verdict for the plaintiff. adding that they did not doubt the sincerity of Mr. Booth's evidence.

The Medical Department of the Privy Council

reasonable care be taken, there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But cholera has a certain peculiar infectiveness of its own, which, where local conditions assist, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. The main object of endeavor should be to secure that "chelera contagium," when not disinfected, shall be unable to act extensively on the population. An immediate examination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where these are in any way open to the suspicion of impurity, with water both from private and public sources. There was some alarm in London on Tuesday at the announcement that a case of typical Asiatic cholera had occurred in Charlotte-street, Portland-place. From a statement made in the House of Commons on Monday evening by Mr. Forster it appears, however, that the atlack, although at first such as to excite suspicion, was not one of Asiatic cholera, - Catholic Opinion.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited the collieries of Messrs, Briggs, Son, and Co., near Wakefield, which are carried on on the co-operative system. Their Majesties, in collier costume, descended the pits and inspected the workings. They afterwards visited the ironworks of Messrs, Thompson and Co., Normanton, and subsequently were visited by Lord Houghton, and a select party. Their Majestics afterwards went by train to Sheffield.

UNITED STATES.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS NAVPIR, NEW YORK. SET-MON BY REY, FATHER MERRICS ON THE BLESSED VIRGIN. -The festival of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Mother of Christ, was celebrated with due selemnity at this church on August 27. Mass was read by Rev. Father Busam. At the accustomed time Father Merrick ascended the pulpit and chose for his theme the gospel of the day, Luke vi. 48-51-"And his mother said to him, Son, why hast then done so to us? Behold, thy inther and I have sought thee sorrowing," &c. The words of this gospel, said the preacher, contain a sufficient revolution of the meaning of the feast which we celebrate-that of the most hely and perfect Reart of Mary; for, in the condition of the Virgin Mary when she so extraordinarily lost her son in Jorusalem, she displays with simplicity the whole character of her life. The confidence with which she returned to seek him, the feeling that he cannot have thus abundoned her, shows

THE PERMITT INDY

and good understanding that existed between them. But when she heard than her son was yet missing and that he might have gone notray, with what offectionate grief she was overwhelmed. And when he returned safely how well the retrained from asking curious questions, and pend-red over the words of Jesus in her heart. Thus manif sting the depth and seriousness of her soul and the unbounded friendship which characterized their maion. It is to this union, which friend-hip is sure to beget, that Mary owes all her greatness and her glory, Hence it is that our Hely Mr ther, the Church, after having decreed the celebration of a festival in honor of the sacred heart of 'esas, appointed also a day of devotion in honor of the sweet heart of Mary. Hence also as the Church manually reveres the incarnation, the birth and the resurrection of our Saviour, so, too, she devoutly commemorates the annunciation, birth and assumption of his venerated mother. By this conduct the Church carries out to perfection the intention of our Lard Himself, and merely repeats what He has sanctioned. For was He not born in the arms of Mary? Did sho not feed Him with her own milk, and did He not wax strong in her holy company?

HE WAS ENTRED TO BEE

through life, and the more they became united the greater grew their mutual friendship. The Scriptures frequently allude to this union. The angel commanded Joseph to take Mary and the child to Egypt. When our Lord goes forth on his pilgrimage of three years. He is accompanied by Mary; He works His first miracle at tama at her request; she stood by Him at the foot of the cross; she receives Him into her arms when He is risen from the dead, The Themsonne Baronerey. - Mr. Parcell, the and when she has numbered her days on earth Ho the Church fail to honer her whom Christ Himself has so much honored? Therefore it is that in every land and in every age, wherever there is an altar erected and sacrince offered to the Most High, there, too, is an after consecrated to Mary. The symbol and expression of true Catholic piety is found in the words Jesus and Mary. So it has been ordained by God; so have her praises been sung by the prophet of old under the inspiration of the Spirit of God. "From the beginning and before the world was I created, and unto the world to come I shall not cease to be. From all eternity I was prepared, and before the abysses existed I am"-that is, in the mind of the Creator. She was present to His view, distinct from the rest of creation. It is impossible to conceive

HOW GREAT EUR IS

in the eyes of the Omnipotent. Is it any wonder, then, that as our Saviour granted to her whatever she asked, so also God the Father and the Eternal Spirit should grant her petitions? Jesus was the lediator between God and the human race, and Mary is the mediatrix between Jesus and sinning man. Jesus sits at the right hand of God the Father: Mary sits at the right hand of God the Son. Jesus is the author of all graces: Mary is the source through which He communicates them from His sacred heart to the members of His mystical body. She was the mother of Jesus; and where is the hild who would not give to his mother everything that could make her happy? But, although now supremely happy, she is not unmindful of those on earth who are afflicted or depressed. She herself was pierced with sorrow, and she continues to love those who suffer-even those who are undeserving of it. Hence she is styled

THE HELP OF CHRISTIANS

and the refuge of sinners. These, in all ages have turned to her with confidence, knowing that she is so privileged and so powerful that she can obtain anything she desires. Her heart is the centre of all her sentiments and affections; it puritied the blood of Jesus which was to be shed for men; in that heart is centred every quality which made her illustrious and revered. Therefore we rejoice in the appointment of a festival in her honor. This has been done in our age, because the tendency of our times is toward a worship of the intellect, to the exclusion of the feelings of the heart. A man may be a villain of the deepest dye: his affections and sentiments may be deprayed; if he be a genius he is idolized. So we come to

ADMIRE POLITICIANS

for their acuteness, utterly disregarding their moral worth. The hero of the modern tale is a smart young man or a smart young woman. Men speak of the affections of the heart; but what do they mean? That which is deprayed, mean and unmoral; that which is more animal and beastly than peculiar to a rational being. From this horizon of depravity and degeneracy the Church tenderly invites us to lift our minds and hearts. She calls upon us to be generous, self-sacrificing, self-devoted and not self-loving, but loving our neighbors for the love of Jesus. Let us in obedience to this call, turn to the heart of the Great Man God, and to the loving heart of Mary, and so purify our hearts in these perilous times that we may love and revere His holy laws here below, and persovere to the end

The True Mitness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1871

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1871.

Friday, 8-Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. Saturday, 9—0f the Octave. Sunday, 10—Fifteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 11-St. Nicholas, C. Tuesday, 12-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 13-Of the Octave. Thursday, 14-Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Sub-Alpine robbers are still in Rome. They will not remain there much longer. The members of the old Papal Guard have paid the month of July, 1870; who called Father homage to our Holy Father. The Commander | Hecker, before a Boston assemblage, "a magof the Guard assured the Pope of their undy- nificent liar;" and who, in a letter dated 29th ing fidelity to His Throne and Person. The June, 1870, addressed to the editor of the Pope thanked the brave soldiers of the Holy | Boston Post, styled the great and good Dr. See, and said "I cannot name the day of our deliverance, but the time is not remote when we shall issue together from our prison." Such a statement, denoting the calm confidence of | figured in Boston as a "brand snatched from Pius IX., is an effectual answer to the the burning" then we are not surprised, that -caluminators of the Head of the Church. Evidently the Pope does not believe that "all is should find its way into the columns of the lost," the lying cable to the contrary, notwithstanding.

to accept the presidency of the French Assembly, the deputies of the Right, to defeat the wiles of Gambetta and the Reds, voted to prolong the powers of M. Thiers. They acted on whom made. Let Catholics look around them, the principle that of two evils you should choose | and they will see the necessity of double watchthe least. Gambetta has met with another | fulness in this age. The crimes of the present signal defeat. He warmly opposed the decree generation are sufficient to make Angels weep declaring the Chamber a constituent assembly and a deal of this crime is due to the sensabecause of its orderly proclivities. His opposi- | tional literature of the day, which alas, is read tion consolidated the party of the Right, and to a great extent by Catholics; persons too in consequence the decree was approved of by a who seem to be conscious of their wrong-doing majority of 206 votes. The deputies of the in their very anxiousness to hide the "dear Left speak of resigning the better for France.

