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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871.

NO. 50.

MIRIAM'S THREE CHANCES.

CHAPTER III .- CHANCE THE THIRD. - (Continued.)

"Yes," explained Miriam, "quite settled for a month or two at all events, and we are in St. John's Park. I am sure mamma will be

very glad to see you, Captain Loftus."

Miriam could not avoid this conventional sentence, although she well knew that if there was one person in the world whom her mother cordially disapproved and disliked, it was that forward, fascinating, penniless Captain Loftus.

"Depend upon it," said he, "I shall take the earliest opportunity of paying my respects to Mrs. Crewe and her charming daughter. I am not staying at Ryde. I am quartered at Parkhurst, but I shall come in as often as ever

Miriam walked home with a queer feeling at her heart. This was one of her quondam loves. It had never come to anything because he was poor, but he had said all that a poor man could say—told her she was the angel of the cloud too far above his head ever to reach -told her he was afraid of being in her society-implored her to impute his backwardness to the right motive—said his lips were sealed and his hands tied.

What then could be mean by this delight at meeting her ?—this eager jumping at her casual invitation? There was a moment's consultatioh with herself, and then she saw it all.

"Oh, of course-he has heard of my engagement. Poor, dear fellow, how well he has behaved I" she said; and she walked home, not knowing whether she was happy or miserable.

But Mrs. Crewe? The turning up of this dreadful young man at this critical moment was more vexatious than words could possibly express. She stormed, she scolded, she gave orders to say " Not at home," and she issued a thousand stringent directions to Miriam as to her conduct; but Miriam listened in silence, with tight lips and a blanched cheek. Whatever her mother might say, she was determined to see Captain Loftus when he called—yes, even if she lived in the garden, which commanded the high road - from morning till night; for, in spite of her position, there was an evil spirit whispering at her ear. "He is worth a dozen of Rice Curry.

And so it happened that, when he called, Miriam actually was in the garden, Mrs. Crewe closeted with the legal adviser of the family, feeling safe from intrusion by having given the order of "Not at home" to the servants. And so Miriam met the captain at the garden gate, and they sat out in the shrubberies, and never a word did she breathe as to the existence of a Sir Rice Curry.

"Mamma has a friend with her from London on business," she said. " I must not take you indoors to-day; you must come some other

And he was only too glad of the opportunity; but he had come over that day on a special nuission. His regiment was going to give a dance, and he wanted Mrs. and Miss Crewe to grace it. Would they let him send them tickets? And Miriam, as she said good-bye to him at the garden gate, accepted the invitation. Whatever her mother or Sir Rice might say, she was determined to go to the ball; but here, again, she was silent till the next day, when the tickets arrived.

"Out of the question," said Mrs. Crewe, tossing them aside. "In your present position, Miriam, you could not possibly go to a military ball. I am only surprised at Captain

Loftus asking such a thing."

Mrs. Crewe evidently took it for granted that her daughter had told the young man how she was situated, or else thought everybody must know it. At all events, there was the usual war of words between the two, and it ended by Miriam's gaining her own way, and they went.

All that evening, in the brilliantly lighted ball-room, Mrs. Crewe sat on thorns. Although she know that Sir Rice was in town, she kept giving terrified looks every moment towards the door, as if expecting to see him come in with every guest. Had he done so, Mrs. Crewe would have wished the earth to open and swallow her up, for Miriam was playing her usual game with Captain Loftus, and they looked much more like an engaged couple than ever Miriam and Sir Rice had done. And in good truth, the young man was pouring all sorts of adulation into the pleased car of his listener, in her voice, "Mamma, I have something to geese of a young married couple would have and Mrs. Crewe lost sight of them entirely after every dance.

"Oh Miriam, Miriam!" she thought to herself, " 70u must be mad to be going on in this way with that penniless young officer!"

Scated next to Mrs. Crewe, passing the weary hours away in the same state of listless chaperonage, was a lady with whom Mrs. Crewe had some slight acquaintance, and they began talking of garrison society and its dan-

"The worst of it is," said the lady, " it is so very attractive. It spoils the girl for every other ball, and yet in this throng of young men I don't suppose I could point out half a dozen who could afford to marry! Captain Loftus of course is a Brilliant exception; but——"
"If Captain Loftus," said Mrs. Crewe, with

a little laugh, is the best party in the room, all the rest must be utter mendicants!"

"You cannot then have heard of his late piece of good fortune?" said the lady, looking a little surprised.

"Indeed I have not," returned Mrs. Crewe, for I really know but very little of him."

The lady smiled a little spitefully. "Had it been at the beginning of the London season instead of the end," said she, "I should think it would have made a sensation, it was such a romance. There lived near Freshwater an old man who was his aunt's widower, and Captain Loftus was always kind and attentive to him, without an idea of his being anything but invalided, solitary and poor. Two months ago this old man died, and they say that in the old chest they have found deeds and documents proving him possessed of nearly a quarter of a million of money, every farthing of which he has left to Captain Loti-

Mrs. Crewe's breath seemed actually to stop. "I know it's all true," pursued the lady; besides, he is just going to sell out; and when I congratulated him the other night he laughed and said he didn't know whether he should be and so Mrs. Crewo bowed before the necessity. any happier with all his heap of money than he and quietly went off to write her letter, painful was when his mess bill used to put him all in a and humiliating as she felt the task to be. tremble for want of funds to meet them."

A little later in the evening this lady found another friend, and told her of her conversation with Mrs. Crewe.

"I cannot say that I much care for Mrs. Crewe," she said; "but I thought considering how conspicuous the daughter was making herself, and how agonized the maternal countenance was, that I had better let her know he was worth having."

"Not much use," laughed her friend, for Miss Crewe is engaged to Sir Rice Curry, the Indian millionaire."

"Impossible," said the lady, "and going on in that way with poor young Loftus! Now I call that abominable!"

One hour later, and when the Crewes were gone, this lady was espied by Captain Loftus, whose attraction in the ball-room seemed now quite over, and he asked her to have some supper. "Delighted," said she, and off she tripped with him; and after a plate of chicken and tongue and two glasses of champagne, her heart expanded towards the youth, and she told him confidentially of Miriam's approaching marriage with Sir Rice Curry. Captain Loftus leant back in his chair and his face grew livid. "Are you perfectly certain?" he stammered,

with quivering lips. "As sure as I sit here," was the reply.—
"The lady who told me was staying in the same house with her for the Goodwood Races, and she heard the marriage announced by Sir

Rice Curry himself."

"By Sir who?" cried the captain.

"Sir Rice Curry," replied the lady.
"By Jove, how good!" he cried, bursting into a roar of laughter. "Why, she has been killing me the whole evening with anecdotes of the old tiger eater, and makes the greatest fun of him you ever heard!"

"Don't you believe her then." said his companion; "'she's fooling thee,' my dear Captain Loftus. There is not a soul in Ryde who cannot tell you it is true, and a few days ago the family lawyer came down from London to Mrs. Crewe's on purpose to arrange the settlements,'

Captain Loftus's countenance changed again, and the ashen hue came over his face. He re-membered that day in the garden with Miriam, when she said that her mother had a friend with her, and that he must come and see her another day. He drew in his lips very tight, and the room seemed to swing round him. He seized the champagne and tossed off glass, but mer. still the leaden hue remained upon his face. There was an ice-bolt on his heart, and it seemed to him as if its warmth could never return again.

"I am sorry for you, captain," whispered the lady by his side, "but she isn't worth it." And if those manly eyes could ever have shed burning tears, they would have fallen then.

The next morning Miriam was late at breakfast. Mrs. Crewe sat waiting for her in some anxiety, nor was she the least astonished when, as her daughter at last took her seat opposite to her at the table, she said with a slight tremor | Had I been a married woman these foolish

say to you."

a severe face. "After your conduct last night," she said,

"I am not surprised;" and she paused.
"Yes," continued Miriam, "you will be angry of course, and I dare say you have just cause, but I am old enough now to know my own mind, and it is fully made up on a subject | now apparently settled down for life by the | Such was the case as Miriam passed swiftly which very nearly concerns my happiness. I side of an invalid mother, who really could along. She was provoked with herself for feelwhich very nearly concerns my happiness. I am determined not to marry Sir Rice Curry, and the sooner you undeceive him as to the temptation to leave her. sentiments I hold towards him, the better for both of us."

A flush tinged Mrs. Crewe's worn cheek. "You have no doubt carefully weighed the step you are taking, Miriam, said her mother. "Carefully," she replied.

tion, I conclude, in favor of-

"One quite as brilliant," interrupted Miriam. "Captain Loftus has long cared for me, and I like him better than Sir Rice Curry. Captain Loftus had hitherto been prevented by circumstances from marrying; but now that he has three thousand a year and a nice home in this beautiful island, he has asked me to be his

"Sir Gilbert Acres was a richer man," murmured Mrs. Crewe.

"He never did me the honor to ask me," said Miriam.

"Your own fault, Miriam," said her mother. You had the chance." "Well, I prefer the chance now offered to

me," retorted Miriam; "so I hope, mamma, you will write to Sir Rice without a moment's delay. At half-past two, Captain Loftus proposes calling on you."

Mrs. Crewe said nothing, but rose and left the room. It was no use arguing with Miriam. no use placing before her the odium attached to the character of a jilt; if her mind was made up, no power on earth would change it:

There was but one small lump of sugar in this bitter cup, and that was Captain Loftus's wealth, by which Miriam's fate in the great balance of life was equalized. Had he been a poor man, nothing would have induced Mrs. Crewe to have given way. She would have telegraphed to Sir Rice and washed her hands of Captain Loftus. She would not have said "Not at home" to him; no, she would have seen him, and placed before him the enormity of his conduct, and then have chasse'd him for ever. But he was rich.

"Miriam must marry somebody," she argued. "She will wear my life out if she goes on in this way; so the sooner I place her in a husband's hands the better; and, after all, the man is suitable, though I cannot say he was ever one of my favorites. However, she has not done so badly for herself, and Sir Rice, with all his advantages, was certainly a little too old for her."

With thoughts like these, Mrs. Crewe sat down to pen the dismissal of Sir Rice Curry, and then rose to calm her spirits and seat herself in state to receive the promised visit of Captain Loftus.

all? Is there to be another still?

Now I am going to astonish my readers. Five years have passed since we left Mrs. Crewe sitting waiting for Captain Loftus.--During all these years she has visited many a soul! countries and climes, and if this can be called waiting, she has waited ever since, for Cantain Loftus never came. She never heard from him; she saw his marriage announced in the papers, and Miriam, her daughter, is Miriam

Crewe still. When five years are added to four-andtwenty, a woman, though not perhaps pussec, is still trembling on that painful verge; and Miriam, now permitted to walk about by herself as much as she pleased without a single remonstrance, often heard remarks which taught her too plainly the light in which she was viewed by a younger set of girls. Always ex quisitely dressed, her toilette often elicited remarks which she could not help hearing; but the worst of it was they were sometimes accompanied by a disparaging sentence, and one day in particular Miriam heard what was a more stinging truism than any she had yet suffered, and this was in the library of the sea-side resort where Mrs. Crewe was spending the sum-

"How pretty she must have been!" said a bride to the bridegroom.

"Yes, all the beaux restes of a lovely woman,' was the answer.

After hearing that remark, Miriam went and wandered on the sands for hours and choked down burning tears, though the rebellious and retrospective thoughts persisted in rising to the surface.

"Is that all that is left of me," she thought. Is that the light in which people sec me? Good heavens, how I have spoilt my own game, which was once so completely in my hands! said, 'Very pretty,' or 'How nice-looking!' Mrs. Crewe thought it expedient to put on | 'How distingue!' and so on; but because I am Miss Crewe (for I heard them ask my name), they speak in the past tense, and call my good looks beaux restes !"

Yes, she had outlived her youth and her opportunities, or rather her "chances," as Mrs. a soul, and exclaim in surprise, "Where on Crewe used always to call them, and she was earth do all the people go?" hardly have spared her, even had she any

Miriam Crowe's life was now the perfection of monotony. After a long rheumatic fever, which left her a cripple, Mrs. Crewe was ordered to reside at the sea-side for the sake of

"And you are resigning this brilliant posi- neighborhood of Eastbourne, and thus East- on, fearing some one might have seen her bourne was chosen as the residence most suitable and most convenient as well as most cheerful for Miriam, of whom her mother still sometimes thought with an aching heart. But still Miriam's life was monotonous. All the morning she wandered about by herself; and all the afternoon she walked by the side of the mother's bath chair. Visitors they had but few; society they had none, for Mrs. Crewe was not in a state of health to stay out; in fact, for the time being, they really lived quite out of the world.

With a sort of bitter feeling, somewhat akin to a morbid dislike to people, Miriam's favorite resort was the tract of sand furthest from the town; and once arrived there with her book, she would sit on the low rocks for hours; and if any pedestrians reached as far as her haunts, she was generally so deeply engrossed as not even see them pass.

July. August and September slipped away; October opened gloriously, and people lingered on to cheat themselves of the winter. Miriam continued her solitary walks, still sat on her rock and read or stood on the beach and watched the tide coming in over the rippled sands. She was doing this one day, gazing dreamily on the expanse of sea and listening to its pleasant, gentle murmur, when, happening to glance at the yellow plain which was spread ing beneath her feet, it suddenly occurred to her that what she had taken for indentations on the sand, caused by the incoming tide, were no such thing, but letters, distinctly traced by some hand upon the sand and intended to frame a name. With a sort of shrinking curiosity she drew nearer. It was strange to see characters recently traced on so remote a spot, on which she had seen no human being during the whole time she had been there; and glancing hurriedly round, and still seeing no one sho went hastily up to the spot and looked at the characters traced. As she gazed a sort of cold tremor came over her.

"Who," thought she to herself, "has done this? Is it intentional or can it be accidental?" The word, or rather name, so clearly and the footman and the visitor. deeply cut in upon the hard dry sand was nothing else but—Mirian!

Miriam ?-the name was not a common one. Miriam ?-who was there in the world now to be of some use to her if you take up my card; call her Miriam? Her heart fluttered as she or, stay, perhaps she would come down for an gazed, and she then looked round with a sort instant. My good man, I may as well tell you of frightened serutiny. Neither far nor near at once I am Mrs. Crewe's nephew." * * * * * * * was there a soul in sight, and the flat coast had Miriam's heart beat so fast that it took her Miriam's three chances! Has she had them no nooks and crannies in the rocks in which breath away. Who was this man who so perthe writer could be hiding. Yet the thought tinaciously insisted on admission? Utterly gave her an uncomfortable feeling. Human alone in the house, except for the presence of hands had traced those characters very recently the servants, how could she go down by her-there could be no doubt—yet she had not met self? The visitor's last sentence bore a false-

> She looked back towards Eastbourne-not a soul. She looked onward towards Pevenseystill no one; yet it could only be by that route that the writer had disappeared.

One moment's reflection, and then the inthought of her "Three Chances!" Could it life before. His back was to the light. be either Sir Gilbert Acres, Sir Rice Curry or "I think," said Miriam, courteously, "there Captain Loftus?—each in his turn had called her Mirium!—but hardly. The first of these three had gone away to Madeira years before to try and stop the sands of his wife's life from running too quickly; the second had married in a fit of furious rage-married a London a chair. belle, and was to be seen every season showing her off in Rotten Row: the third was a married man within three months after Miriam had so deceived him (as he thought), and he and his wife were so notoriously unsuited to each other that the world never hesitated, when designating him with reference to their unhappy life, to say, "What could you expect when he married from pique?"

No, it could be neither of these, but it set Miriam thinking and almost trembling, and after passionately stamping out the unlucky name she hurried home with limbs which really seemed to totter under her.

How curiously she looked at every one she met, just as if she could read guilt in the careless faces of the gay crowd who passed and repassed her on her way home; but she gained her own home unsatisfied.

Silently she rejoined her mother, and began the evening duty of reading to her; but not a word of what she uttered like a parrot did she understand. All she felt was, that she must go again the next day to that lonely spot on the fur-off sands and see if it had been visited again; and so, at the usual hour, she took her be married?" lonely way along the strand.

It is proverbial that at all the fashionable watering-places the promenades are crowded in the morning, and in the evening you never see

Such was the case as Miriam passed swiftly ing that she did pass more swiftly than usual, and she felt, too, that long before she reached the spot she saw the disturbance of the sand where she had stamped out the letters that formed her name saw it with an eagle's farfew friends among the county people in the feeling slightly disappointed, and she hurried point; and between ourselves, Miriam, I am

pause; but she had not proceeded a hundred yards before she stopped, as if struck by a thunderbolt. At her feet, again clear and deeply cut in the sand, was the name-Miriam!

She sat down on a large stone and gazedthen looked to the right and to the left-not a soul to be seen. A sudden thought struck her, and she took her parasol; the word Miriam was in bold printed letters of nearly a foot in length. She took her parasol—the sand was firm and smooth—and just before her name she traced in small but distinct characters two words which, with the one not written by herself, formed a question. It was this-"Who remembers Miriam?" and added the note of interrogation.

This was no sooner done, than like one pursued by an evil spirit, Miriam sped home, and determined to revisit the spot at an early hour next day, if possible, to eatch the delinquent; but her plans were all frustrated by a circumstance sudden and unforeseen. Mrs. Crewe was seized with a paralytic attack, and for many hours her life was in danger.