CURRENT LITERATURE. - When a parent has provided sound religious education for his children; when he has sent them to schools where religion appears everywhere. Where God is honored and His Holy Church is reverenced. When he has attended, or believes he has attended to the best of his ability to their spiritual direction at home; and has been assiduous in his care that they are well instructed in the doctrines of Christ and His Church, he may, perhaps, imagine that his task is ended, and that from him God expects no more. It is not so. So long as the child is under his care everything that the child does should be seen, or inquired into, by the Christian parent; and particularly, should he know the class of light literature which his child may read and by which his young and tender imagination may be affected. In fact, the parent, the Christian parent, does not attend to the spiritual direction of his children at home, who does not know the publications which they read and who does not perform the duties of a strict sensor in the examination of such publications. There is an old proverb in Scotland that "an ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy' and the moral of this proverb is evident, to Catholic parents, from the anxiety ever evinced by our pastors'that parents should aid the efforts of the Catholic school-teacher and of the good young men and women who devote a portion of each Sunday to the spiritual advancement of the little ones so dear to God. We have often thought that parents were too careless in this all-important duty. We have often thought that parents expected too much from the priest and his worthy helpers and we believe that if Catholic parents practically assisted or done their best to assist those, whose perpetrated on the 30th ult.: charity is so great to children that a larger proportion of persons who profess the Catholic faith would act in stricter accordance with the dictates of their consciences, and would be in reality true followers and soldiers of the Crueified Christ. It seems to us at this juncture that one, if not the greatest, of the weapons-

poisoning the minds of youth. We know that it is fitting them to lead lives which will lead young readers or the old, of this class of literature are not of those who attend the confessional, and knowing this, we raise our voice as a Catholic journal; calling upon Catholic parents to destroy, once and for ever, within their homes and everywhere else that they can, the perusal of the current sensational literature. We have been compelled to this, by the fact that there year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms exists in our midst a journal which is publishing Charles Reade's novel entitled, "A Terrible Temptation." The Hearthstone is the journal to which we refer. "A Terrible Temptation" is a novel which no moral man be ho Catholic or Protestant ought to encourage or to read. It is a novel which no moral father would allow his daughter to read; no good mother, her son to read; no brother, proud of the virtue of his sister, to read. It is a novel, a synopsis or mere description of which we could not give in the pages of the TRUE WITNESS because of its immoral tendency; and therefore it is a novel which can not be read by Catholics or by moral persons of any persuasion. The journal which here in Montreal publishes this production of Reade's, condemned even by the non-Catholic press of this continent, is edited by the Rev. T. O. R. Keatinge, D.D., L.L.D. If this editor be, as we shrewdly suspect he is, the person who wrote articles in the Galaxy under the title of "Ten Years in Rome," and which were replied to by the Catholic World of July 1870; who leetured in the Music Hall, Boston, in or about Newman "a slanderer and defamer." If the Rev. T. O. R. Keatinge, editor of the Hearthstone, be the Rev. T. O. R. Keatinge, who such a production as "A Terrible Temptation," Hearthstone. The dead walls of our city are covered with announcements of the publication Owing to the refusal of the Duc d'Aumale of this immoral tale, and no matter in what form it may be offered to our youth, the good sense, the morality of the community at large. should frown down the selection, no matter by story" under the sofa when they see the priest coming in; who meet him with innocent? looks and listen with serious faces to his fatherly admonitions; wishing him at the same time a hundred miles away, because he interrupts their reading of the Bubylon Journal, the Sodom Bells, or the Dead-Sea-Fruit Weekly. All Catholics worthy of the name, must act in conjunction with the spirit of the Church. Pius IX. forbids Catholics to read works prejudicial to morals. But "A Terrible Temptation" and all works of a similar nature are prejudicial to morals; therefore Catholics who read "A Terrible Temptation" and all similar productions, are guilty of deliberately refusing to obey the Vicar of Christ. While addressing ourselves in an especial manner to our Catholic brethren, we cannot forget those, who unfortunately separated from us, ought to be particular objects of our charity. Love your neighbor as yourself for the love of God is the great Catholic law, and to every parent we address ourselves, in the sincere hope that the cause of morality may not suffer through their neglect, and that this work of Charles Reade shall re turn to him, bearing upon its cover the practical censure of a moral community. By so doing, the premium which is, apparently, given to loose writings shall be taken away, and a style of light literature interesting without being prejudicial to the morals of our young people will arise and flourish. In thus condemning the publication of "A Terrible Temptation'

> Now and again the Montreal Witness attempts to be witty. It fails however for it possesses too much cant to be witty, or more than very prosy. We give its latest attempt

in the Hearthstone, we have performed an un-

pleasant duty; but it is one from which as

Catholics we dare not recoil.

HAPPY THOUGHT .- We see that the Paris Siecle recommends that the Communists be banished to Lower Canada. If they do not become good Catholics here, we do not know where they will.

Where the "Happy Thought" exists we do not knew except perhaps amongst the brother Protestants of the Communists. If they came here and became good Catholics, they would

in his strife against Heaven, is the sensational advent produced such a good result so much the Mary at her accession "was now in her thirty-Communists actuated by the Devil recommended the course which the Siecle would have the government to pursue towards the miscreauts. We think however that we have a voice in the matter and we know that no moral man in Lower Canada wishes to see French Communists or London Communists near him. The Parisian Atheists would be made more welcome in London and assuredly they would have a larger field for their unholy operations there than in Montreal. Should one or two of them make their way here we feel satisfied that they will immediately recognize the canting Witness as a most efficient agent of the Revolution.

> TO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF TRENTON IN PARTICULAR AND TO ALL GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN GENERAL THESE LETTERS ARE RESPECTFULLY DE-

> The Grammar School Trustees of Trenton having decreed that none other than Protest ant history shall be taught in their school, without reference to the truth or falsehood thereof, and having by the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Bond from the Head Mastership of their school published to the world their determination to follow with condign punishment (even to the dismissal thereof,) all those Head Masters who not having the fear of Protestant bigotry and Trenton Trustees before their eyes, shall dare to offer note or comment or explanation thereon, it were well perhaps for those without the sacred pale of Grammar School Trusteeship to consider what thing this Protestant history is. The decree has gone forth to the Medes and Persians that

- 1. Whereas this is a Protestant country, and 2. Whereas the Trenton Trustees of the High School are all Protestants good men and
- 3. Whereas said Trustees are determined that their children skall all and each of them be brought up in the tenets of the Holy Protestant faith as set forth in its 365 different sects be the same true or false, and
- 4. Whereas no one can need to learn history excepting from Protestant sources, and

5. Whereas many Protestant histories and notably so those of the Educational Department have been and are concocted for the sole end and aim of supporting whether by lies or otherwise "the Great Protestant tradition."

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted that we do not wish and will not allow any High School teacher in this our loyal Trenton to explain, palliate, extenuate, contradict, disprove, throw doubts upon, question or deny sistent with acts of mercy and kindness, then any assertion, be the same true or false, which Mary's temper was sour. Speaking to Morgan, being made in the interest of the Protestant faith, shall tend towards the strengthening of all those anti-Catholic prejudices which are the rare props, stays and safeguards of Protestantantism. And whereas we have the utmost confidence that those class books set forth by the Educational Department of Ontario will not be wanting in all those assertions, inuendoes, insinuations, &c., &c., which have at all times since "the Glorious Reformation" formed the staple of Protestant History-be it enacted and all shall be heard alike. "I charge you Sir," it is enacted, that we will not allow any High School teacher under our jurisdiction to compare, collate, or supplement our class book with any other even though a Protestant author.

Since however, Mr. Editor, we are not a High School Teacher but merely a benighted Papist and not having the fear of Trenton Trustees before our eyes we will with your permission, taking the History of the British Empire by William T. Collier, LL.D. (one of Campbell's British American Series of School books and the Class Book of the Trenton Grammur School) as our text book proceed to compare collate and certify that veracious historian.

Turning then in the first place to the reign of Mary (daughter of Henry the uxorious) and first Queen regnant of England as our author very properly calls her, let us see with how much of persistency the great Protestant tradition is treated, and what kind of an idea as to accuracy the sons and daughters of our Trenton Grammar School Trustees are likely to carry home with them from the perusal thereof, if all intelligent commentation such as that offered so kindly to his pupils by the Rev. Mr.

Bond be to be excluded. First then we have of course in this Educational Department Class Book the old timehonored, worm-caten, mouldy, musty tradition of "Bloody Mary" without which all English Protestant history would be nerveless and tame. "Then began that terrible persecution of Protestants which has given to the first Queen regnant of England the name of Bloody Mary." —(Page 174.)

In order perhaps to prepare the pupils for after non-Catholic education-wielded by Satan | become good members of society; and if their | Dublin Trinity Doctor of Laws tells them that | them ! and gave them all their liberty ! Gar- uphold the Cross in its very name while its in-

literature of the day. We know that it is better for them and so much the worse for seventh year, of a temper soured by her mother's Protestantism and Atheism. We rather think and her own disgrace, but warmly attached to however that the Parisian Communists-if they the Catholic worship." It would not of course them to eternal perdition. We know that the | have a choice of place-will avoid the good | do for the Educational Department of Ontario Catholic influences of Lower Canada and will to allow its tender pupils to suppose for a mofly to the more congenial arms of their London ment that there was anything amiable sympathisers in Protestant England. London about a Princess who had stood firm to the "old faith," and who was about to restore the old regime. She must be represented therefore as "of a temper soured by her mother's and her own disgrace." But is this description of the first queen regnant accurate as to fact? First let us see what was "her mother's and her own disgrace? This point is important, for if the cause exist not neither can the effect. Now what is this disgrace? Does the Educational Office wish us to suppose, that the attempted divorce was a disgrace either to Mary or her mother? Catherine of Arragon, Mary's mother was the lawful wife of Henry-and Mary was born in lawful wedlock. Where then was the mother's or the daughter's disgrace? Must we seek for it in the act of Parliament declaring her illegitimate? But not a thousand Acts of Parliament can alter a fact. Mary was the legitimate daughter of Henry and Catherine, and not all the acts of all the Parliaments in the world can ever make her aught else. Where then the disgrace? And if no disgrace-where the souring of temper? But was it a matter of fact, that Mary was of a sour temper from any cause? because as she has to be "bloody" it is of importance that she should be prepared therefor by being morose (all Papists are) and sour too. Our Trenton Trustees have verified only too truly Agnes Strickland's estimate of the perils that in these days of bigotry beset the impartial historian. She calls the task of writing Mary's life "a difficult and dangerous one." Difficult because almost the whole rich mass of documents lately edited by our great nistorical antiquaries Madden and Tytler are in direct opposition to the popular ideas of the character of our first queen regnant; and dongerous because the desire of recording truth may be mistaken for a wish to extenuate cruelty in religious and civil government." How dangerous a task it is to record the truth in a Trenton Grammar School Mr. Bond has found to his cost. How difficult it is to run counter to the popular ideas of Grammar School Trustees even though the rich mass of documents lately edited by great historical antiquaries, go to dispel those ideas, Lawyer Francis and the Trenton Trustees have proved beyond cavil. But let us come now to the point—excuse