Still and silent Miriam sat by her all that right, and towards evening her mother rallied; she was sensible, and, though helpless, was not speechless. With eyes swimming in tears she kept them fixed on her daughter, and at last articulated, "After all, Miriam, I shall leave you unprotected."

"Dear mother," was the hasty reply, "you think of me still as of a child. You forget my age; you forget that I am no longer young, though Heaven knows I trust it may please God still to prolong your life for my happiness and protection for many a long year.'

Mrs. Crewe shook her head and relapsed into slumber, Miriam still sitting by her side, the door open on account of the heat; and many an hour passed in this silent watch, till suddenly a rapid nervous knock at the street door startled her.

"Surely," she thought, "they will never think of admitting visitors on such a day as this?" But a colloquy was going on between

"I really don't think, sir, that Miss Crewe will leave my mistress.'

"Not to a stranger, I dare say; but I may

hood on the face of it - her mother had no nephew.

But Miriam did not lack courage; her hesitation lasted but a moment, the next she was advancing into the drawing-room with her usual haughty grace, and bowing to a tall, dignant blood rushed into her cheeks. She bearded man whom she had never seen in her

must be some mistake."

"Am I then forgotten?" he asked, advanc-

ing eagerly; "yet I remember Miriam." "The name upon the sand! "Sir Gilbert!" she said in a low voice, and sank trembling into

That night Miriam knelt by her mother's side. The feeble life seemed ebbing away in deep slumbers, yet she must be roused to hear something that would soothe her last hours. "Mother," she whispered, "if you under-

stand what I am saying, press my hand," and a fervent pressure was the answer. "I am engaged to be married, dearest mother," she continued.

There came a half inarticulate question-'To whom ?"

"To Sir Gilbert Acres, mother." "Married years ago, my child."

"Yes, married once, mother-but a widower now, and has been so for three years."

No answer—on she slept, and Sir Gilbert himself stood on the other side of the bed waiting for another moment of sensibility. The doctor looked in the last thing that night.

"She is better," he said—"she may rally yet:" and the next morning she opened a pair of clear and sensible eyes.

"Miriam," she exclaimed, "is it true, or have I been dreaming? Are you engaged to

"Yes, mother-to Sir Gilbert Acres," she

replied; "he will be here at twelve."
"No he won't," said Mrs. Crewe; "Capt. Loftus said the same."

"But Gilbert will come," laughed Miriam; and at that moment came the short, quick knock at the door,

He was true to his appointment.

* * Mrs. Crewe rallied in mind in the course of

a few days, but the use of her limbs was gone. "Never mind, my dear," she said to Miriam when the tears trickled down her daughter's sighted eye. Yes, there was the sand, but no face at her helpless state; "I shall not leave the warm sea-baths. They happened to have a fresh letters. She was angry with herself for you unprotected. My mind is easy on that it

unspeakably thankful for this chance. You have had three of the best chances a girl ever had; and I am perfectly certain that, had not Sir Gilbert come back, faithful and true, you would never have had another."

THE END.

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

BY "TIERNA-N'OGE."

MOYNE ABBEY. The West of Ireland is remarkable for its lively faith, displayed alike in sunshine as in shadow. To-day its archiepiscopal ruler is a man amongst men, and few they are who love not the name of John of Tuam, John M'Hale, "The Lion of the fold of Judah." Of the many religious structures of Connaught in olden times, none excelled that of Moyne.-Erected on a gentle eminence, laved by the river Moy, which empties itself into the beautiful bay of Killala, it rose from out the verdant plains of Tyrawley; a magnificent tribute upon earth to the majesty of Heaven. Its founder was Nehemias O'Donoghue, of the Franciscan order. In 1460, O'Donoghue rewas famed in Ireland then as an exemplary friar, and with princely generosity Burke told him to select any place he considered eligible within his territory. Near to the Episcopal See of Killala, O'Donoghue choosed his site, and then followed by his chieftains and people Mac William laid the first stone. In two years after Donatus, Bishop of Killala, consecrated the new church under the patronage of St. Francis. After the completion of the sacred edifice, Burke liberally endowed it with pasture lands, mills and ponds. The Medieval nobles were ever noted for their thorough appreciation of the Church. Wherever a refractory member of their order curtailed the privileges of the ecclesiastical body they saw that.destitution and wrangling usurped the place of plenty and peace and accordingly their munificent endowments were alike worthy of their nobility and of the objects upon which they were bestowed. To be poor, was not then considered a crime punishable by forced imprisonment. In the distressed, the nobles saw the image of Him who knew not where to lay His Head, and the Monks, were their almoners to God. The Abbey of Moyne was a beautiful architectural structure. The edifice was built of a kind of stone, composed of petrified sea-shells which much resembles marble. Its beautiful proportions, its exquisite tracery and ornamentation was the general theme, and from the great tower, ninety feet high, the giant billows of the western ocean, on the one hand, and the undulating plains of Tyrawley on the other, were clearly discernible. A very valuable library, was attached to the monastery and its halls were througed by professors of the various sciences, priests, lay-brothers, and students.— Several distinguished men reverenced Moyne as their Alma Mater. Foremost amongst them we we may mention Florence Conroy, afterwards devoted patriot was born in Galway, A.D. his picty and at an early age he entered the intimate acquaintance with the works of that holy Doctor, rendered his fame European.of Spain, he labored to infuse practical sympathy for the Irish Catholics amongst the Spanish people. In 1602 he attended Hugh Roe O'Donnell on his death-bed in Spain, and in 1609 "Flaithrie O'Maol Conroi" was appointed Archbishop of Tuam in room of Maolmuire O'Higgins, who had expired at Antwerp whilst returning from Rome. Although Dr. Conroy was destined never to visit his archiepiscopal district, still he ceased not his energies in the cause of religion in Ireland. Owing to his great exertions an Irish College was started at Louvain, and there the pious youths, whose vocation called them to the labors of the Church were prepared for their important duties, and to Louvain, Ireland owes a debt of gratitude, for within its scholastic walls both Irish priest and Irish patriot learned the lessons of truth and the maxims of Christian honor. In 1629 Florence Conroy died, and we may be sure that his last prayers were for old Ireland and his dear Moyne. In the crypts of Moyne are interred many of the families of Connaught .--The dust of the O'Dowds, Lynnotts, De Burgos reign of Elizabeth the Abbey of Moyne was despoiled. The monks were treated in a style

and Barretts commingle beneath its olden There let them rest in peace, and may God have mercy on their souls. In the despoiled. The monks were treated in a style worthy of the days of Nero, and to one Barrett was given the monastery and all its rich surposed [italic by writer]. I am afraid the much of the military) force of the city might orangemen cannot succeed (sic) ten thousand be required to protect the procession, and large licity in Ireland. They failed. Fire and sword could not succeed in long gone ages.— Arts, blandishments, and godless systems of

Education cannot succeed now. Patrick prayed that Ireland's faith might not fail, and it cannot, for her brightest traditions are the not to appear at all on the 12th, thereby avoidmemories of her devotion to Heaven and within every decade of miles upon her fertile bosom arise the ruined but enduring monuments of her ancient religious glory, like that of the Abbey of Moyne in Catholic Mayo.

"By George!" exclaimed a freshman the other morning, "I have slept sixteen hours. I went to bed at eight and got up at eight." JULY 12TH IN NEW YORK-THE ORANGE PARADE.

MAYOR HALL'S LETTER TO J. J. BOND, G. M. L. O. Y.

Executive Department, City Hall, New York, July 6, 1871.

John J. Bond, Esq., G. M. L. O. Y.:

DEAR SIR: From your letter to the Superintendent of Police, from your explanations to me, and from a letter which you addressed to the Times, I learn that an order or association of individuals, over which you are the chief, propose to celebrate by a street procession and public picnic the victory achieved in 1690 by William III., one King of England, over James II., another king. Similar public celebrations in the country wherein the events happened have always been attended by public disorders. Breaches of the peace have several times occurred in Canada and in the United States during celebrations of a like import. Last summer serious affrays in this city grew out of the public procession and pienic when participated in by your order. You seem to apprehendnew disturbances this year on account of the proposed celebration, and I think I am quested Mac William Burke to grant him a justified by your written and published statesite whereon to erect a monastery; O'Donoghue ments in inferring your own opinion to be that public disorder must necessarily result from your intended action, because of the religious as well as anciently political opposition to the event celebrated.

Assemblages of any kind in places of public access, and street processions of every character, have never become matters of popular right. In accordance, however, with the operations of free institutions, they are generally permitted, and usually enjoy, by popular assent, much freedom of action, although often submitted to at considerable sacrifice of public comfort.-They therefore become subjects for police regulation and supervision. If not an impossible, it is nevertheless a delicate task for the authorities to decide when this regulation shall begin, or how far it shall extend. The approximate rule seems to be that the greatest good and security of the greatest number should be con-

sulted in the decision. Your proposed celebration appears to be unnecessary. And it certainly seems at first glance to be singular that a foreign event, occurring nearly two hundred years ago, and with which American citizens cannot actively sympathize, should become on our soil the subject for extensive commemoration. Moreover, ought not the feuds and animosities of old countries, from whence our adopted citizens come, be entirely merged in our citizenship? There is another danger, is there not that collisions induced by their maintenance here would be taken advantage of by the dangerous classes, which always grow formidable by such opportunities? It has been said from the bench that no individuals ought ever to be permitted to publicly assemble with banners whose inscriptions would be calculated to inflame the passions of other men, and in view of what took place last year, may it not be thought by even your well-wishers that a repeated participation by your organiza-Archbishop of Tuam. This eminent divine and tion would seem like a concerted effort to irritate the public peace? I could suggest many 1560. He was of noble family; his ancestors occasions for celebrating even American events being for centuries the chiefs of the territory of which would result inevitably in producing Gno Mor, lying between Lough Corrit and Gal- public disorder. Suppose, for instance, that a way Bay. From childhood he was noted for considerable number of New York residents of Southern birth, should purpose to co service of the Church. Prior to his departure battle of Bull Run that occurred in this month, for Spain he took the Franciscan habit in the and should by means of banners and music Monastery of Moyne. Florence Conroy, in addition to the sanctity of his life, enjoyed a dreds of thousands who not only could never well-founded reputation for learning. He was sympathize with the event, but under much specially devoted to St. Augustine, and his personal, sectional, or national feeling, deplore it; or suppose that, in view of recent events that have occurred in Europe, a body of French His patriotism was of the highest order and adopted citizens, furnished with banners and his labors to restore tranquility and security to music distasteful in sight and sound to citizens Ireland demand a niche in every Irishman's of German birth, should march through secheart. Honored with the friendship of Philip | tions of our city that are inhabited by the latter?

I content myself at present with simply submitting to you these very general considerations, and with asking you whether it would not be more politic for you and your friends to forego any popular or public demonstration of the event to which you and they attach so much importance?

Very truly yours, A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New York.

THE ORANGEMEN'S CHIEF-MR. BOND'S LET TER TO SUPERINTENDENT KELSO.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., July 10, '71.

James J. Kelso, Esq., Superintendent New York

MY DEAR SIR: - Seeing the dreadful state of affairs which have arisen out of the contemplated parade of the Orangemen, I have con- incident to similar public demonstrations by sidered it my duty to advise them to forgo the the Orange institutions in that country. And parade on the 12th instant.

I am sorry to say they have not taken my advice in the matter, being confident of the safety of their lives in your good protection. I have pointed out to them the great majority of very positive that their own body will not num- | would be left unguarded. ber more than five hundred men, for the majority will not attend so dangerous an undertaking.

I write to you therefore in great confidence that you will endeavor to persuade our men is no need on (sic) shedding any men's blood [italic by writer].

I know there will be bad work on both sides.

able), (sic) they may be led to prevail upon the men to forgo the parade.

I cannot attend the parade in any case, as I have no person to relieve me from duty. How-ever, this fact will not save my life. * * * * * * (Here follow personal references, not delicate nor cautious, for publication concerning the writer).

If this parade is allowed to occur there will be a fearful loss of life, and I have distinctly cautioned all those whom I could meet to give up the parade.

In the name of everything sacred I would deplore the shedding of blood, and shall withdraw from the society upon that account.

I therefore write to you as a son to a father, in the sense of counsel and advice, and I be seech you to endeavor to persuade my brethren to forego this event of much alarm to all en-

gaged therein. The Mayor wrote me a long letter, advising us to forego the parade. I have read it to the brethren, and it seems they do not care much about it. I am afraid they depend too much upon the police, and I fear that they may have cause to regret too much confidence.

I have done all I could to prevent murder or riot; having failed therein, there my responsibility ceases. I pray you may be more successful in persuading our men to forego the parade. There is no one who regrets the shedding of blood of any (italic of writer) man more than I do, and I pray it shall not occur on account of the Orangemen.

If you are not very sure that the parade can be effected without the shedding of blood, I pray you, dear sir, to persuade these gentlemen, whose names I have given you, to forego the affair on the part of peace and good will to all men.

Thanking you very much for the great interest you have taken in the matter, and hoping that life shall be spared, I beg to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

John J. Bond.

The following is the order of Superintendent Kelso, afterwards revoked:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.

Office of the Superintendent of Police of the City of New York, 300 Mulberry St., N. Y., July 10, '71.) To Captain ----, ---- precinct:

The Superintendent has been applied to by the Grand Master of the Orange lodges in the United States to give police support to a celebration by a procession (through principal streets and avenues of the city of New York on the 12th inst.) in honor of the battle of the Boyne and the surrender which was its consequence.

These several commemorative victories on the soil of Ireland by one English king over mother one, nearly two centuries ago, engendered national differences which have descended from generation to generation with increasing acrimony, and large bodies of citizens participating in these feelings from parts of our community.

The Superintendent has been legally advised ie should not aid any street celebrations that involve feuds and animosities belonging solely to the history of other countries than our own, and which experience has proved to endanger the public peace abroad and at home.

The proposed celebration, as is obvious every one, belows to the last named class. Last year, upon the same calendar day, an unexpected public celebration of the foreign event just named was accompanied in the streets with inexcusable and deplorable affrays, by which four citizens lost their lives, despite the interference of the police. This violence was apparently unpremeditated, and resulted from what may be termed spontaneous excitement This year, however, the procession has been announced much in advance, and unusual arrangements have been made to swell the numbers of participants by accessions from other parts of this State and from other States.

It is given out that armed preparations for defence have been made by the members of the parading lodges. Indeed, the announced procession appears to have been especially orits leaders have stated to the Superintendent eral disturbance it would furnish the opportupate in it, and to carry consequences so far as o'clock. to endanger the safety of persons and property.

Recent disturbances have been announced

could legally demand protection, then it should, have settled, that occupation of streets by proguage of the law, permissible trespassers. The lay four men, literally weltering in their own toleration of procession by citizens and authorities is perhaps due to the fact that street meetings and parades always represent some sentiment or occasion not at all calculated to provoke hot blood. In every subject matter for police discretionary permission the inconvenience of the few ought to be surrendered to the widest security for the property and person of the greatest number of citizens. And at all times the police should prevent occasions for waved in the breeze, while occasionally a man disorder rather than wait to regulate or suppress it. It is very clear that if any one individual should undertake by himself to produce an occasion of irritation and excitement much to the disgust of the store-keepers of to others in the community he would not be in that busy thoroughfare, and to the profit of the such an act entitled to police protection. And surely what may not be done by one individual the avenue, at Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth ought not to be attempted by the organized many, when the aggravation would be so much the greater.

Therefore you are ordered (in conformity to the private directions herewith promulgated, and which relate merely to details of discipline and arrangements for police action not expedient to be publicly announced) to prevent the formation or progression of the public street procession for the 12th instant alluded to, and of all processions under pretence of target purposes. You will also on that day impartially keep all streets cleared from groups and assemblages of every class of citizens, whether sympathising with or against the proposed procession, or whether they are lawlessly disposed or otherwise. You will also promptly arrest all persons of any description who in the thoroughfares use threatening or disorderly language, inciting to breach of the peace, in contempt of the State statutes upon that sub-

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

We give below the text of Governor Hoffman's proclamation:

> By John T. Hoffman, Governor. A PROCLAMATION.

Having been only this day apprised, while at the Capitol, of the actual condition of things here, with reference to proposed processions tomorrow, and having, in the belief that my presence was needed, repaired hither immediately, I do make this proclamation.

The order heretofore issued by the police uthorities in reference to said processions having been duly revoked, I hereby give notice that any and all bodies of men desiring to march in peaceable procession in this city tomorrow, the 12th inst., will be permitted to do so. They will be protected to the fullest extent possible by the military and police authorities. A military and police escort will be furnished to any body of men desiring it, on application to me at my headquarters (which so as to bring their right on Twenty-ninth will be at Police Headquarters in this city) at street, and formed in column by companies. any time during the day.

I warn all persons to abstain from interference with any such assemblage or procession except by authority from me; and I give notice that all the powers at my command, civil and military, will be used to preserve the publie peace and to put down at all hazards, every attempt at disturbance; and I call upon all citizens, of every race and religion, to unite Widner's hand of sixteen pieces and the rest of with me and the local authorities in this deter- the officers and members of the two lodges the city and State.

Dated at New York, this 11th day of July,

A. D., 1871. JOHN T. HOFFMAN. By the Governor: JOHN D. VAN BUREN,

Private Secretary.

Here follows the result of Governor Hoffman's proclamation :—

SLOODY COLLISION BETWEEN THE PROPLE AND THE MILI TARY-55 KILLED AND 105 WOUNDED.

The Orangemen persisted in parading on the 12th, and, as every one expected, the result was a bloody riot. They were escorted by six regiments and about 1,100 policemen. They numbered about 200. The following particulars we take from the World of the 13th. :

The procession was already in motion. Unganized beyond the magnitude of any previous der the broiling sun the bayonets glistened as that apparently evince a determination to re- inoffensive military marches came up the sent, if not to avenge, the events which at avenue. The crowd at the corner hooted and tended last year's celebration; and some of grouned an accompaniment, and it was evident that they considered a collision inevitable. If missiles were dropping among them from the this needless celebration should provoke a gen- housetops or the sidewalks. On a sudden, from the southeast corner of Eight avenue and nity always sought for by the lawless and Twenty-eighth street, came a puff of smoke and dangerous classes of the community to partici- a report. It lacked twenty minutes of three

The scattered hootings rose to an immense roar, and the crowd closed in angrily in the from Great Britain by cable despatches as wake of the procession. This gave us a chance to drive into the avenue. A pillar of gilded dust shot through with points of steel marked upon a closest survey the Superintendent is the route of the procession and led on the convinced that if the proposed procession forms surging crowd. From Twenty-eighth, Twentyor moves with its banners and traditional music seventh, Twenty-sixth, as the passage of the amid many unthinking, rash and hot-headed silent column made room, the human flood spectators who are not in sympathy with the surged in behind it. The crowd kept gatheropponents, and the utter impossibility of your foreign feuds which the procession is intended ing in the rear and pressing the column closer, when a sheet of white smoke made itself seen much of the military) force of the city might through the dust, and a sharp crackle, like be required to protect the procession, and large that of a pack of Chinese crackers, came from roundings. In acts like these the enemies of the Faith sought to crush the spirit of Cathothe Faith sought to crush the spirit of Cathovery nositive that their own body will not numwould be left anguarded.

Orangemen cannot succeed (sic) ten thousand be required to protect the procession, and large that of a pack of Chinese crackers, came from sections of the city most needing watching under it. It was a volley of musketry. Then a panic seized the crowd. They ran crazily If any procession (or occupation by marching through the streets they had come in at, and order of the streets) were a matter of right or up the avenue, far beyond Thirtieth street until not a man of those who had been jeering at all hazards, receive escort and guard; be- and blaspheming remained to obstruct the cause the authorities never should allow that right of the procession. Horses came tearing which is matter of right to the populace to be up the avenue, flogged by their frighted masing the least possible chance of a riot. There ever lawlessly overawed. But legal decisions ters. As the procession wended on, in its track could be discerned black, quivering spots cessions is a mere matter of usage or toleration, which five minutes before had been men. and is always subject to police regulation and when it was safe to pick them up their supervision. The surrender of thoroughfares frightened friends came cautiously back and I think is you could send for —, No. —, and —, whom Mr. — will find, and openly inform these men of the great danger of a riot (perhaps unsurpass- the great danger of

gore. Groups had formed about them, but the bulk of the crowd was far away, and it was evident that the riot was over.

THE RIOT IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

The northwest corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue was the centre of attraction during all the early part of the day. From the third story windows two American flags would show himself wearing the orange sash of the American Protestant Association. In the streets the crowd packed the sidewalks numerous bar-rooms in the vicinity. Across streets, strong cordons of police prevented all persons from going up or down the avenue, except those actually doing business on the blockaded squares, and Twenty-ninth street, between Ninth and Seventh avenues, was blockaded in similar manner.

After 12 o'clock the avenue and cross streets gradually became so crowded that locomotion was almost impossible, the crowds being composed mostly of laboring men, a majority of whom were Irish, with a fair sprinkling of Germans and other nationalities. There was also a large number of women and children, many of whom wore orange ribbons, but the bulk of the women were evidently strong sympathizers with the Catholic element, to judge from the expressions used by many of them. At about 1:30 the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. marched up and took position on the west side of the avenue, with their right resting on Twenty-eighth street. The crowd now grew very noisy. Soon after the Eightyfour Regiment came up and took position on the opposite side of the avenue to the Twentysecond,

THE FIRST REAL COMMOTION

was caused by the appearance of Mr. John Johnson, the mounted marshal of the Orange lodges, who rode up the avenue on a fine bay horse, wearing his Orange sash. At Twentyseventh-street he was saluted from all sides by the most fiendish yells and oaths, and with an occasional stone, brick, and other street refuse. The police facing down the avenue at once charged on the crowd, and by using their clubs on every person who came in their way quickly cleared the avenue, the crowds running down both the side streets like sheep, but on the police retiring, the bulk of the crowd returned to the corner of the streets and avenues again. A few minutes before two, a weil-defined roll on the drums was heard, and up came the Ninth Regiment, quickly followed by the Sixth and Seventh, the Sixth and Ninth marching directly up the avenue, and counter-marching, At 2 P. M. the Sons of Liberty Lodge, No. 22, and Derry Walls Lodge, No. 2, formed on Twenty ninth street, the former with an American flag, on which was their name and number; Derry Lodge having a blue silk flag, on which were painted mottoes in honor of King William, and a small banneret on which was inscribed "American Freemen, Fall In." mination to preserve the peace and honer of formed in fours behind their marshal, who, by the way, was the only mounted man in procession, with the exception of the first platoon of police.

THE MARCH.

After a short delay the "order" march was sounded along the line, and the band strue up the "Red, White, and Blue," previous to which all the troops had loaded with ball cartridge. The column was composed, first, of a detachment of mounted police, then three platoons of police, followed by the Soventh Regiment in column of companies, with the exception of two companies doing duty as flankers. As soon as the Orange lodges made their appearance in the avenue, they were received with hoots, yells, and epithets of every description. The Sixth and Ninth Regiments closed up in the rear of the lodges in columns and companies, the whole of the militia being under one, and is emphasized with announcements they went, and the sound of the drums beating Brigade. At Twenty-seventh street the procession was delayed, and the first shot was here fired by some unknown person standing on the south-east corner of the street. A few seconds from the wavering of the innermost ranks that after one of the second company of the Seventh, who were acting as flankers, fired at some person on the roof of the house, on the same corner. The company was immediately after marched down the avenue, taking its position in line.

THE FIRING INTO THE CROWD.

When the procession neared Twenty-sixth street, in Eighth avenue, it became evident that a terrible scene of bloodshed would ensuc. The mob, which crowded the sidewalks and pressed out into the streets, became more turbulent and threatening. Their looks became more full of deadly animosity, and the soldiers guarding the procession could see as they passed by, the glittering chambers of revolvers held in the rioters hands. From company to company along the whole line of march the word was passed, "Be ready for action, men," and the command had barely reached the rear company of the hindermost regiment, when bang went the first shot, that of a rifle fired by a Hibernian from the second story of a house in the avenue between Twenty fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, in the middle of the block. This was the first presage of the bloody scene. The ball from the musket of the rioter passed close by the top of the shako of Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, commanding the Ninth Regiment, and carried away the tassel. In clear, distinct tones were heard the orders of the officers of the regiments,

The rioters dropped by the score, and the sidewalks along the line of route were instantaneously converted into abattoirs. The sidewalks ran with blood, and a more ghastly mosaic volleys of the soldiers told rapidly and the mob with the essence of his life.

But a melancholy part of the whole affair was the shooting and death of Henry C. Page, the manager of Fisk's Grand Opera House, and a private soldier in Company H, 9th regiment. He had been detailed to Co. H, from Company K, and came out like the rest of the men full of spirits and vigor. When the command "fire" was given, Page was standing in "load" position, and his captain was showing him some defect in the lock movement of his musket, when a ball struck him in the centre of his forehead, and he fell, a disfigured mass of earth, dead, to the ground. Almost the upper portion of his skull was taken off, and the brains spattered over the shutters of a store on the corner and the jacket of the sergeant of his company. There was no time to take up his body, and the regiment passed on firing into the mob.

From this point until the procession reached the Cooper Institute the greatest peace prevailed. Occasionally the detectives would seize some man who had a revolver in his possession and take him to the headquarters, but no systematic attempt at attacking the procession could be discerned. On reaching the Cooper Institute the police and military formed a solid cordon around the Orange societies, and the latter, having deposited their regalia and banners in the Seventh Regiment Armory, quietly mingled with the crowd, stealing away by twos and threes, and went to their homes. And so ended the procession or parade of Orange societies for this year.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A FACT Honourable to Meath.—The Right Rev. Dr. Nulty's statement, of the annual collection for Peter's Pence made in his diocese, shows that the Catholics of Meath have contributed no less a sum than £1,160 in aid of the Holy Father. Commenting on this fact the Nation observes, "A good many men have dared to say that in Ireland devotion to the national cause was not compatible with a true devotion to the faith. What an answer this last good act of Meath returns to such objectors."

THE SECRET VOTE IN IRELAND. IN Ireland, under the present system, the possession of a vote is often times a curse rather than a privilege, because there is no middle course between conscience and ruin. A method under which the elector could back his honest convictions by an honest vote, without fear of ejection would simply inaugurate freedom of election. Secreey would be the poor man's emancipation because it is an adequate safeguard of honest conscience against both threats and seductions. An independent Irish vote would create a real national representation. This would be an unmixed blessing to the United Kingdom. There will be less danger from smouldering disaffection when the opinions of Ireland are expressed, and her grievances ventilated, in the Imperial Parliament. The inevitable return of nationalist candidates, representing, not cliques or classes, but the people, will be an accession of strength, and a step towards the settlement of the question of Home Rule, by peaceful and constitutional means. Is the transference of the confidence of the masses, from unprincipled agitators who kept them in a state of chronic revolt, to honorable men who, far from counselling madness, enjoin loyalty to the Throne, no Imperial gain? Writing on the internal politics of France, in May last, the Times confessed that "the destiny of a nation ought to be determined not by the opinions of other nations put by the opinion of the nation itself." And again the same journal said "the goodness or badness of a government should be estimated with reference, not to abstract rules, but to the opinions and feelings of the governed. When the question is brought home to ourselves it is impossible to reverse such arguments as these; and to claim for England alone the right o decide the form or method of government best suited to Ireland. Let Englishmen conquer selfishness, and prove that they possess the courage of their principles; and can yield a little to the opinions and feelings of the governed." There are two ends to every bargain; a thief only seizes both. Were the Government, acting on the advice of the organs that probably suggested the sinister speech of the young and honourable Mr. Plunkett to refuse to extend the Ballot Bill to Ireland it would be a disgraceful confession of failure on their part. The fact that Ireland may, or may not, express her real opinion by sending representatives like Mr. Martin and Mr. Smyth should not deprive Irishmen of the right accorded to their fellow-subjects, to vote fearlessly as conscience dictates. Let England "be just and fear not" the consequences. To give Ireland the exclusive benefit of the Cecrcion Act, and to confine the Ballot Bill to Great Britain, would be somewhat anomalous legislation for the United Kingdom, whose sessions should share and share alike .- Catholic Opinion.

The demonstration at the Rotundo is one among the many indications of the devotion of the people of Ireland to that idea of self-government to which the modern, but not inapropriate, name of "Home Rule" has been given. The recent elections at Meath and Westmeath are unmistakeable signs of the times. The last election is especially important, as showing that priests and people are as firmly united as when of old they strove together under the banner of Repeal. And this once potent word, "Repeal," reminds us of an important fact which the memory of the dead, not to speak of historical accuracy, ought never permit us to forget. Home Rule is a new name, but it is not a new thing. The control of the Irish people over Irish affairs has, under one name or the other, been for many generations the cherished passion of the Irish heart. The self-same rights which were claimed by the meeting at the Rotundo were asserted in that famous gathering of the Volunteers at Dungannon, were de-manded by Grattan in many an immortal burst of impassioned rhetoric, and in later years, with equal force and potency, were pleaded for by O'Connell. Recent events have, it is true, revived the demand for legislative independence, which, although always the dearest object of the popular desires, did not, for causes unnecessary now to discuss, occupy, some years since, as prominent a place in the popular programme as it now does. We lay great stress on these facts, for it is well that Englishmen should remember that the present movement is not the mere whim of the moment, but a long cherished aspiration which has stood the test of adversity and time. The meeting at the Rotundo was, in many certainly increased, while the salary remains at the a year or so.

nion on this subject; but we think the most imwork could not be fancied than the white flags mertly depends. Nothing should be done calculated partially covered over with human gore. The to frighten away timid men from the cause of Home Rule, or to prejudice against the movement the minds of the people of England, before whose remelted away, leaving their dead and dying on the street. Six of the rioters lay stark and laid. It will be the duty of those who will plead stiff on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and the cause of Home Rule before the English Eight avenue, and along the sidewalk the body Parliament to tell them that what Ireland of a man, either young and powerfully framed demands is not the separation of the two countries, but simply the transference to Irishmen of business solutions. country. In other words, Ireland demands that business concerning her own interests alone, but concerning those vitally, should not be transacted by the Imperial Parliament, in a manner necessarily hurried and imperfect, but should he performed in a thorough and leisurely manner by a Parliament sitting in Dublin and well acquainted with the circumstances and requirements of the nation. This is not a matter of passion or sentiment. It is a hard matter of business, to be argued as such. For her own sake, England ought accept with delight a compromise which would at once secure the integrity of the Empire and put an end to Irish discontent. For our part, we entertain a strong hope that English good sense will in this matter be too strong for English prejudice, and that the Imperial Parliament will be wise enough to concede a demand which can bring nothing but increased strength and happiness to both countries. The eloquent pleas for Home Government delivered at the Rotundo, and the absence from them of anything calculated to create misconception or prejudice, cannot but tend to hasten a satisfactory solution of the question.—Weekly Freeman. At the Dungarvan Land Sessions, before B. C.

Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., chairman of the county Waterford, Richard Power claimed a sum of £204 16s. 6d. from his landlord, Mr. James O'Brien, as compensation for disturbance, &c. It was made up of five years' rent under the 3rd section of the Land Act, and also under the 4th section a sum for improvements. It appeared that the landlord had recently purchased the property in the Landed Estates Court, the ordnance valuation and the tenants' rent being stated in the rental on which the purchase was made, from which it appeared that the rental exceeded the ordinance valuation by about one-third. Immediately after the execution of the deed of purchase by the Landed Estates Court the landlord went down to the lands and sought to raise the tenants' rent by about one-third. The landlord's case was that he offered to allow the tenant to remain in possession at that increase of rent, or at the valuation made by two respectable gentlemen whom he himself had appointed, and that the tenant having refused that offer he was debarred by the 18th section of the act from making any claim for disturbance. On the other hand the tenants' case was—That the rent demanded was an excessive rent; that he objected to the valuation made only by the landlord's valuators, but was willing that each party should choose his own valuator, which the landlord refused to permit. After a number of witnesses had been examined, the Chairman gave judgment, and in doing so said he did not conider the tenant was debarred, under the 18th section, from making a claim on account of disturbance, inasmuch as the terms offered by the landlord were not "just and reasonable" towards the tenant. The tenant's rent was one-third above the ordinance valuation, which was generally considered to be a fair occupation rent throughout Ireland. But although the landlord's valuators had valued the land at the sum stated, yet they admitted to him (the chairman) that such an increased rent could not be paid by the tenant without a considerable outlay of capital on the land. The question under the 18th section was not what was just and fair indealing with the particular tenant in pos session. The tenant had been 23 years in possession, and during that time had paid his rent regularly, and he (the chairman) could not conceive any case in which the full compensation for disturbance allowed by the act should be given if it were not in this case. He accordingly would allow the full compensation claimed for disturbance. With regard to the claim for improvoments, most of them were admitted with certain modifications which the chairman considered unreasonable, except the claim for unex-hausted manure. With regard to that claim, the chairman stated he considered there was no part of the act in which the country was more interested. He thought that every encouragement should be given to induce a proper cultivation and manuring of the land, inasmuch as the yield would be thereby greatly increased and the country enriched; whereas by bad cultivation and exhaustion of the land the soil would gradually become deteriorated, and the country impoverished. In every case in which the claim for unexhausted manure could be properly made, he (the chairman so far as he could, would allow the highest compensation the act permitted; put he could not allow that claim in this case, inasmuch as the tenant had taken a grain crop off the land upon a single manuring, and thus taken its full value out of it, as no second grain crop could be properly taken without again manuring, otherwise the land would be impoverished. With this exception he allowed the full claim for disturbance and the claims for improvement, as modified, amounting altogether to £117.

The Earl of Derby's estates in Tipperary have been sold to Mr. O'Connor for £150,000. It would be well if Lord Derby's good example were followed by all absentee landlords. The way to promote harmony is gently to press such a course upon them. Ireland cannot progress while noble and other absentees draw tens of thousands from the tillers of the soil, and spend but a few hundred in the country .- Catholic Opinion.