me if I again state it. It is this-Of a temper soured by a disgrace that never existed, was that temper soured? However dangerous it may be to record the truth—we must certainly beg leave to run counter to this " popular idea." If popular ideas of sourness of temper are conlittle in accord with "popular ideas." The administration of justice in former reigns had become most corrupt—and especially in cases | tory. brought by the Crown it was most iniquitous, inasmuch as when the Crown was plaintiff it was illegal to hear witness for the defence. This Mary calls "the old error" and decrees that during her reign at least it shall cease and she said to the Chief Justice "to minister the law and justice indifferently without respect of persons, and notwithstanding the old error amongst you, which will not admit any witness to speak or other matter to be heard in favor of the adversary, the Crown being a party, it is my pleasure that whatever can be brought in favor of the subject may be admitted and heard. You sit there not as an advocate for me, but as indifferent judges between me and my people." Truly noble words for a sour-tempered and bloody Queen!

The conspiracy of Northumberland in favor of Lady Jane Grey having been crushed, Mary on her entry, into London immediately repaired previous to her coronation according to custom. On entering the precincts a sight—gratifying to a bloody Queen, (popular idea) but truly touching to one of Mary's tender mympathies (unpopular idea) presented itself. "Kneeling on the green before St. Peter's Church were the State prisonersmale and female-Catholic and Protestantwho had been detained lawlessly in the fortress during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.!" Edward Courtney was there, who had grown to manhood from his tenth year within the prison walls-the duchess of Somerset and the aged duke of Norfolk and the deprived bishops the mild Tunstall and haughty Stephen Gardiner too. And what did Mary the morose and bloody? Well! a very womanly thing, but hardly a morose and bloody one withal-Bursting into tears, this bloody Queen, extending her hands, exclaimed-Ye are my prisonthis announcement, on the previous page our ers! She then raised them one by oue, kissed

diner was sworn into the Queen's Privy Council; the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Devonshire were restored to their rank and estates by this sour-tempered Queen. Gertrude. Marchioness of Exeter, and mother of Courtney was made lady of the bed chamber and shared the royal bed. The duchess of Somerset was liberated and her three daughters appointed maids of honor. The heirs of the three unfortunate gentlemen who had suffered with the Protector Somerset were reinstated in their property and as Somerset's adherents were zealous Protestants, these actions of Mary which indubitably sprang from her own free will being at this juncture uncontrolled by council or husband ought (says a Protestant historian not W. T. Collier of Dublin Trinity) to be anpreciated "by those who are willing to test her character by facts"-and not by popular ideas. But "popular ideas" gentle reader, like cesspools often emit an unpleasant odor!

We are pleased to announce that on last Sunday, at St. Patrick's Church, Father Dallet, Missionary, preaching in aid of the College of Foreign Missions, Paris, received about \$400. The good priest, who learned English from the Irish troops in British India, of whose Faith he spoke in the highest terms, was deeply gratified. Truly the hearts of Irish Catholics vibrate in sympathy with Catholic France.

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

Pic-Nic of St. Patrick's Society.-The St. Patrick's Society Pic-Nie will take place during this month. It will be held in Mr. Howley's Gardens. The many calls upon the resources of the Society during the cold season. are enough of themselves to warrant the hope that this forthcoming Pic-Nie will be liberally patronized by the Irish, and also our fellowcitizens generally. Charity is the queen of virtues and the larger the attendance at the Pic-Nic, of the date of which we will give due notice, the greater will be the means of the St. Patrick's Society to relieve the poor and distressed. Let us remember that he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

T. H.—We are not surprised at your indignation, but the journal referred to corrected itself. It was done in error and not through malice. The fellow was not Irish, unless Desjardins be an Irish name, of which we have no knowledge in Irish nomenclature.

The Lindsay Temperance Society has now 2,053 agents at work against the curse of Can-Chief Justice of the Common Pleas her words ada. God prosper them in their work. The are truly noble and generous though perhaps | Emely and Ennismore Society numbers 964 good men and true, fighting in the same cause. We wish them courage, perseverance, and vic-

> Two new Schools Houses were opened on Monday last in the Catholic sections of Ops, in the Parish of Lindsay. They are of brick. and in style and outfit exceed anything yet built in the Province of Ontario. Ruttan Heaters and Ventilators are much prized in this part of the country; they keep the air in the school-rooms perfectly pure both winter and summer, and pay for themselves in economizing wood in about two years.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB. -- After successful tour in the United States, the Champions have returned to Montreal taking all honors from all competitors. They visited Saratoga, New York and Troy with the Caughnawaga Indians. Although the receipts were not in keeping with the hopes of the men the Shamrocks refused to sell themselves and thus, reflecting greater credit upon themselves, they proved that the honor of their Club and our to the Tower to take up her residence there | City was safe in their hands and above pur-

> Mr. T. Foy, Secretary of the Shanrock Club upon a recent occasion ran a race of one hundred yards with Burns, the fastest man of Toronto. Foy who was trained by Alexanders better known as the "unknown," won easily.

> REVIEWS AND NOTICES .- We cannot, too highly in this irreligious age, recommend to Catholic parents the purchasing of suitable reading for their children. Catholics must cease their tacit encouragement of sensational writings which fill with vain thoughts and imaginings, the minds of little ones. Instead of the highly-flavored weeklies let us have in every Catholic family: The Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, The Young Crusader, and the Ave Maria.

> The Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus comes to us every month filled with sweetness; The Young Crusader teaches our little ones to

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nocent tales are eminently suited for the innoreent and ingenuous child; the Ave Maria hails Mary as its Mother and should be in the hands of every Catholic family. All the sensational papers of the day inasmuch as that they are productive of indifference and liberalism are instruments of the Revolution. They tend to secularize the family and secularization is our present curse.

We have received the prospectus of the Montreal Catholic Commercial Academy. The Course of Studies therein laid down is excellent, and is well calculated "to prepare and qualify pupils, who have diligently followed the course of instruction to embrace with success. any commercial or industrial pursuit." Religious instruction will be imparted weekly by one of the Fathers of the Seminary.

We have also before us the first number of Peter's Catholic Chair, a new monthly devoted to Catholic Church music, the advertisement of which can be seen elsewhere. It contains: Spoth's Mass in D; Lortzing's Veni Creator Spiritus; Meyerbeer's Ave Maris Stella; Mine's Tantum Ergo; Janssen's Salve Regina and Panseron's Ave Maria.

> PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,-Having been informed by a friend of mine, that I am one of those suspected of having written the letter against Papal Infallibility, signed "A Roman Catholic," which appeared in a recent issue of the Daily Wickedness (alias Witness); and not being the author of said letter, I would feel very much obliged to you by your giving publicity to this my disclaimer of its authorship. In religious matters, in anything concerning the supernatural order, I recognize simply the living voice of the Church—the Church of to-day, which is that of Pentecost; and whatever may be my infirmities, spiritual or corporal, I have not, (thank Heaven), the least "insania" or "insanitas" for criticising the Church of God. My maxim is, in plain vermecular, "Where Peter is, there is the Church." (Ubi Petrus, Ibi Ecclesia.)

Yours respectfully, ANGUS C. MACDONELL, M.D.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH AT SAND POINT.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

The dedication of a new church to the Service of God is a joyful event to the residents of a Parish or Mission, and although particularly interesting to them, it is not a matter of indifference to good Catholics of other parishes, the knowledge of such an event is a source of gratification to them, inasmuch as they consider such an event as an evidence of a new parish being formed, or of an older one increasing in numbers and wealth. It is moreover an indication that the inhabitants have greater facilities to perform their religious duties, and that thereby re-ligion is diffused, piety and virtue promoted.

It is but natural that the parishioners would wish to make known their joy to their friends and fellow-Catholics of other places. With this view I respectfully ask of you the favour to insert in your paper the following brief account of the benediction of the new church at Sand Point, which took place on Wednesday, the 16th ult.