THE HAY HARVEST IN TIPPERARY. - The mowing season in this county has fully set in, and farmers are satisfied generally with the weight of the crop, which a month ago they feared would be considerably light.

The Cavan Assizes opened in the Court House, Cavan, on Wednesday, the 12th of July.

REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.—A telegram received this morning announces that Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P., has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, in succession to Sir Hercules Robinson.

The Irishman is exceedingly wroth with Mr. O'Neil Daunt's letter, read at the late annual meeting of the Home Government Association. Mr. Daunt advised the Irish in America to give up striving for an Irish republic, and to help forward the interests of their country by abstaining from joining such movements. The *Irishman* calls the writer "a rat." Rats forsake a sinking ship. There is a humble and patient long-cared animal which, though more pretentious in bulk and louder in voice, does not possess so much brains as the "rat." - Catholic Opin-

IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS.—The National schoolteachers of Ireland will soon understand what may be the intentions of the Government respecting their case. When the Marquis of Hartington is able to move the vote for Irish Education he will state the "intentions" of the Cabinet with respect to improving the position and remuneration of the teachers. The salaries of the National school-teachors were fixed when the price of every necessary of was at least one-lourth cheaper than they are.

The Work imposed upon the teachers has when you first get married, but it is more jawy after with much pleasure that at the salary remains at the aperture of the salary remains at the salary rem life was at least one-fourth cheaper than they are now. The Work imposed upon the teachers has

ways, an important expression of the national opi- lowest point. There is a way in which the position of the master of a National school could be greatly portant feature at that gathering was the prudence improved without much expense to the country, and moderation of the speakers. On the exercise of If every teacher had a free house and about half an these qualities the success of the movement emi- acre of land his condition would be benefited far beyond the annual rent of both. The teachers will be satisfied should they be placed on a level with the National teachers of England. Their duties are at least as onerous, their acquirements are certainly not less. It is, we suppose, of equal importance to the State that an Irish and an English child should be taught with similar care and perseverance. That instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic should be paid for in England at a rate of 25 per cent higher than in Ireland, is one of those anomalies which are as yet unexplained. The wording of Lord Hartington's reply intimates that some improvement will be made in respect to the condition and remuneration of Irish teachers. But as no indication is given of any intended change in the educational estimates, we fear that the teachers must wait for another year before they reap the benefits of a change to which they are so justly entitled .- Irish Times. A MERITED REBUKE. - The Times, in one of its

usual "Irish" articles, denounces the elections of Meath and Westmeath as the result of ignorance on the part of the electors, and coercion on the part of the "priests," If this ignorance could dispelled, and if the priests could be banished or otherwise disposed of, our contemporary would not hesitate to leave the question of Irish Home Legislation to the decision of an Irish plebiscite, with or without the ballot, and, like the late Dr. Whatley, the writer in the Times hopes to educate the people out of sympathy with the clergy and into indifference to their country. The important avowal is, however, made that the question of Home Rule is one to be argued, not to be crushed by dragoons or smothered in the prison cell; and the advocates of local legislation are challenged to produce their plan for realizing their principles, with an assurance that, if practicable without separation, it will be considered. The challenge to discussion is fair but before it can be accepted the challenger must abandon the language of insult and the tone of assumption in which the proposal to argue is couched. "Coward" candidates, "bully" priests, "demagogues," and "conspirators," can hardly be invited to discussion, and if the Times desires to discuss, it must abandon the language of Billingsgate, and remember that gentlemen of education and position cannot condescend to argue a political problem of grave import save in the language, in the temper, and with the decorum that befits the subject. Let insolence and studied insult be laid aside — let the semblance even of decorum be assumed if not adopted in sincerity, and the advocates of Home Rule will not hesitate to accept the challenge, and demonstrate that a plan can be devised that will elevate the Irish people to the dignity of a self-ruling community, and give to the Throne, the Constitution, and the Empire, the strength and power which the union of a contented and allied nation of six millions of brave and loyal people can offer as their hearty contribution towards re-establishing the lost prestige of "The Queen of the Ocean."-Weekly

LANDLORD GENEROSITY .- The Rev. Jeremiah Mac-Evilly gratefully acknowledges a grant of one acre of land, rent free for ever, by the Marquis of Sligo, for the purpose of supplying the much needed want of a Parochial Residence in the Parish of Aughagower.

Aughagower, 27th June, 1871. N.B.—The Marquis of Sligo has enhanced his gift in ratifying the sale by a tenant of a portion— 7 acres—of his holding, of which he has a lease at 10s, per acre to Rev. Jeremiah MacEvilly, for a consideration of £40, at the above-named rent, during the term of the lease, and out of which his

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK .- By the late census returns it would appear that there is a reduction of over 4,000 in the population of this city since 1861. It now stands 39,828. Limerick formerly had a population of 50,000 souls.

Lordship has made the grant of the lease in perpe-

tuity.

A monster demonstration has been held in Meath to protest against some threatened evictions which, if persisted in, will involve some sixty souls in ruin. The landlord, bitten by the consolidation mania, has determined to make a general clearance of the peoole, and to lect stock on his property. against this, an open-air meeting has been held at the Mullaghs, at which 20,000 people attended. The Right Rev. Dr. Nulty was not able to attend, but his vicar-general and nearly all the parish priests of the diocese were present. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Martin, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P. The proceedings, though animated, were most orderly.

On Tuesday three men arrested under the recent act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Westmeath were brought to Dublin, in charge of a party of constability, and lodged in Kilmainham Prison. Up to the present the authorities decline giving the names of these prisoners, the first arrested under the recent Coercion Act, and they are equally reticent as to whether there is any specific offence alleged against them.

We (Freeman) deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. James Duffy, which took place at his residence near Clontarf, on the 4th inst., in the sixtysecond year of his age. Mr. Duffy was long and favorably known to the public as the head of the great Catholic publishing firm on Wellington-quay. An enterprising citizen, an upright magistrate, and a most admirable and high-minded gentleman, he has passed away deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL VISIT.—We (Freeman) are in a position to announce authoritatively, that the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor has received an intimation from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country, next August, will be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, her Royal Highness the Murchioness of Lorne, and by the Marquis of Lorne. The programme of festivi-ties already arranged is varied and attractive. On the 31st the royal visitors will arrive. That event the entry into the city-will of course be signalised by a grand procession, in which the "pomp and circumstance" of royalty will be conspicuous. On Tuesday, the 1st of August, our visitors will remain comparatively incognito, but on that day the grand banquet of the society will take place in the Exhibition Palace, in the large concert room, the galleries of which will be thrown open to the ladies on the occasion. In the evening the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, will give a state ball in the Mansion House, which promises to surpass in magnificent splendour and splendid hospitality all its predecessors. On Wednesday, the 2nd August, the Royal party, accompanied by their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, will visit the Agricultural Show, where a royal stand, capable of accommodating 1,200 persons, will be erected. The stand is so situated as to command a complete view of the course, 1,200 yards in extent, over which the jumping capabilities of the horses will be tested, and, to enhance the attractiveness of this feature in the show, a water, stone wall, and ditch jumps will be thrown up for the occasion. On the following evening, Thursday, the grand ball of the society will come off in the Exhibition Palace. So far, it will be seen, the Irish metropolis will give a right regal reception to its regal visitors.

Some slandering old bachelor says it is much joy

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a story of an English rector who had an Irish curate. The carate's one subject in the pulpit was the wickedness of the Papacy. Auxious for a variety, the rector once suggested a sermon on the first verse in the Bible, thinking that by no possibility could Rome be brought into the discourse, But he little knew with whom he had to deal. To his dismay the curate commenced, "In the beginning," so, at all events, my brethren, there was no Pope then," and away he went into an essay on Romish claims to antiquity. So, on Monday night, one might have thought that the numbers and calibre of our field guns could have nothing to do with the Pope, but Mr. Whalley, like the Irish curate, was equal o the occasion. The Pope is the occasion of much political disturbance. Political disturbance causes the nations to arm. Part of that armament is field artillery. Therefore, in a discussion on field artillery, the statesman who would go to the root of the matter must begin with the claims of Pius IX.—Q.E.D.—Echo.

Tun Ballor,-When we consider the brutal intimidation and disgraceful bribery which have been from time imemorial the characteristics of elections to the British Parliament, we are inclined to welcome any measure which shall render these vices impossible or difficult. The thought, too, more especially of the wrongs suffered by the people of Ireland in consequence of the heartless pressure laid upon them at elections, so as virtually to deprive them of the power of voting according to their conscience, strongly pleads with us in favor of the Ballot. We fully admit that the question is full of difficulty. On the one hand, it immediately attempts to remove an abuse; but, on the other, it appears to be connected with the revolutionary system of politics, and to involve moral consequences before which we should pause. In the struggle which threatens to become general between the party of the Revolution and the party of Order, nothing can be more important than that the latter should have the courage of their convictions .-Whatever will train men in this moral courage is an element of education to be carefully preserved. The pitiable helplessness of the Italian and Spanish peoples in the face of the Revolution springs in great measure from their deficiency in this courage, So true is this, that the policy the Catholic party in Italy has been led to adopt has been one of abstention-ne cletti ne clettori. It happens only too frequently that the virtuous and the friends of order are prone to limidity, and that unworthy minorities carry their plans because they have more comage than the majority. We cannot help believing that the public profession of our opinions, and therefore open voting is a valuable element of public training, especially in the present day. Another consideration in favor of open voting is, that the secret voting system is too much in harmony with the character and aims of the secret societies. It will, we fear, be an instrument in their hands for carrying out the work of the Revolution. In a short time hence we shall have the revolutionary elements fully organized amongst us; we shall have multitudes brought up without religion and ardent partizans of the spirit of the Commune; we shall have the ranks of these men swollen by thousands, who might be deterred from voting with them, were their votes recorded in open day, and were they subjected to the judgment of sound public opinion. It must be remembered that, if the Ballot, on the one hand, gives to the conscientions but timid voter an opportunity of exercising his franchise without inconvenience, it equally gives to the selfish, corrupt, and conspiring elements of society an opportunity of bringing about the worst and most hateful results without incurring the risk of any personal discomfort at the tribunal of public opinion. The tendency of the present Government appears to us, in almost all its recent measures, to favor the Revolution. It has forced upon the people, in compliance with the dictates and threats of a handful of doctrinaires, a system of education which undermines religion; it has exchanged the conservative character of the Army for a democratic system of officering it; and now that the franchise has been extended lower down, it withdraws the control of public opinion, and leaves each elector to vote without any kind of responsibility before men. It appears that in Australia and the United States the Ballot has failed to check bribery and corrup-As a bar to intimidation it is able. But it is at reast, an open question whether intimidation is now on the increase or not,-Landon Tablet.

CHARGE OF SCUTTLING A SHIP.—At the Mansion House (London) Police Court, recently, Joseph South Dobson, an American, and described as a master mariner, underwent a final examination before the Lord Mayor, on the charge of having been concerned in scuttling the British ship Esmeralda, with intent to defraud the insurers. The vessel, commanded by the prisoner, sailed from Carthagena, on a voyage to Liverpool, in the autumn of last year, the ship and carge together having been insured for about £5,500—by far the greater part of that sumbeing upon the carge. Evidence was given to show that the eargo was far is low the value for which it was insured. Without my apparent reason, in fine weather, the ship began to make a considerable quantity of water, and, at the suggestion of the captain, he and the crew abandoned her, taking to the hoats, and collecting beforehand such luggage as they considered most valuable and portable. The Lord Mayor said, all the circumstances being to his mind pregnant with suspicion, he had decided on committing the prisoner for trial. On the rising of the court, he was conveyed to Newgate.

OUTRAGE NEAR MANCHESTER.-Leicester, 27th June. -At the Leicestershire Quarter Sessions to-day, John Thomas Shelton, the young man charged with assaulting, with intent to rob, M. Emile De Villiers, a marble merchant of Brussels, in a railway carriage on the Midland Railway, on the 1st of October last, pleaded guilty to the assault, but denied his intent to rob, upon which Mr. Sills, who appeared for the prosecutor, proposed to withdraw the charge of intent to rob, as the punishment for it was exactly the same as for the offence to which he had pleaded guilty. The prisoner was further tried on a charge of breaking into the house of John Barrett, Wyfordby, and stealing a silver watch and clothes-brush on the same date. The stolen clothes-brush was found in his bag, which he left in the carriage after his attack on M. De Villiers. The watch he sold to a jeweller in Melton-Mowbray, about an hour after the robbery, for 7s. 6d. The prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the housebreaking, and five years penal servitude for the outrage on M. De Villiers.

OUR COAL SUPPLY .- It is stated that the labours of the Royal Commission on coal, appointed a few years ago by Sir George Grey, are on the point of completion, and the result is the demonstration of the fact that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, sufficient economically get-able coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland to last from 800 to 1000 years.

THE BERKSHIRE CAMPAIGN.-The arrangements for the military manœuvres in September are advancing towards completion. The force will consist of regulars, volunteers, and a large number of yeomanry cavalry, and it will be divided into three parts namely, right, left, and centre. A sham fight will take place each day, the troops will bivouse in a different locality every night and the men will acquire, as nearly as possible, the experiences of real campaigning.

THE SURRRY MAGISTRATES AND CATHOLIC CHILDREN

day, the 27th of June, a sum of 2s. 6d., per boy was voted for those Surrey boys that are sent by magistrates to S. Nicholas' Industrial School, at Little Ilford. The vote was passed without opposition, and is mother instance of the absence of prejudice in the Surrey justices. At the same Sessions a resolution was proposed that in future no quarter session business should be transacted elsewhore than at Newington. At present the general business of the county is carried on for one day at Guildford, Reigate, K ngston, and Newington alternately. This motion we see was opposed by Mr. Lascelles as representing the Farnham division, who was seconded by Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Guildford Bench, and defeated by a large majority. When Catholic gentleman interest themselves in the general affairs of the county the are able to assist Catholic interests in a manner which cannot be done when they only put in an appearance on particular occasions.

The Queen gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace on the 27th June. Amongst the distinguished persons who had the honor of being invited were the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord and Lady Herries, Lord and Lady Castlerosse, Lord and Lady Camoys, the Master of Herries, Sir G. Bowyer, the Right Hon. W. Monsell, the Right Hon. W. Cogan, the Hon. F. Stoner, Colonel and Miss Towneley.

'The Earl of Pembroke attained his majority on the 6th of the present month, on which there was great hospitality shown to the tenantry, labourers, &c., at Wilton.

INPANTICIDE IN LONDON .- At an inquest, a few days ago, on the body of a newly born child which was found inside the gate of a lady's residence at Paddington, Dr. Lankaster remarked that over 300 children were found in the streets of London every year. Registration of births ought to be made compulsory; its absence gave every facility for making away with children, because a non-registered child could be buried or thrown away, as in this instance, with impunity. The jury refurned a verdict of 4 Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

Losnon, July 21.-All the papers of the day contain editorials on the subject of the cancelation, by Royal Warrant, of the act legalizing the purchase f commissions. The Times, Post, and Standard believe the course of the Ministry unconstitutional, while the Daily News and Telegraph approve, to the fullest extent, the step taken by the Ministry.

Napoleon paid a visit yesterday to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock Yard.

The Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael, brothers of the Czar of Russia, are expected in London at an early day as visitors to the Royal Family.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Cardwoll, Secretary of State for War, Inid on the table the Queen's Warrant, abolishing the system of the purchase of army comissions,

The weather throughout England is very favorable to growing crops.

Loxoon, July 21.—A conference of all the European powers, it is reported, will shortly be held, for the purpose of agreeing upon a system of uniform import duties.

Despatches from the East represent that cholera prevails alarmingly in Persia, and the ravages caused by the disease are dreadful.

Losdon, July 21 .- The London Times says that the not of the Ministers, abolishing the system of purchases of army commissions, by Royal Warrant, s a violent wrench of the constitution and wanton setting aside of the will of the house of Lords. The Times regrets that these grave issues have been raised, but expresses the hope that the Lords will, in their future action, think of the effect upon the officers of the army rather than the indignity to their own privileges.

The Daily News approves of the conduct of the government, in making themselves the exponents of popular will, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill abolishing the purchase of army commissions.

The Telegraph is exultant over the action of the Ministry, and says that Gladstone will be more popular for vindicating the dignity of the House of Comnons, in securing the hi sion, and for reorganizing the defences of the country, and guarding the interests of the army.

The Post says the course of the Government has een somewhat unconditional in bringing, it believes, Parliament into contempt before the people. The Standard asserts that Mr. Gladstone has grossly violated the privileges of Parliament wasting

its time, and precipitating a Constitutional crisis. The Tichborne case continues to attract much public interest. After considerable anxious scarch and advertisement, the scamen composing the crew of the Belle, the vessel in which Tichborne is said to have made a voyage to South America, have been found. Much of the strength of the claimants' case depends upon the evidence which these men may give when placed on the witness stand.

UNITED STATES.

OMAHA, July 20. - The last accounts from Fort Felterman represent Red Cloud and his party to be making ready for the war-path. He has already got out his small stealing parties to bring in stock.

New York, July 20 .- At a Convention of the Catholic Temperance Societies to-night a motion, censuring the military for firing on the 12th inst. was reted down.

Washington, July 21.—The records in the Treasury Department show that, up to yesterday, \$67,000,000 of the new funded loan had been subscribed for. This saves the Government Treasurer, in annual interest, \$670,000. Should Boutwell expend one year's interest in placing this loan on the market, he will then receive a saving interest of \$670,000 annually for nine years, therefore, the statements that the Government would sustain a loss by the loan are inconsiderate and erroneous.

The Sun says Naunet, on the Hackensack extension of the Eric Railroad, has been, during the last week, the scene of a serious disturbance.

Henry Ward Beecher says, in the Christian Union of this week, the Orange Societies should parade next year without a banner changed or a motto rubbed out. They ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody thinks of molesting them. When that time arrives it will be a matter of no public importance whether the annual parade is kept up or not. If the Orangemen of New York fail next year to march through the streets of the city they will betray a sacred duty. By accident they have become the representatives of a principle which lies at the foundation of modern civilization. They do not now represent a spent fact in history, but a living principle. It is not the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but the question of liberty in New

New York. July 21.—The scientific expedition to Brazil, headed by Charles Fred Hart of Cornell University, is to start from New York next Monday in the steamer "Merrimac," bound to Para and Ric

Janeiro. Some of the Orange Societies have nearly doubled their membership since the riot. The same fact may be affirmed of the Hibernian and other anti-Orange societies.

Officer Patrick Logan was dismissed from the police force to day for having rescued a prisoner

The True Mitness

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY--1871.

Friday, 28-SS. Nazarius and Comp., MM. Saturday, 29—St. Martha, V. Sunday, 30—Ninth after Pentecost. Monday, 31-St. Ignatius, B. C.

AUGUST-1871.

Tuesday, 1-Octave of St. James. Wednesday, 2—St. Alphonsus Ligorie, B. C. Thursday, 3—Finding body of St. Stephen.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

If the cable speaks truly, the condition of France is improving. The majority of the Assembly is essentially Conservative, and of the Radicals there are but twenty members. Henri V. is sojourning in Belgium and a strong reaction in favor of Legitimate rule is expected during the recess.

The French Bishops are urging the Assembly to preserve the honor of France by defending the interests of the Holy Father. Le our Protestant fellow-citizens. Monde demands of the government that it protect the Pope from the insults given to him by his Atheistic enemies.

We learn that on Sunday, 16th inst., the Socialists attacked the people in the streets of though regarded from a Christian and Catholic Vienna and that the military were obliged to stand point it appears not only harmless, but in suppress the disturbance.

Spain is in a state of distraction. On the 20th inst., the Cortes adjourned tumultuously. Serrano asked Amadeo to decree the outlawry of all members of the International Society. His request was not granted because the Spanish usurper is but a child of the Revolution.

by allowing them to rob Pius IX. Their ac- faith alone." tion is now recoiling on themselves.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Prus. sian troops have received orders to evacuate the French cities of Amiens and Rouen and the departments of the Somme, Lower Seine and Eure.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—The trial of this extraordinary case-of which a few weeks ago we presented our readers with a brief sketchhas been prorogued from the 7th July to the 7th of next November. What will happen should the Judge, or any of the Jurors die in the interval it is hard to say. We suppose the whole proceedings will have to be gone over again, and the expences will eat up the estate. These costs are by some estimated at a thou-

sand pounds a day. There is much difference of opinion outside the Court as to the question at issue, to wit, the identity of the claimant with the real Roger Tichborne supposed to have been lost in the ship Bella in 1854; and the mere fact that the claimant should have found it so difficult as he has found it, to establish that identity is a strong argument against his claim. If he be the real Roger Tichborne nothing easier for him than to prove it. Let him for instance prove that some of the crew, and passengers on board, of the lost Bella were in the month of July 1854 brought into Melbourne by a ship that had picked them up at sea off the Brazil coast, and he will have done much to establish his claim; and if such an event ever occurred it is certain that the records thereof exist, and can easily be obtained. The fact is-if it be a fact—on record in the Custom House at Melbourne; it is to be found recorded in the "Shipping Intelligence" of the Melbourne journals for July, 1854; it is well known to Lloyd's Agents, and to those who paid the insurance effected on the hull and cargo of the lost Bella; and if it be not thus on record, then most certainly no such an event ever occurred. From the simple fact that no such records have been produced in Court by the claimant, it is that Church and its Bishop have strongly con- man. Arrived in the eternal city the deliberaa moral certainty that no such records demned it. Deo Gratias.

and if none such exist, it is portion of the story which relates to the foundsome of the crew by a ship which brought them into Melbourne, is an unmitigated lie which no one but an idiot can believe.

The defence is apparently that the claimant is the son of a Wapping butcher of the name knowledge of some few facts connected with the early days of the lost Roger. It is however for the claimant to prove that he is Roger Tichborne, not for the defence to preve that he is Arthur Orton; but it is affirmed that numbers of witnesses, members of the Orton family. will be brought forward to identify the claimant with their relative. It has also been elicited in cross examination of the claimant, that he, during his residence in Australia, corresponded with the Orton family; and that he sent to the latter photographs, in reality photographs of his own wife and child, and which he in his letters asserted were those of Arthur Orton's wife and child. The strange ignorance of circumstances and events which the real Roger Tichborne could not have forgotten, but of which the claimant has no recollection, tends greatly to convince the public that he is an impostor. The mystery may never be cleared up; but as yet certainly the claimant has not made good his case though the defence has not satisfactorily identified him with Arthur Orton the Wapping butcher.

THE RULE OF LIFE .- Such is the title of a little sheet issued by an Anglican publishing house, circulated to a limited extent amongst Protestants of the Anglican denomination in Montreal; and which, having been brought before the notice of the Anglican synod by some of the so-called evangelical members of that body, has led to the formal censure of the Protestant ministers circulating it, by the Protestant bishop. For so small a sheet, and so harmless, it has caused no small commotion amongst

The Montreal Gazette in order to satisfy the public curiosity as to the contents of this spiritual explosive that has so disturbed the Protestant camp, publishes it in extenso: and many respects very praiseworthy, considered from a Protestant point of view, it is no doubt it, a deal too much about holy living, about praying, self-examination, and doing one's duty, to suit the Protestant palate. Indeed-and neva Association at Moscow. The monarchs of is dead;" thereby repudiating the fundamental

Other faults, glaring faults in Protestant Christ under the forms of bread and wine, are offered for all; and seems to recognise the seven sacraments of the Catholic Church. In a word, it breathes throughout a humble and devout spirit; and as the Gazette says " a perusal of it will convince our Protestant readers, that—whatever opinion may be entertained concerning it"-the Protestant bishop was obliged to pronounce a "strong condemnation of its circulation in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church." Of course he was; no one can contest this; but so much the worse for the Protestant Episcopal Church, which cannot tolerate the Christian picty, the ardent love of Jesus, and hatred of sin, with which the condemned brochure is inspired. Very anomalous indeed is the position of a minister of such a Protestant sect. If he circulate works which, like those of the authors of Essays and Reviews, or those of the Protestant Bishop, Dr. Colenso, either sneer at, and try to sap the fundamental doctrines of Revelation, and call in truth the primary truths of Christianity; or if he denounce them openly as palpable falsehoods he is left unmolested; but if by chance, yearning after the realisation of the Catholie's daily life within the bosom of the same Protestant sect, he venture to approve and recommend the imitation of the Catholics daily exercises, his so-called Bishop, whose chief functions seems to be, the suppression of zeal and piety amongst his fellow sectaries, and the encouraging of swaddling among French

light and the state of the blood of the second of the

to the House of Brunswick be the essential has Orangeism to do in New York?

Now the fact of the existence of Orangeism of Orton, who has become possessed of the in the U. States, a fact which cannot be called in question, is a proof that loyalty to the House of Brunswick is not the essence of Orangeism, but only an accident; that it is an accident which may be altogether dispensed with; nay, that as these Yankee Orangemen clearly show, may co-exist with strong anti-monarchical proclivities, and democratic or republican leanings. Loyalty at all events, is not as the existence of Yankee Orangeism shows is the case, a characteristic of Orangeism.

Its vital principle is hatred of Catholics—no

matter of what country or of what shade of politics. The loyal Catholics of La Vendec in France, fighting for the Altar and the Throne, would be as much the objects of Orange bitterness, as are Irish Ribbonmen or Fenian insurgents. Orangeism embraces in its ranks, and receives to its bosom men of every shade of politics. North of Ireland aristocrats-the descendants of the sutlers and camp followers of the Cromwell's army, and that of the Prince of Orange; democrats of the rabidest and rowdiest type such as these who swarm in the low dens of N. York, and perambulate its streets making night hideous with their cries of "To Hell with the Pope;" it is in short of no politics, of no country, but is simply an anti-Catholic society which, in some places known as Carbonari, elsewhere, as the Marianne, sometimes as Fenians, sometimes as Orangemen, displays its existence to a horrified world by brutal outbursts such as that which lately enveloped Paris in flames, and distinguished itself by the cruel massacre of priests and religious. Orangeism is in short but one of the instruments of the Revolution.

English Protestantism cannot be fair to the Catholic Church, and the Saturday Review in particular appears to have made it its speciality to be as personally offensive to the Pope-as illiberal to the Catholic Church and as illogical when discussing its tenets as is possible for even the most vulgar mind. An atheistical theory -a Darwinian or Communistic problem, it will very dangerous, and worthy of condemnation. discuss with all the polished acumen of an edu-There is a great deal too much about God in cated mind, but the doctrines and especially the decrees of the Catholic Church appear to stir up from the lowest depths of its lower nature a certain latent innate vulgarity peculiarly its Sixty-three members of the International herein no doubt is the very head and front of own. Like the unfortunate and irrepressible Society are on trial in St. Petersburg on the its offending-it takes as its motto the words Mr. Whalley, it can discover nothing but a charge of establishing a committee of the Ge- of an ancient writer-" Faith without Works question of artillery in everything pertaining to the Papacy. Writing of the late Encyclical in Europe have encouraged these enemies of order | doctrine of Protestantism-"Justification by | which the Holy Father takes credit for a fact evident to every unprejudiced mind-the grand and superhuman and indeed supernatural fact eyes, has it. It recommends daily examination of the unanimity of the Universal Church on of conscience, contrition for sin, confession, and the religious questions of the hour, the Saturprayers for the dead; speaks of the Eucharistic | day Review says "The unanimity of the memsacrifice, wherein the Body and Blood of bers of the Roman Catholic Church at this moment is the unanimity of a packed meeting in which it is understood that every one in the room is to submit to the decision of the Chairman." Than this, nothing could be more unjust-nothing more contrary to facts. Magnify the numerical strength of the Oppositionists as you will-add together the Non-opportunists and the Oppositionists pure et simple, as you like, and when that numerical strength in spite of the strongest microscopes and the most lively imaginings still appears insignificant, then land the Opposition for its intellectual ability as you may, you have still before you the fact that they are only as a single drop against the great ocean of assent that greeted the Holy Ghost in its decision on Papal Infallibility. The S. R. may choose to call the Council of Rome a packed meeting, but it was a packed meeting in which none who had a right to be present were excluded, and in which the dissentients were allowed the utmost liberty of expression, and were only cried down, when speaking against time, they reiterated usque ad nauseum, arguments already a thousand times refuted by their opponents. "Bring us one new argument," cried out a French Prelate to an Oppositionist "and we will listen, but if not, pray excuse us the infliction." If the decision of the majority overruling the minority renders a meeting "packed" the S. R. must remember that the British Houses of Parliament are, every night of their assembling, as much "packed meetings" as was the Council of Rome. Bishops from all Canadian Catholics, is down upon him with a and every corner of the earth journeyed to Rome vengeance, and visits him with the severest to discuss the great question of Papal Infallibipunishment. Would we know what manner of lity, which all had long felt was but a corollary thing it is that calls itself the "Protestant from an Infallible teaching Church. Is the Episcopal Church" and what stuff its office Head of an Infallible Church himself Infallabearers are made of, we have but to refer to ble? They came perhaps less to discuss, than the "Rule of Life" and to bear in mind that to affix to the doctrine the seal of the Fisher-

ORANGEISM IN NEW YORK.—What is the most, if not the most magnificent spectacle of exist; and if none such exist, it is Orangeism? Ask this questhe world's history. If the barbarians invading present volume of the True Witness is approaching the world's history. The world's history were struck dumb and motionless preaching its complete. be Baronet or Butcher, Roger Tichborne, or tion of an Orangeman in Ireland, and he will pagan Rome were struck dumb and motionless proaching its completion. We trust that all Arthur Orton, as the defence pretends, that probably reply that the vital or essential prin- by the august assembly of the Roman Senate, ciple of Orangeism is "loyalty to the House of how great would have been their awe and venering of the Bella at sea, and the picking up of Brunswick, and the Protestant succession as eration could they have seen this greater senate settled by Act of Parliament." But if loyalty met to deliberate and give laws not to Pagan Rome and its dependencies but to the Universal characteristic of Orangeism, what the mischief | Church embracing every square foot of the world. In no hurried or indecent mannerwith all due notice and preparation in presence of the 700 representatives of the Universal Church, the great question was asked "Granted an infallible Church—is its Head of necessity infallible too? We know the depth of research which was brought to the discussion of this great question-we know the minuteness of detail entered into in consequence of the Thomas like denial of the Oppositionists: "Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails and put my finger into the place of the nails and put my hand into his side, I will not believe;" we know the subsequent act of faith "My Lord and my God" made by all after the Holy Ghost had spoken, and yet the S. R. dares with its puny logic to call this "a packed meeting."

And the absurdity of all this is even more glaring when we consider that the S. R. does not for a moment call in question the power of the Catholic Church to pass her own laws and to promulgate her own decrees; it never for one moment denies the infallibility of the Church. It is the infallibility of the Pope as Head of that Church to which he alone takes exception. But if a General Council ever made decrees for the Universal Church certainly that of Rome had a right, and as a mat ter of fact did so too. In the Council of Rome the case stands thus. The Universal Church in council assembled was asked to define whether she, besides being infallible in her body, was infallible also in her Head. Her power to answer this question, remember, is not called in question by the Review. Implicitly or explicitly it is admitted. She answers in the affirmative. Rome-universal Rome-a Rome of 700 Bishops has spoken The cause is finished, Saturday Reviews and English protestantism to the contrary notwith-

Let the Saturday Review remember one thing, Revelation cannot exist one moment without Infallibility. All religionists claim it By virtue of private judgment the Methodist makes the human heart infallible-"feel that you are saved and you are so." The Anglican makes his reason infallible, "Read the Scrip tures and, as your reason interprets them, that to you is revelation." The Catholic founding his faith on that promise of God, "Behold I am with you," &c., both knows and feels that his Church, both collectively and in its Head is infallible. If, as the Saturday would have us believe, the one-man-infallibility be absurd, how much more must the every-man-infallibility be so too?

SACERDOS.

A SUGGESTION .- Will some one give a hint to our Canadian Banks that there are dark days in Canada as well as bright ones and that on a dark day it is often very difficult to distinguish a five dollar bill from a ten dollar bill, especially when it has arrived at that stage of clammy greasiness, which foreruns dissolution All this would be obviated by adopting differ ent tinted paper for the different amounts-red for tens, green for fives, blue for ones &c. This has been carried out in the postage stamps, though not with that distinctness which is desirable. Why not adopt and improve on it in our currency?

H. B.

The festival of our Blessed Lady of Moun Carmel was honored, in this ancient parish, (St Raphael's, Glengarry, Ont.) by a special "Tri duum." The neighboring clergy kindly as sisted the parish priest—the revered and be loved Father Masterson—at the Confessionals and on the close of the "Devotion" had the satisfaction to learn that about one thousand persons had received Holy Communion.—Com.

LACROSSE.—The Champions of the World, Vs. The Caughnawaga.—On last Saturday, the Shanrock Lacrosse Club contested with the Indians on the Montreal Grounds. The Shamrocks' enjoyed a complete "walk over," taking three straight games in less than an hour; the second game having been taken in one minute.

P. J. O'S., ELGINFIELD.—Your communication received. It is entirely unsuitable for our columns. You may be a respectable man but our journal is too respectable to be made a medium of vulgar abuse. You should also remember that our time is precious and that we cannot afford to waste it, in correcting the orthography and syntax of a letter interesting only to yourself.

A. T.—We entirely concur with you in your opinion of the subject of your letter, but we deem rangement with American wholesale merchants for the matter unworthy of notice tions of these Bishops presented one of the the matter unworthy of notice.

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Our subscribers will take notice that the our friends, will forward their subscriptions therefore, in due time. Apart from other con. siderations there is one that ought to influence a subscriber. It is that his next door neighbor can, by looking at the paper, see the amount owed to us-Thus-"Hiram Smith may get John Jones' paper and thereon sec, that Mr. Jones has paid to July, 1870, and consequently is indebted to us one year's subscription. It being a notorious truth that the newspaper depends upon its subscribers, then delinquency in payment for value received becomes a great moral wrong. We have had no great cause of complaint with the mass of our friends, but there are a few, whose worldly sense of honor at least, ought to impel them to forward the amounts due to us without delay. To our subscribers at large we return our thanks for their support in the past; and we believe we merit its hearty continuance. Twenty-one years ago, we entered the field of journalism invoking the blessings of God's Holy Mother. and in no case since then, have we deviated one iota from the platform presented by us to the Catholic community. We have tried to do our duty, and a want of zeal can never be said to have marred our effort. Let our subscribers then be on the look out for marked papers, and by sending us without more ado their subscriptions, it will save us a deal of useless trouble.