The ceremony of benediction was performed by His Lordship Bishop Giugues of Ottawa. The fol-

lowing Revd. gentlemen were present, viz.: Revd. Joseph Bourier, of Aruprior, who has charge of the mission of Sand Point. Revd. Ameas McDonell Dawson, Ottawa; Revd. James J. Chisholm, Perth; Revd. J. J. Collins, Ottawa; Revd. F. Michel, Aylmer; Revd. A. O'Malley, Huntly; Revd. L. C. A. Quelette, Calumet: Revd. Alphonse Chaine, St. Joseph, Ottawa; Revd. P. Dussere, Gatineau Point; Rev. P. Rougier, Renfrew; Rev. Olivier Boucher, Pembroke; Revd. Alexander McDonell, Lochiel; Revd. Paul Agnel, Portage du Fort; Revd. Eugene Poreile; Revd. James McCormac, Mount St.

It is needless to remark that on an occasion so interesting all the residents of this and the neighbonring mission were present in large numbers.

High Mass was celebrated by the Revd. Mr. Bourier. After the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. Dawson preached a sermon which was listened to with

After Mass His Lordship addressed a few words to the congregation, whom he congratulated on having a church so neat and beautiful; he said that he had blessed several churches in the diocese, larger than this, but none so nicely finished. He reminded them of the gratitude they owed to Mr. McDonell and Lady, to whose liberality, piety and zeal, and regard for their spiritual welfare, they were so deeply indebted for the erection of this fine church.

The grounds attached to the church are the gift of Alexander McDonell, an old resident of this place, and one of the Pioneer Lumber Merchants of the Ottawn. And indeed I may say that, with the exception of some contributions received from raftsmen and others, the church was built at his sole expense. His Lady showed no less zeal than himself; under her patronage and management a bazaar was held a few weeks ago for the purpose of purchasing vestments and other requisites for the church-it is pleasing to state that it was a decided success. The sum realized was over six hundred dollars, which considering the smallness of the locality was a very handsome sum. The church is a frame building, rough cast outside, Its dimensions are about seventy feet by forty. The altar is very fine, neat in design and tastefully gilt. Persons residing in older and wealthier localities would be very proud to have such an altar in their churches.

The congregation at Sand Point is not numerous. They cannot afford to maintain a resident Priest. According to present arrangements they will have Mass ever third Sunday, and occasionally on week days. They are proud of their church, and well they may. It is to be hoped that as often as they will enter it, they will gratefully breath a prayer for their venerable benefactor. He is now far advanced in years, and although enfeebled in body by rheumatism, he is in full possession of his mental faculties. The day the church was blessed he declared was one of the happiest of his life. By giving largely a portion of his worldly wealth for the good of religion he has set an example well worthy of imitation, and that he may have many imitators, is the sincere and earnest prayer of many—Your humble servant included.

SPECTATOR.

IS THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ONTARIO NON-DENOMINATIONAL?

(THIRD LETTER.)

(To the Editor of the True Witenss.)

Sm,-Year after year we are informed that the Public School system of this Province is non-de-nominational. I can probably describe the system

practice non-denominational. I cannot call in ques- the nationality of the nation should first be detion the annual statements of the Chief Superinten- stroyed ere its faith could be well assailed. dent of Education contained in his Report of the Normal Model, Grammar and Common Schools that no child is compelled to "attend any religious exercise or reading against the wishes of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing," and that "no instances of proselytism, or during the year, of a single complaint of interference with religious rights," in any of the public schools came under his notice. Certainly these are official statements from the tutelary guardian of the system they can be accepted bona fide, but when it is known that about 30,000 Catholic children attend the public schools, and that many of these must learn the history-British and Universal-taught in these schools, I am certain that our Catholic people cannot be convinced that there is not a silent and insidious undermining

of the faith and principles of their children. In writing and speaking thus I do so deliberately. I think it is of universal acceptation that the good qualities of men must be evidenced by actions, not by words alone. If the public school system of Ontario is non-denominational, i.e., that Catholics and Protestants are impartially dealt with, it seems to me it should follow that authorized text books should not be objectionable to either creeds. Oh! there can be no fears for the Protestants, the authorized text books will be as far as they are concerned perfectly orthodoxical. To the Catholics of Ontario, however, the British and Universal histories are highly objectionable, and in my first letter to the TRUE WITNESS I intimated that they should be erased from the list. I especially made objection to Collier's "Great Events." I would also take ex-ception to his "British History." In page 22 of this history we read that the followers of St. Columba of Hy-the Culdees-"in their principles and practices offered a vigorous opposition to the Catholic Church." In the course of time however they had to succumb—"the policy of Rome prevailed." The The student of history can easily discern the object of the author, that he intends creating a false impression by putting a misinterpretation upon the socalled opposition. Were I being examined, and the question were put to me by the Provincial exuniners "Who were the Caldees and tell what you know of them as taught in the authorized text book ?" I must declare that I could not be guided by Collier in replying to the question. It is but century did disagree with the teachings of the Catholic Church, not however in principle, as Collier would have us believe, but in discipline only, and then but in one point, and that was the time that the solemnity of Easter should be celebrated, the Culdees following the observance as taught by their sainted founder and before him by St. Patrick himself. As to the insidious insinuation about the policy of Rome it is pure sophism. The duty of the Pope or Bishop of Rome is to teach all nations. This is and was his mission in all ages, and when he by means of his priests endeavored to prevail upon the Culdees to adopt the new time of celebrating Easter and thus conform to the continental custom he surely, as vicar of Christ, did not exceed his duty. It is not impossible to dispute with Rome on matters of discipline though perfectly in

accord on matters of faith.

I will now refer to Collier's Great Events, and make a few extracts to show the adaptibility of the work for Catholic instruction. In Chapter II-Growth of the Papacy"--it is stated: " Peter, the fisherman of Galillee, who, as tradition relates, was crucified with his head downwards, about 66 A,D., s claimed by the advocates of the Papal system, but without a shadow of historical proof, as first bishop of Rome." . . "At first the history of the Roman Church is identical with the history of Christian truth. But unhappily there came a time when streams of poison began to flow from the once pure "But Rome being the centre of fountain." fountain." . . . "But Rome being the centre of the civilized world, the Christian communities everywhere began naturally to look to the Roman Bishop as a leader in the Church." The Catholic child is taught in his Catechism that St. Peter was made Head of the Church and was the first bishop of Rome; Collier, under the patronage of the Education Office in Toronto, tells the same child in the public school that the words of the Catechism lack historical proof, and of course not worthy to be believed. Again the child is taught from his Catechism that the Church of God never erred and cannot err for the Paraclete was to remain with her forever: Collier, it is seen by the second extract, informs the child that there was a time when the Church was truly the fount of truth, but time saw it become corrupted—a plea for what is termed the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Also Catholies have also been taught that nations and peoples have appealed to the Pope because he was the successor of St. Peter and Head of the Church; Collier, in the third extract above, informs us that peoples looked to the bishop of Rome simply from a political point of view. Therefore the three quotations plainly call in question some of the vital points of Catholic doctrine.

I could, Sir, quote largely from the "Great Events, to show further its offensiveness and hos-ility to the Catholic Faith, did I not know that 1 have already trespassed upon your space, and I have yet to explain my subject further. There is one very objectionable feature, from a Catholic point of view, in all Collier's works, and that is that the sainted character of the Fathers of the Church is wholly ignored. The great saints whose intercession is daily besought by millions and millions of Catholies, and in honor of whom festivals are held at various times of the year, are spoken of as simply Patrick, Augustine, Jerome, Chrysostom, Ambrose, &c., &c. In view of this derogation from our sacred convictions and of the untruthfulness of the histories, is it not insulting that the Catholic teachers of Ontario should be compelled to pass an examination in these infamous works and that they should be compelled to teach from them or that Catholic children of the public schools should re-ceive their knowledge of history from them. We may be told that no cases of proselytism have at any time come under official notice. Yes, 'tis true, open proselytism can be easily detected and combated, but there is a proselytism of which no account is taken at the Education Office in Toronto, namely, that slow, silent, and insidious inoculation of the minds of the young by means of such works as Collier's histories which step by step undermine the principles, poison the mind, generate indifferentism and in the end bite like a serpent.

In referring to the dangerous tendency of reading certain educational works I shall bring a case in point illustrating the amount of dependence that a Catholic people should place upon statements even though made by the highest in the land, that there is no proselytism and nothing unfair towards Catholics in the Public School system of this Province, The Irish series of school books are well known in Canada. The excellence of the works have been trumpeted again and again, and more especially by Irishmen themselves. Yet the Catholic Irishman should know that he who had the largest share in their compilation declared in private that by means of that Irish series he would proselytize the whole Catholic youth of Ireland. And he who made this statement which came to light in his memoirs written and published by his daughter immediately after his decease was no less an important personage than the late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately. Miss Whately further says that her father while engaged in undermining the principles of the Catholic people of Ireland had to work as he himself said with his left hand, while his right one was tied. Yes, this showed the disadvantages under which he laboured, but his Grace of Dublin was

I think that the question of Catholic education in all its bearings is worthy the serious attention of all its friends in Ontario to-day. All I believe will agree with me when I say that a system of education which requires the presence of Collier in its schools cannot be very non-denominational.