We regret to learn the death of Madame Tache, which event took place at Boucherville. on the 23rd inst., at the advanced age of 73 years. The deceased lady was the mother of Mgr. Tache, Bishop of St. Boniface, of Sheriff Tache of St. Hyacinthe, and of the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, and aunt of His Worship Mayor Coursol .- Requiescat in Pace.

(To the Editor of the True Witness,)

The Globe's Montreal correspondent, writing on July 20th, says that "the TRUE WITNESS has a severe article on the riots" and quotes that the " Orange scoundrels would have been given food for hungry fishes in the North River if the Roman Catholies had chosen." The TRUE WITNESS did not say anything of the kind. Tierna-n'oge in defending the Catholie clergy of New York from the charge advanced by the Witness that they were the promoters of the riot, asked " Had the priests of New York advised resistance or even acted passively would the tale be told to-day that all the Orange miscreants escaped. No the Archbishop of New York and his worthy priests are the saviours of the seoundrels," for the Orangemen of New York would to-day be feeding the fishes, "if the entire Irish Catholic population had determined to repel force with force." That is what Tierna-n'oge said and not the TRUE WIT-NESS. If the correspondent of the Globa read the article—and I must presume he did—he would have seen the signature at its foot.

TIERNA-N'OGE.

Last week, the Catholic ladies of Lochiel, gave a grand Picnic for the benefit of St. Alexander's Church. Nothing was left undone to afford pleasure and satisfaction to the patrons of the good work, among whom we were happy to see numbers of our separated brethren who -at least in this part of Western Canada-the good old County of Glengarry-never fail to encourage by their presence and with their purse their Catholic neighbors.

The many friends of the beloved parish priest-Father MacDonell-will be delighted to hear the efforts of the devoted ladies were attended with the most gratifying success.

During the day thousands visited the grounds which were beautifully arranged and partook of the delicacies dispensed by the fair caterers with lavish profusion.

We understand upwards of \$1200 are the proceeds of this Pienic which reflects the greatest credit on all connected with it.

Lochiel, July 21st, 1871.

Patron Saints. — By Eliza Allen Starr. — Published by J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, Md. For sale by Messrs. Sadlier & Co.,

The gifted lady whose talented pen has given to our children a rich treat in the Lives of Patron Saints, deserves the hearty thanks of the Catholic community. The volume before us is charmingly written, and is illustrated by twelve wood-cuts. We recommend Catholic parents to encourage the pious authoress in her good work, for one of the principal duties that devolve upon parents in this generation, is to educate their children in love of the Saints, whose lives were ever models of obedience to the Church. Messrs. Sadlier will send Patron Saints free by mail on receipt of \$2.00.

It is stated that the Ontario Salt Association have sent a deputation, consisting of Dr. Coleman (Seaforth), Mr. Ransford (Clinton), and Mr. Platt (Goderich), to the States with a view of making ar-

Belleville, July 20th, 1871. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,-Knowing the interest you at all times take in everything pertaining to Our Holy Religion, I would take the liberty of laying the following before your numerous readers.

On Friday the 14th inst. His Lordship Bishop Horan of Kingston, arrived here from Cobourg to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in our town. His Lordship arrived by the first train from Cobourg, though we only expected him by the second. In consequence of this disapointment we were debarred the pleasure of meeting him at the Depot and escorting him to town.

St. Michael's church was tastefully decorated for his reception with evergreens and flowersnatural and artificial-and Armstrong's Brass Band was in readiness, being employed for the occasion. The procession was being formed to start when his Lordship arrived.

On his entering the church a solemn Te Deum was chanted by the choir, after which have this opportunity of signifying to your Lordthe following addresses were presented to ship the deep reverence and love with which we are

To the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kingston :--

RIGHT REVD. LORD BISHOP .- The congregation of St. Michael's Church of Belleville, animated with the most ardent love and esteem for yourself persourlly, and with the deepest reverence for your sacred office, beg leave to salute your Lordship with a most hearty and joyous welcome, on this, your first visit to our town since the advent of the Very Bevd. V. G. Farrelly amongst us; and more par-ticularly do we hasten to testify the happiness we feel, at this time, as children of the church, being also your first visit since your return from the Eter-

You must notice, Right Revd. Lord Bishop, the absence from amongst us of one who on former visits was the first te greet you; but as "Via Mortes Est Calcanda," our good old Priest, the late Very Revd. Father Breman (almost the founder and Promulgator of Catholicity in our town) has been called to reap the reward which his exertions and Priestly labors for the past forty years in Christ's Vineyard have merited. But our grief for his loss has been assuaged by your kind regard for our wellfare in giving us your own Vicar-General, the Very Revd. James Farrelly to preside over this Mission, and who, though with us but a short time, by his kindness and attention to both our spiritual and temporal interests has endeared himself to all of us, and won our warmest love and veneration.

It must have been a source of happiness to your Lordship to have been one among the other high dignituries of the Church from the different nations of the Globe congregated before the Throne of Pius IX., the Vicar of Christ, and whom with them and through him promulgated the great Catholic dogma of Infallibility. It is painful to us that the Robber King should be allowed even for a time to deprive his Holiness of his temporal possessions; but the promise of Christ, "Behold I am with you, &c." will remain. The angry waves of anarchy and revolution may surge and foam, but the Rock of Peter, although to some eyes apparently submerged, will, ere long, raise its sublime head and prove in the future as it has in the past a grand beacon to those whose faul bark may be set affoat on Revolutionary

In conclusion, Right Royd. Bishop, we beseech the Giver of all good gifts to grant you a long and happy life to rule over your Diocese, to foster as you have hitherto done every good and Catholic undertaking. And that we may be worthy to lend our feeble aid, we implore your Lordship's bene-

On behalf of the Congressation.

Belleville, July 14th, 1871.

Kingston.

May it Please Your Lordship,—We, the members of the St. Vincent De Paul Society of Belleville, respecifully beg leave to approach your Lordship, and to bid you welcome on this your first visit to Belleville since the formation of our Society.

We take this opportunity to congratulate you, and to rervently thank the Almighty who was pleased to hestow upon you the high honor of meeting the other Princes of the Church in the Council of the Vatican, and assisting to confirm the celebrated syllabus, and the Dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope—ever held by the Universal Church, though up to the meeting of said Council not defined as an Article of Faith.

We would also take this opportunity of publicly proclaiming our acquiescence in that decision, lirmly believing the same, as we believe all other articles proposed to our belief by that Church which is the pillar and the ground of Truth.

We likewise pride ourselves in having such a representative at that great Council,-one who was not for a moment during the Session found among the few inopportunists, who through fear or worldy motives, would postpone the discussion of the great question of Infallibility; but who fearlessly and unhesitatingly helped to bring it to a successful issue.

Lastly, we carnestly pray and beseech our Heavenly Father to prolong your days and those of our worthy and beloved pastor, the Very Rev. V. G. Farrelly, whom you have most happily chosen to take charge of us, and who, since his advent among us, has won for himself our warmest love and reverence; and that He may vouchsafe you health to continue your Apostolic labors, and by that zeal for which your Lordship is so pre-eminent, to guide us by your counsel and example, and to encourage us to persevere in the duty we have undertaken in forming a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.— We beg your Lordship will bestow upon us and upon our labors the Apostolic Benediction.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Right Revd. E. J. Horan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kingston.

Dearly beloved Bishop,—It is with feelings of the most profound veneration that we, the pupils of the R. C. S. School (Female Department) of Belle ville, now advance to welcome you and would embrace this opportunity in manifesting in our simple, though heartfelt manner, our deep sense of the honor conferred on us by your presence in our

We would fain give you the reception due, not merely to an earthly prince; but to the Vicegerent of the Most High, who has come amongst us to dispense the Heavenly gifts entrusted to his care.

We now, with one voice exclaim Welcome, thrice Welcome to the Apostle of Christ, and humbly pray God to pour upon you his Heavenly grace to assist you in the discharge of the duties of so responsible un office as that in which it has pleased God to

call you. We trust that during your stay with us you will feel as a father sojourning among his children, as we can assure you it is with the warmest love of children to their parent that we hail your advent in a few words, congratulated the pupils on their amongst us, and we hope and pray that we may at success in the evening's entertainment, and hoped their energetic Inspector, is doing, is very great, The Annual meeting of Provincial Agricultural As-

the last day appear before the judgment seat of they would pass their vacation days in a becoming and can only be appreciated by those who from day to day record instances of arrest and punishment. bestowed upon us, and as talents for the care of which the Almighty God will abundantly reward

Finally, dearly beloved Bishop, we implore for ourselves and for our parents your Apostolic Bene-

The pupils of the Female Department Separate

To the Right Revd. E. J. Horan, D. D., Bishop of

Kingston.
My Lord,—We, the pupils of the male department of the R. C. Separate School, actuated by the highest sense of honor and gratitude we owe to your Lordship for deigning to visit us, would approach you with the most profound respect, and express our joy in welcoming you among us on this occasion. We welcome you as our Spiritual Head in this Diocese, and as our benefactor in coming to administer to us that Sacrament which fortifies us in the holy religion we profess, and confirms us Christians in the new spiritual life we received in Baptism. We can only then express to your Lordship the gratification of our joyous heart in being the holy instrument of administering to us that Sacrament, and anticipate the hope that in future our actions may be so directed as to shed lustre upon ourselves and upon that faith, to defend which we are this day to be made soldiers of the Cross. We are rejoiced as children of the universal Church to imbued as to our religious duties; and we offer to you our gratitude and respect for the more than paternal care bestawed upon us by your Lordship; and we entreat your Lordship to believe that your devoted zeal in the promotion of virtue—the interpleasure with which we now greet you. It shall always be our desire, under the guidance of our Holy Mother the Church, to live as good Catholics and good Christians-reverencing in all the ardour of our soul, not only the Supreme Head and representative of Christ here on earth, but all those holy Bishops and Priests who are duly appointed to watch over our spiritual interest. In conclusion we invoke God to shower down His blessing upon your Lordship. That He may continue to give you that grace so highly necessary for that sacred position which you so eminently fulfil, and when the fleeting shadow of this transient life is past that He may bring you home to His Heavenly Kingdom prepared for the good and just.

The Pupils of the Male S. School. To each of the above His Lordship replied in feeling terms, thanking the Catholics of Belleville for their hearty and joyous welcome extended to him on his present visit, assuring them that he should at all times feel a lively interest in their spiritual and temporal welfare. When he came to speak of our late lamented Pastor, the Very Rev. M. Brennan, he was so deeply affected as to shed tears; adding that he little thought, at his parting with him before his departure for the Eternal City to take part in the deliberations of the Council of the Vatican, that he should see him no more in this life. He then expressed his pleasure on hearing of the formation of a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Belleville, and hoped they would persevere in the good work they had undertaken, and by following the advice of their present Pastor, the Very Rev. succeed. After a few words of encouragement to the pupils of the schools, all knult to receive his benediction, and withdrew.

After grand Mass on Sunday, the 16th inst., His Lordship assisted by the Very Rev. V. G. To the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, D. D., Bishop of Farrelly, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 300 postulants-some being knew from their appearance were bushwhackers, grown persons all of whom had previously, at first Mass, received the Blessed Eucharist.

> "The children," says the Hastings Chronicle, of the 19th inst., "presented a very respectable appearance, especially the little girls, who were dressed in white, with blue sashes, white flowing veils and wreaths of flowers on their heads, and were greatly admired by the crowds, who, during the ceremonies, thronged St. Michael's. We feel convinced the children July, 1871."

Hoping you will excuse me for trespassing at such length on your valuable columns. I remain, Sir, yours very truly.

A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOL, KINGSTON

The Entertainment at the Christian Brothers School, on Thursday last, was a complete success. The hall was filled with the parents and friends of the pupils notwithstanding the oppressive heat.

The programme consisted of songs, recitations,

dramas, and performances on the piano. The sing-ing surprised the audience, who by their attention during it, and their applauses after, manifested their appreciation. In general the voices, were clear and pleasant. We may make special mention of Master A. Greaza who sang "Driven from Home" remarkably well, considering his age, being but 9 years; also, Master T. McGuire, whose "Scientific Frog," not only caused great hilarity but was deservedly encored. The pieces sung were "Joy, jey, happyare we," " Birds' awaking," " the shaking of the hands," and the "Farewell Song," "The stone in the sand" was distinctly recited. "The Bachelors' Sale" by T. McGuire, caused roars of laughter, and merited the

The Dramas were acted very creditably, especially "The Great Elixir." The deaf patient, personated by James Dolan, excited a general roar, as also the original feat of the growing man. The pupils who were the most noted in this department, besides the above-mentioned, were Masters T. McGuire, J. Ham-

mill, J. Bajus, and A. Greaza. Prof. DesRochers played several choice pieces on the piano, in his usual correct style, and accompanied the singing.

Prizes were distributed to a large number of the pupils. Medals of the Vatican Council, presented by His Lordship Bishop Horan, were awarded as special prizes to the following boys, for noted conduct and assiduity, as well as application to study: T. McGuire, J. Hammill, J. Bajus, T. Redmond, J. Kelley, H. Cummings, M. James, J. Grig, M. Hagerty, C. Greaza, C. James, and W. Patterson.

After the Farewell Song, an address was delivered by T. McGuire. Rev. Father O'Boyle then rose and,

FOUL PLAY .- BODY FOUND IN THE CANAL .- Yesterday morning, July 21st, as a night watchman was coming along the Canal side near McGauvran's Mills, he found the body of a woman lying in the Canal, who to all appearance had been beaten, murdered and thrown into the Canal. It would seem if all the facts can only be developed, that a most horrible tragedy has been committed, and that in or about the city there exists one of the most coldblooded murderers of the day. From what we have been able to gather of this terrible affair, it seems that at an early hour yesterday morning, between five and six o'clock, as James Conroy, night watchman at Mr. Converse's rope walk, passed the locality indicated above, he found the

DEAD BODY OF A WOMAN

lying in the canal. To all appearance the woman well known bush-whacker, Mary Gillespie, who has been missing for some days. The body was naked, but on one foot there was a stocking and boot. A glance at the body convinced Conroy that there had the former. The woman's

THROAT WAS CUT,

these marks the body was covered with bruises. Concame with him to the scene, when the body was taken out of the water, and a closer examination record. made. The body appears to have been immersed for several days, and with the exception of one of the breasts was in a rapid state of decomposition. est you have always manifested in the education of the woman's thigh was tattooed in Indian ink the Catholic children of this Diocese enhances the

EDWARD HAWKINS,

on her right arm "M. Gillespie," and on her left, Julia Cremont or some name very much like it. Besides these there were other marks of tattoning, but it was impossible to tell whether they were designs or letters. The body was taken to the police station, and the Coroner notified. At one o'clock, a jury was impannelled, who after taking Conroy's deposition as to the finding of the body, adjourned till to-day, to take further evidence, which the police are trying to work up.—Herald ,22nd inst.

Yesterday evening the police authorities were busily engaged in investigating into the circumstances connected with the supposed murder of the woman whose mutilated body was found yesterday floating in the canal, opposite Converse's rope fac-

The body, the police feel satisfied, is that of a disreputable woman, and most probably also a bush-

SUPPOSED CASE OF SUICIDE.

Detective Bouchard, who with Sub-Chief Paradis made minute enquiries at Cote St. Paul last evening, reports as follows: Last Tuesday night, about s o'clock, three woodladen barges, in tow of steamer "Chicharonia," Capt. Bothwin, had just passed through the Cote St. Paul canal bridge, when the captain of the last barge heard, from near the bridge a loud splash in the water, followed by a low cry as of a woman, and quickly succeeded by one or two moans. The barge captain looked back and saw nothing, but as the vessels were then entering the canal lock he reported the circumstance to the lockman, Thomas Jones, who went up to opposite the spot, and near the left bank he distinctly saw the water had been disturbed and circling eddies were visible. Search was made for sometime in the vicinity, but nothing was heard or found about the banks to lead one to suppose that a human being had jumped or fallen into the canal. The barges referred to are unfortunately at present at Whitehall Vicar General Farrelly, they were sure to tained. Ever since Tuesday night, the people of Succeed. After a few words of encouragement of the supposed suicide, and when they heard yes-terday that a woman's body had been found floating at Converse's, they immediately concluded that it was the one they were looking for.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

About two hours after the affair at the bridge, lockman saw two half-drunken women, whom he walk across the bridge, and turning round, sit down under a tree on the canal bank. This was about 10 o'clock at night, and rain coming on the lockman went away saw nothing more of them.

Dr. Picault, who made a post-mortem examination of the body last evening says that, from all appearances the body is that of woman who was dead before she was thrown into the water. If this is substantiated at the inquest then the woman whose despairing cry was heard by the bargeman, was altogether different from the one whose body was found yesterday. This theory is also confirmed when it is rewas cut, and that could not very well be done on the canal bank without leaving traces. Again, is it themselves will long remember Sunday, 16th likely that a woman mutitated as this was, would have power to scream or to undress and jump into

the canal? The circumstances are against it. The name "Julie Cremont" on her arm is that of a woman at present in jail, as is also "Mary Gillespie," so the body is that of neither of these

woman, Sergt. Nelson, however, says that he thinks the body is that of Susan Hunter, a disreputable, from the fact of its having the name "Edward Hawkins" on it. The latter was once a soldier in barracks here, but was last year caught breaking into a building in St. Paul street, and was sent to the Penitentiary, while his associate for years was a woman named Susan Hunter, who used to boast that she carried the colors of her lover on her person.

The inquest in the case was resumed this Saturday, morning, but as the body had not been indentified, and the police had, as yet, no positive proof of the circumstances in connection with the case. the inquest was adjourned until Monday the 31st

The body having been more carefully examined by Dr. Picault, the following names and signs have been made out: On the right arm are tatooed the letters G. T. R. S., and the name "Julie Gri-mart; on the right thigh, "Edward Hawkins;" on the left arm the following capital letters are scattered about in no particular order :-- H. L. D. S. D. T., H. B. D, R. H. B., and on her left wrist are a pipe, a fish, a key, and some letters rendered illegible by the decomposition of the skin. The body was removed yesterday evening to the Roman Catholic Cemetery vault at Cote des Neiges; but Coroner Jones has ordered it to be conveyed to-day to the Montreal jail, so as to enable any of the miscrable woman of her class, who may have been her associates, and who are confined there, an opportunity of identifying it if possible.—Witness, 22nd inst.

THE MURDER.

The body of the woman found in the Canal on Friday has been positively identified as that of Louise Bernard, who lived in St. Charles Borrommee street with her sister. She was last seen alive when she left home last Wednesday to visit her paramour, a man named Beauvais, at Cote St. Paul. Two men have been arrested on suspicion .- Witness 24th inst.

CRUELTY TO ANDIALS.—The good work the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, through

to day record instances of arrest and punishment. Yesterday a carter named Damase Lebreche was arrested by Inspector Gailey and brought before the Recorder's Court for driving a horse with several frightful sores on its back. At the time of the arrest the animal was in the act of drawing a heavy load of lumber up from the wharves. His Honor imposed a fine of \$5 or one month, remarking that if the prisonor had not been a poor man he would have made the amount \$20 .- Witness, 22nd July.

It is stated on good authority, says the Liverpool Mercury, that Sir Francis Bond Head, formerly Licutenant-Governor of upper Canada, is the author of the "Battle of Dorking."

Advices state that Sir Wm. Logan and his party, who left St. Johns, Newfoundland, on a geological surveying expedition on the 12th instant, were entirely cut off on their route by a severe storm on the lying in the canal. To all appearance the woman 14th, which swept away bridges, and floaded the was about 36 years of age, and is believed to be a principal parts of the only read they had to travel upon. It is probable that the horses and luggage attached to the expedition have either been lost or badly injured. The party are believed to be safe, inasmuch as they were provided with portable guttabeen foul play somewhere, and that either a murder percha boats and one canoe. The storm has done or a suicide had been committed, in all probability considerable damage in and around the towns, of Top Sail and Holyroad, Newfoundland, It is said to be the continuation of a hurricane which blew over on the left breast was a deep stab, and on the chin 325 fishing smacks, 23 dwelling houses, over 40 the Coast of Labrador some weeks ago, destroying were marks of several backs with a knife, and besides stores, and about 300,000 dollars worth of dried fish, tishing flukes, and other property. The number roy hurried for a Mr. Mack, living close by, who of lives lost, already ascertained, is 93 while many more are expected to be added to the dismal

FORTUKE AND INFAMY HAND IN HAND .- Wm. Knight the unfortunate convict who, on Wednesday, received a sentence of three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for participation in the robbery at Smith's tavern vesterday received a letter from a relative in England, informing him of his inheritance of considerable property. The letter was delivered to the unhappy man at his cell in the jail by Detective Rousseaux, and poignant was the sting of remorse he experienced on learning its contents. Three long years of life forfeited to dreary confinement by the effort to obtain a few dollars in the way of theft, when the then means of honest case were just within his grasp. And so is the way of transgressor hard.—Hamilton Spectator.

BOWMANULE, July 19 .- A Mr. Ross, said to be a nessenger in the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, met with a serious accident at the station last night. He attempted to get on the lightning express east and in doing so fell between the cars and the platform. His right foot was thrown under the wheel and smashed to pieces. The foot was amputated at the ankle joint by Drs. Reid and Beeth. Mr. Ross is so far doing well.

THORNDALE, July 15 .- Mr. Geo. Campbell, a farmer was murdered this morning by two robbers, with blacked faces. The robbers presented a pistol at his head, in bed, and demanded his money. He told them he had none, and they hauled him out of bed, and Campbell asked his wife for the axe; she got one, and the robbers took it from her. She then got the butcher knife to assist her husband with, but they cut Campbell's head open with the axe. They ransacked the house for money and only got ten cents. The place is bespatiered with blood. The murderers have not been discovered yet. They left the single barrel pistol, with a shop keeper's ticket that has the private marks or price tied to the trigger, and it was loaded. The neighborhood is much excited,

The last relies of the Imperial Government have been removed from St. Helen's Island. All the old cannon, about 960 tons, was sold to a New York house for re-melting in Philadelphia. The loading was successfully done by Mr. L. M. Copeland, and the cannon forwarded by his line of beats direct for Philadelphia.

On the morning of the 11th inst, a painful accident courred at Tilsonburg in the sash and door factory of Mr. E. D. Tillson, by which Stephen Tillson, son of Mr. Geo, B. Tillson, lost his left hand. The 1ad was engaged sawing out wedges for keying up doors, and in ripping a piece of board for the purpose he placed a hand on each end—in front and rear of the saw-and forced the board downward. When the saw took hold of the board, it, of course, pulled it forward, and the boy's hand along with it, which was cut off across the middle of the palm.

The harvest is now becoming general in this section of the country, the fall wheat being the first to be gathered in. The yield is very bountiful, In Kent it is said to average 55 bushels to the acre. Just outside the city, on Mr. Nixou's farm, good judges expect that the yield will not be far short of 50 bushels. Oats will be a tremendous crop, and corn never looked better. So far, the pointoe beetle has not done any damage in this neighborhood. Hay, despite the prognostics of the timid, has turned out a fair average crop, if not a superior one. Bar-ley is doing well, and miscellaneous produce parmembered that, in the latter case, the woman's throat takes of the general profusion. If no untoward events should take place, the crops of 1871 will fill the country with riches, and give a new impetus to business of all kinds.—Landon Feet Press.

Arrangement between the Judges, that Chief Justice Richards will try the contested election cases in East and West Toronto, Mr. Justice Morrison the North York case, Vice-Chancellor Strong the North Sincee case, and Mr. Justice Galt the case of

Some farms around London are set down at not far from ferty bushels of wheat to the acre. All through Middlesex oats will be an immense crop ; corn is excellent; potatoes have not been injured by the beetle; barley is good; and even buy in Middlesex will turn out a fair average crop at the least.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The Prize Lists for

this Exhibition, opening in Kingston on September 25th, are being distributed. A large increase has been made in the list and it will be in the interest of intending exhibitors and indeed all farmers and manufacturers, to make themselves acquainted with it. The time for the final receiving is drawing near and those who intend to compete should be stimulated into action and energy. One dollar subscription entitles any body to membership to, admission to the Exhibition, and to make as many entries as he chooses. The forms of entry, which can be obtained from the secretaries of local Agricultural and Horticultural Societies must be filled up and returned to the Secretary of the Association, Toronto, on or before the following named dates for the respective classes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural implements, on or before Saturday, August 26th. Grain, Field Root, and other Farm Products, Machinery, and Manufactures generally, Saturday, September 2nd. Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, the Fine Arts, &c., Saturday, September 16th. Positively no Entry will be received after these dates on any consideration. The programme of the Exhibition week is published. Monday, September 25th, will be devoted to the final receiving of articles for Exhibition and their arrangement. Admission may be had this day as on all the others of the week on payment of 25 cents Tuesday will be judges' day, and the main exhibition will be closed to allow them uninterrupted freedom in their duties. The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Associations takes place at 7 p.m., On Wednesday the judges will complete their awards, and all the grounds and buildings will be open to visitors. In the evening the annual meeting of the Mechanics Institute Association will take place. Thursday will be another people's day. The Prize Animals' will be exhibited in the afternoon.

sociation will be held in the evening at Ontario Hall, when the elections will be made, and the place of holding the next Exhibition decided on. The President will then also deliver his annual address. On Friday afternoon the Exhibition will be closed. On Saturday the prize money will be paid, and exhibitors may remove their property .- Kingston Whig.

A young man named John Norman, belonging to Dundas, met with a fatal accident on Saturday at Sulphur Springs, township of Ancaster. Deceased was at work raising a building, when from some cause a bent slipped and fell across young Norman's forehead, the heavy timber fracturing the skull. He died in about twenty minutes.

Mr. J. B. Shaw, one of the old pioneers of Ennis-killen, died at Petrolia on the 12th inst., in his forty-first year. Mr. Shaw was the man who struck the first and largest of the immense wells which made Enniskillen famous.

A telegram was received at Kingston on Saturday night that Captain Hurst, of the schooner Union Jack, was drowned in Lake Huron on the 13th July. The only other information furnished was that he was knocked overboard by the boom of the vessel. aptain Hurst was well known and respected in lingston, where his wife and family reside.

BRAMPTON, July 19 .- At a large meeting of influential ratepayers last evening a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Council of Bramp ton to submit a by-law for \$20,000 in aid of the Credit Valley Railway.

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

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 vituation, 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 convaience that the health and plea-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lanark, J. Bain, \$2; Bonnechere Point, J. W. Fox, 83; Hawkesburry Mills, W. Lalor, \$5; Perth, E. Byrne, \$2 | Hamilton, O. Gagnier, \$2. Per J. Nolan, Kingston — J. O'keilly, \$2; M. Quinn, \$2; M. Walsh, \$2; J. Hackett, \$2; Mrs.

Hooper, St. Per Rev. H. Brettargh, Trenton-Ongley, P. L.

McAuley, \$2. Per F. L. Egan, Kingsbridge—D. Sullivan, \$1.

Died,

In Kingston, on the 19th July, Mr. Patrick Purell, aged 61 years.—R.I.P.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

Монтикав, July 24, 1871 Heml'k Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 25 No. 2 23 to 24 Slaughter heavy 40 to 43 small......20

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 th .- Pollards. \$3.50 @ \$0.00 Middlings...... 4.00 66 4.25 Superfine...... 4.90 @ 5.00 Fancy 5.25 @ 5.35

> [Adventisement.] THE GREAT

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DAWSON BROS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—PARIS, JULY 5. -Of the 113 Deputies elected more than S0 are Conservative Republicans, having for the most part adhered to the programme of M. Thiers; 13 are Radical Republicans,-viz., MM. Gambetta, Laurent-Pichat, Laurier, Escarguel, Ferouillet, Naquet, Jean St. Martin, Pascal Duprat, Pin, Millaud, Breslay, Corbon, and Scheurer-Kestner; two are Legitimists, MM. Kerler and Harcourt; three are Orleanists, M. Tierrot, General de Chabaud-Latour, and M. Duvergier d'Hauranne; one Bonapartist, M. Magne. In the four most aristocratic arrondissements of Paris M. Gambetta polled 10.000 votes.

The latest returns confirm the result of the elections, which give an additional majority of 100 votes to the policy of M. Thiers, or the maintenance of the Republican status quo.

Victor Hugo obtained only 57,000 votes. The votes of the Army have not yet been received, and it is possible that they will change the last names on the list of successful candi-

dates for Paris. The Gazette de France, in an article which it publishes this evening, regards the Republican success at the elections as a real misfortune, of which the Government of M. Thiers will not be long in perceiving the effects. It says the Left in the Assembly will show itself daring, and that doubtless M. Gambetta will not long remain out of the Ministry.

The Liberte does not share these apprehensions. It makes the following remarks:-

"We sincerely rejoice at the support which most of the newly-elected Deputies will add to the Republic. We acknowledge that the intentions of some of them are not free from susspicion, but they do not intimidate us. We feel confident that the great majority of the Chamber will have sufficient good sense to uphold order, a condition of which we stand so much in need. With that object all the national representatives, without distinction of party, will make a sacrifice of their preferences and rally round the established Government."

The Bonapartist newspaper L'Avenir Liberal says :-

"The Republicans are now masters of the ground; we are going to see them at their work. For the last 20 years they have played the convenient part of criticizing and blaming everything. The Budget is about to furnish them with an opportunity of applying their doctrines in matters of taxation. The re-organization of the army will prove a less favorable field for these daring innovators. Let them no longer accuse any one, since they have the ground free. Let them put their democratic and liberal doctrines into practice; there will be no excuse left for them if they do not better than their predecessors, towards whom they have shown themselves so pitiless."

VERSAILLES, July 6 .- The National Assembly passed to-day the second part of Clause 3 of the Newspaper Caution Money Bill fixing the maximum of the money to be deposited at 12,000f. in towns of 50,000 inhabitants and 6,000f, in towns of less population. All the other remaining clauses, and subsequently the whole Bill, were then adopted by 317 votes against 199. The Minister of Finance stated that all caution money which had been previously deposited will be returned within a month from this time, the position of the Treasurv rendering the restitution of the money a matter of no difficulty.

M. Jaubert withdrew his motion to establish a tax upon passports and permits of residence for foreigners in France.

Paris, July 6.—A frightful catastrophe has just occurred at Sache, in the Department of calling all citizens to the de facto observance Indre-et-Loire. A man, named Delalande, known for his dissipated habits, killed M. de Vonne, the Mayor of Sache, and as the cure, an old man of 78 years, was bringing the holy oil to anoint the body of the deceased, the murderer shot him, and the cure fell mortally wounded. The terror caused by this double murder was so great among the inhabitants that the body of the cure was suffered to be left for three hours in the public road. The cause of this crime is said to be revenge, Delalande having been refused by the Mayor the use of a certain document. Delalande has committed suicide.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY AND ROME.-Another petition for a protest in favour of the Holy See has been received by the Assembly from the Archbishop of Algiers; and the deputies of the departments forming the ancient province of Brittany have laid before the the form of an imposition of vexations upon bureau in their own names a warm and ele-those persons whom they desire to protect. quent address to the same effect. Their ex- | Our duty before everything is to be united in ample has been, or is about to be, followed by one thought of pacification—and that duty is the departments of la Mayenne, la Vendee, the more needful since with a little good man-Maine et Loire, la Sarthe, la Seine, le Jura, les Pyrenees, Orientales, le Rhone, le Lot et Garonne, l'Indre-et-Loire, le Calvados, la Manche, la Nievre, l'Allier and others.—Tab-

The Verite relates the following story:--On the arrival of the Emperor of Brazil at Rouen, a German band of music at once went to his hotel and began to play an air of welcome. His Majesty, who was in the company of the French Prefect, ordered the music to stop, and, calling the Prussian officer in command, said:—"Colonel, I am in France. When I go to Prussia I will accept your honours. But here you must allow me to dispense with them.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH CATHOLICS. the Pope, in reply to a deputation of French Catholics, said—I cannot express the sentigives me, amid her misfortunes, so many proofs | uncalled for. The flag was quietly removed | port have taken place during the last few days | ample?

her devotion for me and for the Holy Sec. She is admirable for her charity. In her good to her character, she overlooks no misery, and her women especially do wonders. Yes, women truth to France. There is a more formidable evil than the revolution, more formidable than the Commune, let loose from hell, with its men who flung fire about Paris, and that is Catholic liberalism. (Here the Pope, who had spoken in a solemn tone, adopted a familiar conversational tone.) Some time ago a countryman of yours, who sometimes came tholics abstained on the Pope's Festa from to see me, said to me that the State and the law should be Atheists-that no distinction should be established between Catholic and Protestant. As you may well believe, I was not of his opinion, but he tried to persuade me that the game of see-saw was necessary in politics. There are many men who wish thus to reconcile and unite good and evil. Another, who had done good while being in Rome, and to whom I had, however, given advice, considered it befitting to mix himself up with Protestants and Jews, to accompany them in their ceremonies, and even to the cemetery. I repeat it, I love France; I guard her in my heart; I shall never forget her sacrifices. and the blood which so many of her young men have shed. I bless, therefore, that dear France -I bless you, your relatives, your friends-I bless all those who have suffered during the late events. May my benediction rest upon youbenedictio Dei.

Boulogne, July 6.—Amiens has been declared in a state of siege by the Prussian Commandant, in consequence of a Prussian soldier having been murdered, and the murderer remaining undiscovered.