Yours very respectfully,
PATRICK BOYLE, Teacher of the Separate School. Brantford, Aug. 25th, 1871.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL

At a special meeting of St. Patrick's Society, held at their hall on Friday, August 25, 1871, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Whereas, An all-wise Providence, in His mysterious dispensations, has seen fit to take from our midst our dear friend and brother member, Michael Brouder, Grand Marshal of the Society. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the event which, having cut off the deceased in the bloom of manhood, has deprived us of a kind and Christian brother, the Society of a useful and honoured member, and his wife of a kind and affectionate husband.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted wife sisters and sorrowing relatives, our heartfelt sympathy for the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his wife and relatives, and that they be published in the city papers, the Irish Canadian, and the Irish American papers.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 30th ult., at his father's residence. Ottawa, Richard Aloysius Aumond in the 19th year of his age.

The deceased-an amiable and virtuous young man-was for upwards of eight years a student of St. Joseph's College, where he had just completed his classical studies, preparatory to the more elevated and arduous ones of Theology. Two months ago, on the commencement of the annual College vacation, he returned to his family, treasuring up the most brilliant expectations, unconscious of the dreadful summons he was so soon to receive. But the hopes so fondly cherished by his friends were true that the followers of St. Columba in the sixth | blasted by Consumption. While physical aid proved of no avail, all the spiritual assistance of our holy Religion was administered him, and four Oblate Fathers watched his spirit quietly pass away .-Requiescat in pace.

Catholic papers please copy. . . .

THE PRIZE DRAWING.

The postponed drawing of prizes in connection with Father Campbell's Bazaar came off in the Temperance Hall, Orillia, on the 25th ult., in presence of a very large assemblage of persons, attracted thither by interest and curiosity. The drawing was conducted by Jas. Quinn, Esq., Reeve of Orillia; G. I. Bolster and F. Kean, Esqs., merchants; A. Kennedy, Esq., ex-Reeve of Mara and Rama, Atherley, and the Managing Committee. The following is a list of the prizes, as numbered on the tickets, with the name and place of residence of the winner of

each prize:

1. T. Smith, Orillia.

2. E. Paritt, Sunderland.

3. G. I. Steel, Toronto.

4. Ellen Freel, Freelton.

5. M. Timlin, Toronto.

6. Benjamin Ames, Orillia. . Teresa Gillies, Montreal

8. Thomas Crow, Marchinount. 9. R. L. Saunders, Orillia. 10. A. Post, Toronto.

11. Jno. Fox, Medente. 12. Rev. L. Braire, Vroomanton.

13. Frs. Craddock, Coldwater. 14. Mary O'Connor, Warminster.

15. L. R. McDonald, Atherley.

16. D. L. Sanson, Orillia. 17. P. McGoveir, Marchinount. 18. Mary Bailey, Orillia Township.

19. Mrs. D. McDonald, Brechin. 20. Josephine Bailey, Orillia

21. A. Gandaur, Raina, 22. M. Doyle, Atherley.

23. Mr. Ragget, Oshawa,

Mrs. L. Prudhomme, Prince Albert. 25. T. Mulcahy, jr., Orillia.

26. Mrs. Gynane, Holland Landing. 27. J. McAlcer, Barrie.

28. Mrs. McIntosh, Barrie.

29. Mrs. Keating, Angus30. J. Sheridan, Fitzroy Harbour.

31. Ben. Teskey, Warminster.
32. W. Kelly, Belle Ewart.
33. Mrs. T. Cassin, Thorntion.
34. George Tite, Orillia.

35. A. McDonald, Port Severn.

36. M. Dann, Woodstock. 37. P. Healy, Atherley.

38. J. Mackey, Coldwater. 39. E. F. Leec, Chicago.

40. C. Moberly, Toronto. 41. Ann Koster, Borillia.

42. Jas. Saunders, Gratiot, Wis., U.S.A. 43. E. Gettings, Uptergrove.

44. J. F. McCann, Uxbridge.

45. J. O. Revell, Atherley.

46. Mrs. Kelly, Port Carling.

47. S. McDonough, Windsor. 48. M. Crow, Marchmount.

49. W. Brown, Orillia. 56. Mrs. E. O'Brien, London.

Amongst the appointments which take place this

fall in the different cures of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, we notice the following :- Ste. Marie de la Beauce, Revd. M. Chaperon : Laval, Rev. A. Boucher; St. Patrick of Inverness, Rev. A. Gauthier; Riviere du Loup, Rev. L. Blais; Mont Carmel, Rev. M. Demers; Isle aux Grues, Rev. P. Girard; St. Jean Port Joli, Rev. J. Lagueul; St. Isidore, Rev. M. Bourret; Ste. Anne du Nord, Rev. M. Blouin; Hebertville, Rev. A. Pelletier; Ste. Anne (Saguenay), Rev. D. Roussel: St. Jerome, Rev. J. B. Vallee; St. Paul de Montaniny, Rev. M. Constantin; Notre Dame du Portage, Rev. M. Berube; St. Flavien, Rev. G. Cangrain; St. Flavien, L. Laure, Rev. F. Rev. G. Casgrain; St. Etienne de Lauzon, Rev. F Gauvreau; St. Fulgence, Rev. F. X. Delage; Tring. Rev. M. Villeneuve; St. Catherine, Rev. M. Gagnon Broughton, Rev. J. Connolly.—Quebec Mercury.

A NICE FATHER CONFESSOR .- A London correspondent relates that a Ritualistic elergyman of the establishment recently had a confessional built in his church after the Roman patterh, where, in a dim cubbyhole, kneeling before a pictured crucifix, his penitents could whisper their sins in his car through a discreet grating. One day, sitting at dinner with his wife, and while a female servant was waiting on table, he said: "My dear, I heard a most extraor-dinary story this morning in the confessional;" and went on to relate the interesting particulars. The girl who was waiting listened, turned pale, rushed from the room, went to a Catholic priest, and became a Catholic. It was her confession the Ritualist Father Confessor was telling his wife.-Kingston Whig.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.—At the present moment there are few countries in the world that have such good reason to be grateful for general, social and commercial prosperity as the Dominion of Canada. Peace with our neighbors, so necessary for our well being and material progress, appears to be insured to us by the Treaty of Washington; the Western boundary of our territory has been extended to the more faithfully by saying that the Creator is recog-nized, but I would hesitate to affirm that it is in swallowed a camel, he ought to have known that soil, some of it teeming with mineral wealth, have

come into our possession; while one of the most abundant harvests that has ever rewarded the industry of Canadian farmers, has just been gathered in. In a country so largely dependent for its prosperity upon its agricultural wealth, this last named fact is of itself sufficient to fill our hearts with gratitude. The quantity of fall wheat harvested will be unusually large for not only was a greater breadth than usual sown, but the yield per acre will be far in excess of the ordinary quantity. Indeed, many well informed persons believe that in the Province of Ontario there will be an average yield of 30 bushels per acre. Barley and oats are fully up to the average in quantity, while the quality is su-perior to that of last year. Hay is a little under the average yield, but the quality is excellent. Peas are an enormous crop, and root crops after the recent rains will, there is every reason to believe, turn out well. Meanwhile the increase in the Customs and Inland Revenue returns indicate that the general business of the country is good, so that, all things considered, the people of Canada may look forward into the future hopefully, satisfied, as they may be, that if they are but true to themselves, their industry and energy will meet with an abundant reward,-Ottawa Times.

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Alexandria, Mrs. Col. Chisholm. \$2; St. Sophia, E. Carey, \$2; L'Assonaption, H. McMullin, \$2; Lindsay, Mrs. J. Hutton, \$2; Boucheville, Madame Delery, \$2; Brockville, J. H. Kelly, \$2; Stoney Point, Rev. P. Andrieur, \$2; Joliette, Rev. C Beaudry, \$1; Carleton, N.B., Rev. E. J. Dunphy, \$2. Windsor, Rev. F. Marseille, \$2; Rawdon, Rev. P. A. Laporte, \$2; Chertsey, Rev. H. Coutu, \$5; St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. J. Larocque, \$2; Maidstone, Rev. F. Gauthier, \$2; Yorkville, A. A. Post, \$2; Knowlton, Mrs. K. Cummings, \$1; North Bristol, J. Murphy, \$1; Ctysler, T. Kennedy, \$2; Ottawa, T. D. Tims, \$2; Whitby, E. Conarty, \$2; Napance, R. Rennie, \$2 : Quehec, H. Marcou, \$1 ; St. Marie de Monnoir, Lieut. Col. Relland, \$12.50 : Boucherville Rev. L. Dufort, \$1.50; Quebec, A. T. Marsan, \$2 Vernon, E. Morris, \$2; English Town, N.S., S. McNeil, \$2; Alnwick, N.B., W. Davidson, \$4; Grand Pahos, W. O'Connor, \$1; Three Rivers, N. Rivers, \$1; St. Hyacinthe, B. Flynn, \$2.

Per F. L. Egan, Kingsbridge-B. Wall, \$1. Per Rev. R. Deleage, River Desert-Self, \$2 : M

Per C. Donovan, Hamilton-P. Sullivan, \$2, J. Moran, \$1.

Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Perth-Self, \$2; Sand Point, J. S. McDonald, S2.
Per J. Hackett, Chambly Canton—Self, S4; T.
Fryer, S6; F. Chalond, S4; J. Morrissey, S6,
Per A. McDongall, Tabucintac, N.B.—J. Grat-

ton, \$4.

Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall-St. Andrews, Very Rev. G. A. Hay, \$2. Per L. McDonald, Cornwall-Self, \$2; Miss

Joyce, Si.
Per M. Teefy, Richmond Hill-Port Rowan, J. R

Teefy, \$2. Per J. Killorne, Seaforth — Egmondville, J. Daly, \$2.

Died.

In this city, on the 29th ult., Mr. James Magnire, aged 40 years.—Requirect in pace.

In this city, on the 1st inst., John Dillon, Esq. native of Galway, Ireland, in the 64th year of his age, for several years Town Major's Clerk in this city -Requiescut in pace.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE.

TERREBONNE, (NEAR MONTREAL) P.Q., CANADA. THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER. J. GRATON, Sup.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, PLATEAU STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEP-TEMBER next, in the New School Building creeted on the "Platean," by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal,

The Opening has been deferred till this date to allow the Completion of divers essential works about the building.

For the Prospectus-and further particulars-ap ply to the Principal at the Academy, Plateau Street, U. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

JOLIETTE COLLEGE.

THE above Institution is situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of the Diocess of Montreal. A Steamboat leaves Montreal twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) for Lanoraic, in connection with the Joliette Rail-road.

Able Teachers are always provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education. The health, morals and manners of the pupils will be an object of peculiar attention. The course of Instruction in-cludes a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages, as well as to Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

TEHMS: Payable half-yearly in advance. EXTRA. Piano.....\$ 20

Vielin 15 Washing The Annual Session Commences on the FIFTH of

SEPTEMBER. C. BEAUDRY, Principal.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

The Shamrocks, of Montreal, played the Caughnawaga Indians at New York on Saturday, defeated them, and are now the champions of the World,-Kinyston Whig.

Quebre, Sept. 1.—An enterprising firm at Kamouraska have commenced packing sardines in oil, in the style of tin packages imported from

TRY IT.

GRAY'S "SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM,"

This Syrup is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthama, Bronchial and Throat Affections. Its flavor is delicious, and its Balsamic, Expectorant, Tonic and Healing Properties render it especially adapted to the annoying Coughs and Throat Affections so prevalent at this season of the year. It is for sale at the following respectable drug es-

tablishments, price 25c. per bottle.

MEDICAL HALL,
DEVINS & BOLTON, E. MUIR,
R. S. LA'THAM,
J. A. HARTE,
RICHMOND SPENCER,
JAMES GOULDEN,
J. D. L. AMBROSSE, JOHN BIRKS, LAFOND & VERNIER, SELLEY BROTHERS, MUNRO & JACKSON, T. D. REED, DR. DESJARDINS. DELORIMIER & DUCLOS, DR. GAUTHIER, RICHARD BIRKS

TATE & COVERNTON. And throughout the Dominion. Country merchants can be supplied by any of the above, or by the following wholesale houses, where also western druggists can send their orders :-

EVANS, MERCER & CO. KERRY BROS. & CRATHERN. LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

and wholesale and retail at the store of the Proprie-

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist. 144 St. Lawrence Main Str. (Established 1859.)

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

Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, Esq., situate on St. Paul Street, No. 338, in the City of Montreal. Wednesday, the twentieth day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the resignation of Claude Melancon, Esq., one of the undersigned Assignees, and to substitute another in

his place, if necessary. Montreal, 24th August, 1871.

C. MELANCON, L. O. TURGEON.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEC, SUPERIOR COURT FO District of Montreal. LOWER CANADA. In the matter of JOSEPH POULIN, the younger, SUPERIOR COURT FOR

THE undersigned has filed in the office of the said court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors in his favour and on the eighteenth day of the month of September next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, he will apply to the said court, in the said District, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 7th August, 1871.

JOSEPH POULIN, Jr.

By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE. His attornies ad litem.

SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal (DAME ELLA LOUISA or ELLEN or HELEN LOUISA BRUIKERHOFF,

GEORGE AUGUSTUS COCHRANE, of the City of

Defendant An action en Separation de biens has been instituted

in this cause. Montreal, 28th Aug. 1871.
DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE,

Att'ys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 491.

NOTICE is hereby given that OLYPHIE GUERIN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of MAU-RICE MONTMARQUET, Carpenter, before, of the Bity and District of Montreal, at present absent of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada, has instituted before this Court, en separation de

Montreal, 17th of August, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

corps et de biene, an action against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the seven-

teenth day of August instant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, | In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada. The seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred

and seventy-one. DAME OLYPHIE GUERIN, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, wife or MAURICE MONT-

MARQUET, Carpenter, heretofore of the same place, duly authorized by one of the Honorable Justices of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting in and for the District of Montreal, to the effect of these presents. Plaintiff.

MAURICE MONTMARQUET, Carpenter, hereto-fore of the said City of Montreal, now absent from the Province of Quebec, and from the Dominion of Canada,

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

Tiers Saisis. I'T IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Le-Blane, Cassidy & Lucoste, of Counsels for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pauze, bailiff, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Ninerve, and twice in the English language, in the news paper of the said city, called TRUE WITNESS be notihed to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid. the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

on the Roman question, a fresh petition is in yet be effected. being the refusal to send an Ambassador to Victor Emmanuel in Rome. The Univers it states to be the authentic text of a letter that the members of that Council should be argues that such a step on the part of France written by the Empress to the Duchess de named by the Archbishops and the Government now would have an additional importance, as it | Mouchy in answer to certain imputations undermaintains, is still hesitating. It seems that fence of his own conduct upon certain acts of graphic message expressing the Emperor's desion, which had gained publicity through a sire that he should not be there. This is on the foreign medium. The following is a translaauthority of the Vaterland, and the Univers tion :states on its own authority that when the question of the transfer of the Italian capital was first raised, the Austrian Government was almost if not quite decided to govern its Journal Official the speech of General Trochu. conduct by that of France in the matter of the I do not know if indignation is strong enough Embassy. Since then the equivocal policy of to overpower the disgust which I feel at the France has left Austria more open to the influence of Italy, but a decided protest such as and deserted the Empress now attempts, from that now demanded from the French Assembly | the tribune, to east dishonor on the woman. would probably induce her to take up her original ground.

The settlement of the crisis at the Foreign Office is of little real importance to the cause which Catholies have most at heart. That M. Jules Favre should be out is of course a disby his antecedents he will probably be a reflexion of M. Thiers. And his views respecting the Roman question, if the tone of his arof them, are likely to be nearly, if not quite as objectionable, as those of M. Jules Favre. M. Sainte-Beuve once described him as "an amateur in everything; in literature, in history, in philosophy, and in politics:" and the Univers expresses its fear that "the amateur" will try to play the same air as his predecessor, only better; adding that, however much better he may play it, it will always be a bad one. It certainly has been a bad one, if M. Nigra is diplomatist wrote on the 12th Sept. last to M. Visconti-Venosta as follows:-

I have to-day acquainted M. Jules Favre with the contents of your Excellency's circular of the 7th, on the Roman question. I have at the same time announced to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that the royal troops have received orders to cross the Pontifical frontier to maintain order, to protect the inviolability of Italian soil, and to watch over the safety of the Holy See, without prejudg ing the solution of political and ecclesiastical questions. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has repeated to me that the French Government will not interfere, and that its sympathies are with us-(nous laisscraft faire arec sympathie.) - Tablet.

Another Petition from the Catholics OF FRANCE .- The following is the text of a fresh petition which is in the course of signature in France for presentation to the National Assembly in favour of the Holy Sec. It is hoped that this new petition will obtain the mature consideration of the Assembly. It will be observed that the present document is so worded as to avoid the appearance of urging any violent measures on the French Government, and so as to preclude the possibility of any equivocal significance being affixed to the vote:--

"MESSIEURS LES REPRESENTANTS. -- Our Bishops have addressed to you several petitions on the affairs of Rome, and you have replied to them by a vote of confidence in the prudence and patriotism of the Chief of the Executive.

"We believe, Messieurs, that there is something more that you have it in your power to do in behalf of the rights of the Holy Sec, as also in behalf of the honour of France, both of which are entrusted to your keeping. As our Bishops did not, so neither do we ask of you, in the present state of our national affairs, to declare war against Italy; but we do ask that our present compulsory inaction may not be the means of allowing the designs of Italy against Rome to be consummated. We would recall to your minds that the Government of King Victor Emmanuel has not been able to establish itself in Rome except by the violation of three treaties at once-treatics concluded with France, the violation too of the law of nations, that public law by which countries are linked together, and by an outrage on the imprescriptible rights of Christendom over the Reternal City; and neither our present misfortunes nor our great need of peace can make us forget the injury and insult offered to France, or the wrong done to the Catholic world. Were we even weaker, more distressed, more. descried by Europe than we are, there would still remain one thing that we could do; to protest, namely, as Catholics and as Frenchmen. Such a protest, Messieurs, we pray you to place in opposition to accomplished facts. not only in speeches but by such a solemn act of your honourable house, as will save, at once, the Holy See and the honour of France, and be a pledge of action in the time to come.