A permanent camp for two army corps is about to be established at Satory, near Versailles, to replace the camp at Chalons. The Figuro publishes a long letter from the Comte de Palikao, the late Minister of the Empire, to the President of the Committee of Inquiry, ordered by the National Assembly, into the events of the 4th September, 1870. The Count defends himself against the accusations brought again-t him by General Trochu in the National Assembly on the 13th of June, and reproaches the latter with having brought back with him from the camp at Chalous 18 battalions of the Mobile Guards, and having incited them to breaches of discipline, stating to them that they had a right to remain in Paris. Comte de Palikao says that on the 4th of September he arrived at 3 a.m. at the Tuileries, after having been rescued from the insurgent crowd by his aides-de-camp, the Empress having gone no one knew whither. At 4 a.m. the revolution was accomplished throughout Paris.

The courts-martial for the trial of the insurgents opened on the 12th inst.

The special juries instituted by the law of the 20th of April relating to rents have already performed their functions in some of the arronlissements in Paris.

The Journal Official publishes the following

ırticle :— "The German occupation still imposes upon many of our Departments sacrifices and troubles with which all France sincerely sympathizes, and which she is daily striving to diminish. Until that time arrives, modera and a sentiment of justice will be the best secretary of the hotel hung a flag out of his means of sweetening the bitterness. The Government does not cease demanding from the into the room a short time afterwards, he per-German authorities the observance of a severe discipline, and on its part the French Administration neglects no opportunity of soothing told him to take it away. The secretary then the legitimate feeling of irritation, and of red'Affaires of the German Empire, has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Count Moltke is about to order the German commanders to inflict henceforth no penalty which may have been pronounced by the Courts-Martial. Fines and other military measures are thus absolutely forbidden. The German Charge d'Affaires complains of the excitement which may be aroused among the inhabitants of the Departments by the bitter language of certain journals. We perfectly unwriters to make severe recriminations, but, if it is permitted us to address them some advice, from everything calculated to exasperate passions which they desire to soothe, seeing that too often the vengeance for their articles takes agement we can form a legitimate hope of speedily ending those evils which are most intolerable to us.

ITALY. bance" at Rome "was one purely local and personal. Lord Gainsborough and his son, after a wrangle with casual passengers in a small bye-street, collected a crowd round the Hotel d'Angleterre, and endeavored to drag the peaceable and judicious M. Gendre" (the owner of the hotel) "into the struggle. The one, who was a Senator, and wore the cross flag of Italy was exhibited there, and these Englishmen tore it down, as if to show what an THE POPE AND THE FRENCH CATHOLICS.— Englishman can do, and what an Italian can On the occasion of the Jubilee, his Holiness bear." We quote this at length as a curious example of ingenuity in distorting facts. Lord Gainsborough and his son were both absent at of Isabella. The police however would not ments which agitate my heart in hearing you. church when their window was selected out of listen, and said that if he did not do so, they Yes; I love France. I have always loved 16 other windows which might have been used her; I always shall love her. France is im- for the purpose for the display of an emblem pressed upon my heart, and every morning, in offering up the grand holy sacrifice, the Mass, it there to be offensive to them—a display which, I pray for her who has given me, and who still as the Questor himself has stated, was totally occur. A great many other cases of minor im-

to and fro, shouting Viva Vittorio Emanuele! have suffered more than insults. works, in her pious foundations, which belong | The Globe, from which we extract these details, adds:-"It must be remarked that there was lime part. Nevertheless I must speak the simply a manifestation got up by the Republicans and others to show antipathy to Pius IX.; and in point of fact, there was a very limited display of bunting. It seems only reasonable that strangers going to a foreign hotel the time being should be their castle. The Cailluminations or processions of any kind. The Republicans might have followed their exemple." We must also observe that the Times published its own version, quoted above, in the same number of the paper which contained another statement by an eye-witness, Mgr Capel, which is substantially the same as our own. But we have a further exception to take. When the Times wrote that this was the only disturbance in Rome, was it aware that a French gentleman was struck by stones in his carriage as he returned from S. John Lateran; that two Spanish noblemen-the Count de Maceda de San Roman, Senator of Spain, and the Marquis of Casa Pizarro-were stopped in their carriage on their way to the audience by the agents of the Questura, and compelled to take off their decorations of the order of Ysabel Catolica, because the ribbon is white and yellow; that the Prince v. Hohenlohe, the Austrian Ambassador Extraordinary, was insulted, and his suite ill-treated; that every single Deputation was insulted in one way or another; that one member of a Deputation received a friendly warning from one of the chief of the Party of Action whom he happened to know, in the shape of a note containing these words: "Go out as little as you can help, especially in the evening;" that three French gentlemen returnfrom S. Peter's were attacked and had to be escorted to their hotel by some of the real Roman populace who, when offered a reward, would receive nothing, saying: " Only let us shake hands with you, and Viva Pio Nono!' and lastly, that the Deputation of 800 Roman ladies, on leaving the Vatican, had to pass through a mob of these imported ruflians, who saluted them with all the foulest epithets in the rich vocabulary of Italian blackguardism? $-London\ Tublet.$

> The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, writing on June the 24th, says :-

The extraordinary marks of sympathy and devotion which the Holy Father has received from all sides have naturally excited the anger of the Revolutionary Societies and Party of Action, and they determined, for this reason, to get up a counter-demonstration. On Saturday, orders were sent round to all to hang out their tricolour flags as a protest against the foreign Deputations. Not only orders, but threats were likewise used against those who declined, or who seemed unwilling to insult the Holy Father. As there was no national festival the act could not be considered in any other light than as a gratuitous insult to the Pope. Lord Gainsborough and his family had taken an apartment in the Hotel d'Angleterre, on the first floor, and had already been staying there for some days. Lord Gainsborough went out early to Mass, and in the meanwhile the window. When the Hon, Edward Noel came ceived what had been done, and immediately removed it. He then sent for the waiter, and came up, and said that this window was the customary place for the flag when it was hung of the law. Count Waldersee, the Charge out, and that he must put it back again. Mr. Noel replied that he could not allow it to be outside his window, especially as there was no national festival that day, and if the secretary insisted upon it they would all leave the hotel. The secretary then went down stairs to consider, as he said, what he should do. In a short time a large crowd assembled outside the hotel, composed of the usual elements that get up demonstrations, and that have been kept for that purpose since the 20th September. The secretary then returned with three or four of at the Navy Department, Washington, from Comderstand the sentiments which inspire some the mob, and forcibly replaced the flag amidst the cheers of the roughs, who insulted the Holy Father, and shouted out "Down with the we ask them to abstain, as much as possible, Zouaves," "Death to the English," &c., &c. killed and several wounded. It is needless to say, that not only Lord Gainsborough, but several other families, immediately left the hotel, and the mob was dispersed, partly by seeing the flag replaced, and partly by the soldiers. Mr. Jervoise, the English diplomatic agent, acted very kindly in the matter, in order to protect from further insult Lord Gainsborough and his family. The following day Mr. Jervoise received information that the liberal party intended to challenge him and Lord Gainsborough to a duel, and in fact two men called upon them both for the purpose, but of course were not OUTRAGES AT ROME.—The Times is good admitted. A long article in one of their papers ennough to inform us that "the only distur- gives the public information of this villainous link?" act. This is the second insult the English have received since they have been in Rome. Other Deputations have however received the same, and perhaps none more grossly than the Spanish. When the Deputation from Spain was on its way to the Vatican, the carriage of and riband of Isabella, was stopped, and he was ordered instantly by some of the police to take off his decoration, as it happened to be yellow and white. He protested by saying that he was a Spanish Senator and had on the Order would pull it off. I need not add that the police were backed up by the cries of the usual

of devotion, respect, and love. I recognize and hoisted at another window, and the super- which shows how impossible the present state with pleasure that France has constantly shown intendent of the hotel forcibly replaced the flag of things is. If it had not been for an immense in Lord Gainsborough's window, and waved it | display of troops the foreign Deputations would

Together with this letter I send a list of Deputations that the Holy Father has received no public or regular Festa on Sunday to call during the week. The Society of the Interessi play a great Christian part in France—a sub- for the exhibition of any flags at all. It was Cattolici have been indefatigable in their exer-Cartiolici have been indetatigable in their disposal, and it in the Palazzo Altieri at their disposal, and it in the Palazzo Altieri at their disposal, and it in the Palazzo Altieri at their disposal, and it in the Palazzo Altieri at their disposal, and it in the Palazzo Altieri at their disposal, and it in the breast of the most neglected and miseducated child which can be made available to perfect obedience by kind, gentle, yet firm weak Every evening hundreds of Romans besides should abstain from taking any part in political | those who compose the Deputations assemble there. Several important meetings of the neads of the Foreign Associations have met for the purpose of drawing up rules for the further wery life out of the timid and gentle.—Exchange. demonstrations, and that their apartments for there. Several important meetings of the heads of Europe. France, Germany, Austria, England, Holland, Spain, and Italy, have agreed to put themselves in correspondence with the Societa Romana per gli Interessi Cattolici, and also that the Voce della Verita shall be their official paper. On Tuesday, those who compose the Deputation of the English elergy were invited by the Rector to spend the day at Monte Porzio. All have expressed themselves highly received at the English College. On Wednesday, the Rector of the American College presented a number of his countrymen to the Holy Father, and on Friday an Irish Deputation was presented by Dr. Kirby.

GERMANY.

Another German Submission.—Dr. Ruckgabert, of Stuttgard, the author of a pamphlet entitled The Question of Honorius and the Infallibility, which has received the censure of the Roman Index—has written to his Diocesan, fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to Bishop Hefele of Rettenburg, to say that he fully submits to the decree of the S. Congregation of the Index, and asking pardon for the scandal he may have given by his book in opposition to the dogma of the Council.—London

THE MONASTIC ORDERS IN BAVARIA.-The Provincials of the Capuchins, the Redemptorists, and the other Religious Orders of Bayaria, have signed a solemn declaration in their own name, and in that of the other members of their respective orders, that they fully adhere to the doctrines defined by the Council, and that they will ever be on the Pope's side.—Ibid.

THE KING OF BAVARIA AND THE ARCH-BISHOP OF MUNICIL - We learn from the Vollesbote that on the 22nd June, the 67th fant is perfectly natural; and the little chernb birthday of the Archbishop of Munich-Freissing, the venerable prelate received a congratulatory telegram from King Ludwig in which the Bavarian Sovereign took occasion to express the warm assurance both of his personal friendship, and also of his firm fidelity as a loyal son of the Catholic Church.—Ibid.

PROHIBITION OF AN ANTI-CATHOLIC JOUR-NAL.—The Bishop of Passau has just prohibited the faithful of the Diocese from reading or supporting the notorious Passauer Zeitung, on account of its attacks on the doctrine of Infallibility.—*Ibid*.

Bayerische Kurier announces that the Pope said to a number of German ecclesiastics present at Rome on the occasion of his late Jubilee, when the conversation happened to turn on Dr. Dollinger: "Tell him from me that I have never ceased to love him, and always pray for him." This message of the Holy Father was on the 26th ultime communicated to Dr. Dollinger by Herr Professor Zammer, of Breslau.

New York, July 21.—The steam propellor " Cathcart" went a trial trip to-day. This vessel is about to start up the Eric Canal to contest for the prize of \$100,000 offered by the State for the invention of a Canal boat propelled by steam and carrying cargo, which can go through the Canal without injuring

Branch No. 1 Father Mathew Society, the largest in the city, has unanimously voted to withdraw their delegate from the Hibernia Hall Convention, on account of its action in relation to the recent riot,

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO THE COREA. - Advices from Corea to the 23rd ult, have been received have been stormed, the garrisons of which numbered 11,000 men. 481 cannons were captured, and 243 Coreans killed. Commodore Rogers lost three men

Two Scenes.-A gentleman took his son to a drunken row in a tavern, where the inmates were fighting and swearing, and, said he, "Do you know what has caused all this?"

His father, pointing to the decanters, sparkling with rum, said, "That's the cause; will you take a drink ?" The boy started back with horror, and exclaimed,

Then he took his child to the cage of a man with delirum tremens. The boy gazed upon him affrighted as the drunkard raved and tore; and thinking the demons were after him, cried "Leave me alone! leave me alone! I see 'cm! they're com-

"Do you know the cause of this, my boy?"
"No sir." "This is caused by drink; will you have some?"

and he shrank back as he refused the cup.

Next they called at the miserable hovel of a drunkard, where was squalid poverty the drunken father beating his wife, and with eaths knocking down his children. "What has caused this?" said the father. When told that it was run, he declared he would never touch a drop in his life. But suppose that lad should be invited to a wedding feast, where with fruit and cake the wine cup is passed amid scenes of cheerfulness and gaiety, where all the friends are respectable, beloved to each other, and he should be asked to drink, would be refuse? Or suppose him walking out with his father on a New Year's day to call upon his young lady friends to enjoy the festivity of the ushering in of the new year.
With other things, wine is handed to him by a smiling girl. His noble-hearted father whom he loves, presses the wine-glass to his lips; and com-

An Important Question.—Are blows necessary in AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. We think this punishment should never even be inflicted by the parent, much less delegated by him to teachers, or those who have temporary authority over children and youth. The right system having always been children from infuncy little. pursued with children from infancy, little or no trouble will be found; by the right system we mean the determined establishment of authority on the part of the parent. But what if the "right system" we read a well then and miseducated chira which can be made available to perfect obedience by kind, gentle, yet firm words. The system has been tried over and over again with The system has been tried order breath has been those unfortunates whose earliest breath has been moral pollution. Therefore we say emphatically

The mind governs the muscles through the Nervous System, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind by a remote operator through the sympathetic nerves become debilitated and through the nerves the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs or Geniphosphites restores tone to the mind, the nerves and the muscles. In this way it overcomes disease, 3

Life has few Charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into the account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Symp (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

The microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfectbled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or prevent, but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops t; even restores the hair sometimes; always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible; softness, freshness, and the gloss of routh This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair. Tribune, Springfield, N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—We would by no means recom-mend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Symp we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night, Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the inawakes 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 considera-

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

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ing peculiar to Asthma? Rev. A. C. Eggleston, Mew York. " They have suited my case exactly - relieving my

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this dif, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his set patrons and the public that he has opened the bet patrons and the public that he has opened the late of the l Stre, No. 470 Commissioners Bucet, opposite St. sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this parket comprising in part of Flour, OATHEAL, CORN-BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, But Fish, Dried Apples, Shir Bread, and every which connected with the provision trade, ac., ac. He trusts that from his long experience in buy-ing the above goods when in the grocery trade, as ing the above goods which in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the newin mass are called the source of the kind in

Onsignments respectfully solicited. Prompt rebins will be made. Cash advances made equal to turns will be market. Cash advances made equal to two-thinks of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs, Gillespie, Mossatt & Co., and Messes. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON,

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

GRAND

BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING

TO COME OFF AT THE

TEMPERANCE HALL

ORILLIA,

25th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1871 for the purpose of raising funds to Build a New Cotholic Church in the Village of Orillia,

LIST OF PRIZES:

- A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250.
 An oil painting of the Madonna and Chi
- 3. A Satin Dress worth \$30.00.
- A sett of real Angola Furs, \$20.00.
 A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20.00.
- 6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00
- 7. A first-class Ottoman. 8. A valuable Picture.
- 9, 1 sett of Furs. 10. An Embroidered Sofa Cushion.
- II. A Violin and Case, 12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15.00.
- 13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00. 14. A splendid bound Bible.
- 15. A Silver Cruet Stand. 16. A German Raised Cushion.
- 17. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame. 18. A Shawl.
- 19. A Boy's Cloth Coat. 20. A Child's Dress embroidered. 21. A Ladies' Work-Box highly finished.
- 22. A pair of Seal Sowed Boots.
- 23. A valuable Sofa Cushion. 24. 1 Concertina.
- 25. A pair of Men's Boots.

- 27. A Wincey Dress.
 28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers.
 39. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the Green man Army.
- 30. A History of Ireland.
 31. A large Doll beautifully dressed.
- 32. A fat Sheep. 33. I pair of Vases.
- 34. A breakfast Shawl.
 35. A splendid Parlour Lump.
- 36. 1 large Album.
 37. A Ladies' Satchel.
- 38, 1 Knitted Bodice.
- 39. I Child's Minerva.
 40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefsof 1 4
- 41. 1 pair of Vases. 42. 1 handsome gilt Lamp.
- 43. 1 Concertina. 44. A valuable work of English Literatur
- 45. I pair of gilt Vases. 46, 1 dozen linen Collars.
- 47. I pair of Children's Boots.
- 48. 1 pair of Corsets. 49. 1 large Doll.
- 50. A pair of fancy vases.

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts. Each.

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

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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its curves, many of which are truly marvelous. Inveternte cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been prainfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unscen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeelbing or fatal disease, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its indoous forms, either on the surface or among the titals. 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 bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate rollef, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsyl, Heart Disease, Pits, Epilepsyl, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the museular and nervous systems.

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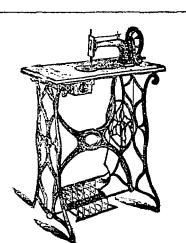
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Ince and fringe, \$30.
Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums, Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes. Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c. T. 17AFRICAIN, Montreal, March 31, 1871.

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Under date of March 29, Hon. Hersee Greeky, of

the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our

city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents

of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; 1 am seventy-one yours

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

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Invention of the age.
All persons wishingfot—all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will passe send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to
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Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge f of the ribs, increases on pressure; someimes the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax: the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with his disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGNROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses

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