"Adopting the language of your voto as the expression of our own wishes, we simply claim of you an act of prudence and of patriotism; we ask you to obtain from the Chief of the Executive a declaration in your name that France can in no possible way approve of what has been done at Rome, and that she will not send her representative to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel in a city which is by ancient and indisputable right the dominion of the

is to be hoped that France herself is sounder has already withdrawn from the Church the at heart than either her Assembly or her Gov- property destined for educational and charit- of the prisoners have been recaptured. In order to fix the action of the Assembly ernment, and that something satisfactory may able purposes, is to lay hands on that which is purely ecclesiastical. All Church property was

course of signature, the main point insisted on | THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND GENERAL TROCHU.—The Constitutionnel publishes what Council above-mentioned, and it was stipulated would determine the policy of Austria which it stood to be conveyed in General Trochu's de-Baron von Kubeck was instructed by Count her Majesty during the Regency. The letter von Beust to be at Rome for the entry of the is stated to have been communicated to the King, but that on his road he received a tele- Paris papers in correction of an erroneous ver-

"Chislehurst, June 17, 1871.

"Dearest Anna,-I have just read in the conduct of this man, who after having betrayed | They will not make common cause with the

"In a fanciful narrative of facts, he dares to represent me as an ambitious person, who was leges, but to free themselves from unjust exready to betray the country and the Emperor. He would be glad to erase his name from a proclamation for reasons which he may perhaps find in his heart, but which, thank God, have tinet advantage, that M. Charles de Remusat never had a place in mine. He coasts about should have succeeded him is no advantage at the truth as he coasted about the Tuileries. all. So far as M. de Remusat may be judged without entering. He takes possession of a real fact in order to misrepresent it. The first sentence of his proclamation (the draft of which he showed to me on the night of the 17th Autieles in the Dense Mondes are any indication | gust) announced that 'the General preceded the Emperor only by a few hours.' This having proved not to be the fact, it became necessary to alter the words. I observed as much to the general, and that is the incident of which he avails himself in order to charge me with acting an odious part. You, who know that the Emperor has become more dear to me since our misfortunes-you who know how much I admire his self-denial, his courage, his immovable calmness under the vilest calumnies-can to be admitted as a trustworthy witness. That | you believe that I would have chosen such a moment to deny him?

"There is also an accusation which I desire to refute. General Trochu asserts that the Paris from the 17th August to the 4th September. I am perfectly certain that investigation will prove the contrary. The General acouses himself: it was he who was president of the committee of defence. Nobody could thwart him. Full powers were placed in his hands-the powers of the state of siege-such exceptional powers as Cavaignae exercised in 1848, and MacMahon in 1871. As regards myself, I accept without hesitation my full in the political events in which I have taken part as Regent; but there is one claim which I shall not surrender—it is to have but one under all circumstances, made dynastic considerations secondary to the welfare of France. In so acting I did, after all, but follow the example of the Emperor when, on the field of the way of peace, the King of Prussia having mittee is the Marchese Francesco Cavalletti, declared that it was the Emperor, and not Senator of Rome, and in the circular which France, he was fighting.

into a compact with the Opposition, makes a preserved in the most august temple in the Revolution, and so deprives France of all support from Monarchical Europe, releases the Kings and their Governments from all engagements they had contracted towards her, and to equal Peter in the years of his commenced that 'heroic madness' which is the Roman Pontificate. "Let us offer." the adcause of our worst misfortunes. And yet for all that, as he himself avows-at the end of September, he neither believes in the defence of Paris nor in the provincial armies, nor has he hopes from any quarter except from British intervention, or Italian, or American - the King of Kings, and to our common Father,"

ting up in Paris the Minister of Foreign Af- of the gratitude of all the faithful to the great fairs, and isolating that functionary from the Pius IX, for the services rendered to humanity Diplomatic body: he, who is so sternly severe against what he calls the want of foresight these, many of which are enumerated, is reimprevoyances) of the Empire, can foresee | corded the restoration of the Hierarchy in Engnothing; he waits for events to relieve him of land; England therefore will, we hope, not be his post, he waits until chance shall provide an issue to the defence of Paris. His political tion of so great a benefit .- London Tublet. capacity has been tested. As to his personal character, can I feel esteem for it when I remember what he said to me in order to assure that Brittany is the classic land of fidelity; that the Catholic is bound to God by the oath he takes to man; and that the soldier ought not to unsheath against a cause the sword which he received that he might defend it.

"I here conclude my long letter, although I have much more to say; but time presses, and I wish to take advantage of a safe oppportunity one of the noblest races of men in the world, of writing to you.

"I embrace you tenderly, you and yours,-Your affectionate Aunt,

" EUGENIE. "I send you with this the photograph of my son."

GERMANY.

While the Prussian Government is carrying on its campaign against the Catholic Bishops, Pope, a dominion secured to the Sovereign and forcing Catholic parents to send their chil-Pope, a dominion secured to the Sovereign and forcing outside particles of the Sovereign and forcing outside particles and solution beginning outside by an avowed heretic, which they took forcible passession. The boat Manager When such a declaration has been Radon of course does not forget to follow so immediately steamed off and landed the convicts on made we shall await with the less uncasiness brilliant an example. Only instead of mainthe time, when regenerated France shall cortaining a heretic in his position, M. Joly has

under the Archbishop's authority, and should not be dismissed except at his request or by his consent. This Council having refused to deliver up the property which it holds in trust, with his distinct legal right, the Archbishop Administrator intimated to the gentleman in question that he should continue his functions; but on the 22nd of last month he was violently removed from his office by the police. Under oppression like this, and that in Prussia, what, says the Mainzer Journal, are Catholics to do? They will not rebel, or even threaten the State. foreigner against their country, and they will pay their taxes. But they will employ every legal mode of resistance-not to acquire priviceptional laws. They will use their power at the elections, and watch with vigilance the conduct of their deputies. Thus at last it will be understood that 13,000,000 of men are a power which must be reckoned with, even when they only ask for their due, and ask for lish in China and elsewhere (for where are not that it in a legal way. Prince von Bismarck will shortly discover, if he has not already discover, that they shall be Their however propose this ered, that he has underrated the moral strength of the Catholies, and over-calculated that of the hereties. And in Austria and Hungary the Eastern Budget confesses that the anti-Infallibilist movement is already a perfect failure. -London Tablet.

DISCONTENT WITH GERMAN RULE,-The French, from their outpost at Belfort, report that the populations of Alsace and Lorraine have made a significant, though passive, protest against German government. A short time ago the elections of municipal councillors were held throughout the two provinces, and there was such a large number of "abstentions" (the recognised mode of showing sympathy with France) that a second ballot became necessary in many cases. The second election has been Regency did nothing towards the defence of held, and, on the French showing, the Germans have met with no better success. In the great town of Mulhouse, less than a twelfth of the registered electors voted. In the town of Thann the number of persons who actually voted was absurdly small; and at Strasburg more than half the constituency abstained.

ITALY.

ROME,-"THE YEARS OF PETER." - On the 23rd ult., the Holy Father reached the share of the responsibility which belongs to me full limit of the "years of Peter," 25 years and 68 days; just as on the 16th June last, by completing the 25th year of his Pontificate, he surpassed in the duration of his reign all thought, the safety of the country; and to have, his predecessors since S. Peter himself, To commemorate this remarkable event, a committee has been formed for the purpose of offering to his Heliness a throne of gold, to be presented to him on the Feast of S. Peter, was removing the sole obstacle that stood in | will be refused. The President of the Comhas been put forth it is remarked that, as the "At that very time Trochu, having entered | Pontifical Chair of the first Vicar of Christ is world, so it will be only fitting that there also posterity should find the Chair of that Great Pontiff who was the first dress continues, "a chair of gold to our Infallible Teacher, and let this be our protest against the pride of this age which has revolted against the Holy Spirit; let us offer a symbol of Sovereignty to the Representative of the morbid dream of his own excited imagination. and prove to him that he is enthroned in our "In order to realize it, he begins by shut- hearts; and let this offering be a "monument during the 25 years of his Pontificate." Among backward in contributing to the commemora-

The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, writing on August 2nd, says ;-The Feast of S Peter's Chains was celebrated yesterme of his loyalty? He said it with such an air day by a vast concourse of worshippers in the of sincerity that I could not suspect him: Re-Church of S Eudoxia, where those venerable collect that I am a Breton, a Catholic, and a relies are exposed. To-day the Franciscan soldier.' He has since (it seems) forgotten churches are crowded with persons eager to gain the indulgence of the Franciscan pardon. I observe amongst them many Italian soldiers, who seem afraid of being recognized by their comrades at their prayers. They look miserable enough, starvation and misery is printed in their faces and squalor on their uniforms. Revolutionary Italy has managed to degrade and I doubt if in Asia or in Africa there can be found soldiers looking more dirty, disreputable, and unhappy, than those of Victor Emmanuel.

> One of the boldest escapes from prison on record occurred on August 17. About noon the tug-beat Dean Richmond, Captain Van Orden, suddenly ran up alongside of the bulkhend at the Sing Sing Prison, where the convicts were at work. Instantly twelve of the convicts made flying leaps from the the western shore of the river, two miles above Nyack and four miles below Sing Sing. The convicts then jumped ashore and fled in different direc-

The Osservatore adds that the foregoing per ber of the Council which superintends Catholic the prison docks. The captain of the tug-boat tition is attracting the notice of the Press. It foundations. The object of the Ministry, which was tracted at the prison docks. The captain of the tug-boat implicated John Earl, a salcon keeper on the corner to the corner to the prison docks. West Tenth and West streets. Earl was arrested, but pleads not guilty. He was held for trial. Nine

> NAMES OF SPANISH WOMEN.-The very names of placed in 1861 under the management of the the Spanish Women are a constant reminder of their worship. They are all named out of the calender of saints and virgin martyrs. A large majority are christened Mary; but as this sacred name by much use has lost all distinctive meaning, some attribute, conjointly, that they should remain exclusively some especial invocation of the Virgin, is always under the Archbishop's authority, and should coupled with it. The names of Dolores, Mercedes, Milagros, recall Our Lady of the Sorrows, of the Gifts, of the Miracles. I knew a hoydenish little gypsy who bore the tearful name of Lagrimas. The most appropriate name I heard for these large-eyed, M. Joly has retorted by summarily dismissing soft voiced beauties was Peligros, Our Lady of Danits most prominent member. In accordance with his distinct legal right, the Archbishop Administrator intimated to the centleman in maiden purity goes with the name of Nieves, the Virgin of the Snows! From a single cotillon of Castilian girls you construct the whole history of Our Lady, Conception, Annunciation, Sorrows, Solitude, Assumption. As young ladies are never called by their family names, but always by their appellations, you cannot passan evening in a Spanish tertalia without being reminded of every stage in the life of the Immaculate Mother, from Bethlehem to Calvary and beyond .- Attantic Monthly.

> > ALABAMA CLAMS .- We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. I. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the Engthat they shall be. They however propose this compromiso:-- Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty .- Washington News.

> > A Good Medicine. - The sale of Mr. Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been quadrupled within a year or so. It is really a good medicine, well adapted to build up the system and impart vigor of body and mind. It is recommended by our best Physicians, and we are glad for the sake of the public as well as of the manufacturer, who is one of our best Chemists, that Mr. Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites are in such demand in all parts of the Dominion. Owing to fiscal ob-structions they cannot be sold in the United States. whose patent-medicine-afflicted citizens are thus deprived of the advantage of using a really good invigorating medicine .- St. John, N. B., Journal, 7th Dec., 1868.

A factory has since been established in the United

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

Within the Whole Range of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Symp. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can

Congestion of the Lungs arrested by using Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internally.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Hospice St. Joseph, Montreal, 1

August 5th, 1871. Mr. J. D. Lawlon:

Sun,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing pur-

SISTER GAPTHIER,

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

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

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

" For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS! " Cortain no opium or anything injurious."

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. " An elegant combination for coughs." Dr. G. F. Biggaow, Boston.

" I recommend their use to public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN. " Most salutury relief in Bronckitis.". Rev. S. Seigemen, Morristown, Ohio.

" Very beneficial when suffering from Colds." Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis. " Almost instant relief in the distressing tubor of breath-

ing peculiar to Asthma? REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "They have sittied my with ease."

throat so that I could sing with ease."

T. Duonarme, " They have saited my case exactly - relieving my

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

MRS, WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP.

REV. SYLVANUS CORB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman :- We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowrespond in another manner with the designs of been engaged in getting rid of an inconvenient tions. The prison officials sent a steamer after the indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains ledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing Providence by restoring the Temporal Power." Catholic, the most influential and capable mem-

Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curris & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

INFORMATION WANTED

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

(U.S. Paper will confer a favor by copying.)

WANTED.

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

PROGRAMME OF TUITION

IN THE

LYCEUM OF VARENNES.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

French and English Reading. Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

FIRST YEAR.

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

SECOND YEAR.

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

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammur and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and Freuch into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Can-

graphy. Tuition in English is on the same footing as In Franch. Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an

ada (English Domination). Vocal Music, Geo-

Accountant well versed in all commercial transic The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and health of Pupils.

Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them : but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

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

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

Boarders......\$80,00 The children of the Parish of Varennes standing

in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices,

Beligious teaching forms part of tuition in each

F. X. SAURIOL, Pire. **Динестов**.

Vanexxes, 15th August, 1871 CANADA,

SUPERICR COURT.

Province of Queenc, Dist. of Montreal.

trict of Montreal, wife of NOEL GAGNON

No. 1476. DAME LOUISE VERDON, of the City and the Dis-

Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintin; NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place,

AN action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case, on the fourteenth day of August, instant,

Defendant

returnable on the fifth day of September next. Montreal, 17th August, 1871. BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE,

Attorneys for Plaintin.

CANADA, PRO. OF QUEREC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In re:-PIERRE OSWALD CERAT, An Insolvent, On the eighteenth day of September next the un-

dersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-charge under the said Act. PIERRE OSWALD CERAT, (Per) Ls. PICHE,

His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 7th Aug., 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | In the SUPERIOR COURT.

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

An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 11th August, 1871.
RICHARD WORTHINGTON,

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. NOTICE is hereby given, that Emelie Mercier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Laurent Cadot, Miller, of the same place, has insitituted, before this Court, en Separation de biens, an ne-

tion against her husband, the said action returnable

LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Att'ys for the Plaintiff.

before this Court on the fourth day of September next Montreal, 22nd August, 1871.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—SEPT. 8, 1871.

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, Oatmeat, Consmarket comprising MARKEL COMPTONING IN PAGE OF PLOCA, CATREAL, CONS-MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HEIBURGS, DEED FISH, DEBED 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 ne win consurpassed by any house of the kind in PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

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

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

TO THE CLERGY,

DIRECTORS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ORGANISTS.

PETER'S CATHOLIC CHOIR,

A New Monthly Magazine, published on a 20th of each Month, and devoted exclutively to Catholic Church Music, comprising Masses and Vespers, Motels, Litanies, Offertory pieces, Hymns, etc., etc., with Latin words, arranged mostly for mixed voices, with Latin words, arranged mostly for mixed voices, with occasional pieces for female voices, and consisting of Salos, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, and Chornses,—the whole with Organ or Harmonium accompaniment.

Each number contains about 36 pages of Music, printed on fine white paper, and from full-sized Music plates, and will contain from \$3 to \$4 worth of choice new Music, by the very best authors.

The first number — just published — contains a complete Mass for 4 voices, by Spoth, an Arc Moria, by Panseron, a Veni Creator, by Lortzing, a Saler Regian, by Abbe Jamssen, an Are Maris Stella, by Meyerpeer, and a Tantam ergo, by Mine.

Country Subscribers must add 30 cts, to the Gmonths' or 60 ets to the yearly Subscription to cover postage. Now to be had of

A. J. BOUCHER, Music Dealer and Agent, 260 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

NOS. 6 AND S. ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at Nine o'clock A.M.

For terms, and other particulars, apply at the School, or at 185 St. Denis Street. WM. DORAN, Principal.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTAIGO.

THIS Institution is directed by the Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who have charge of the most celebrated establishments for young ladies, in the Dominion.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, drawing, painting and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work.

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Board and Tuition. (English and French.) ... \$6.00 Washing 1.00 Bed and hedding, washing, may be provided for

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Payments must be made invariably in advance. (Quarterly.)

The Convent having been considerably enlarged there is ample accommodation for at least fifty

Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

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THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit share of its patronage. KEARNEY & BRO.



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

F. A. QUINN,

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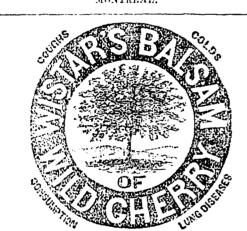
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Invetente cases of Scrofulous discase, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and

corruption, have been purified and cared by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cared 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 enfeebling or fatal disenses, without exciting a suspleion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by cruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a hottle of this Saraparilla 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 SARSAPARILLLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringuorm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease. Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venercal 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. Leucorrhae or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are componly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caus

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



JOHN ROONEY,

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35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

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BOYS' TWE	ED SUITS	\$ 3.50
MENS' "		\$ 8.00
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The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

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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

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A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME. Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.M. Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M. 5:30, 9:20 P.M. 4:00, 5:30 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five

minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station, NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME

City Hall Station. Arrive 11:10 A.M., 8:10 P.M. Depart 7:45 A.M., 2:45 P.M. Brock Street Station. Arrive 10:55 A.M., 7:55 г.м.

Depart 8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

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

faith in its virtues.

Prepared by

It has been customary to dissolve the Gum in High Wines and then take it mixed with a little water; but the quantity of High Wines swallowed in order to obtain any appreciable effect, is so large that it entirely destroys the Balsamic and Soothing effects characteristic of the Gum. In the above preparation it is offered, to the appreciation of the public, in the form of a delicious Sygn, with all the properties of form of a delicious Syrup, with all the properties of the Gum preserved.

MONTREAL. (Established 1859.)

HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing Chemist,

144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME, 744 PALACE STREET.

Houns of Attendance-From 9 toll a.m.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

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

For Boarders, 15.00

Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding

Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding

If LePupils take din

Stationary extra per quarter. If 1 (Pupils take dinner in the Establishment