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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871.

THE EMIGRANTS.

() he

A TALE OF CANINE FIDELITY.

"Don't father; do let faithful Neptune go with us. He will be so much company on board the ship, and so little trouble. I'll give you every sixpence that I have been gathering to help to pay any expense he may be for his passage, and never grudge the outlay. It will grieve me for many a day to come, if you destroy your old and trusty servant." It was this way that Fanny Welsh, a little

girl, the youngest daughter of a countryman of the principality, pleaded in behalf of their household dog — a most sagacious Newfound-kinder—on her learning it was decided the household her benefit of the self at his master's feet, as that master for a few sconds ruminates upon the thing that is to be done; considering, too, of the precise spot

William Welsh, and his father before him, had farmed a considerable tract of land in North Wales, and like most of the natives in that part of Great Britain, was deeply attached to the place of his birth. The lease by which the worthy man held the farm had, however, at length expired, when not only did the proprietor ask an exorbitant rent for it, vastly greater by comparison than had previously been paid, but an offer of the amount stated was made by an adventurer from a distant part of the Kingdom; the sum thus offered, in the judgment of all who were acquainted with the capabilities of the soil, appearing to be out of all reason. Much to the regret of William Welsh and every one of his family, which was numerous, he could not compete with the rash stranger, and had to submit to the removal from the endeared spot. He had in the course of his lease saved a little money; just so much indeed; after taking him and his children out to Canada, as gave him the prospect of settling as a small farmer in that colony - supposing that he husbanded his means in the most economical manner. According to this economical view, it was determined not to take with him across the seas his dog, a sagacious animal and a great favorite, but now well advanced in years, every one of the number acquiescing in the resolution as a matter of propriety, if not obvious necessity, with the exception of little Fanny, a girl of some ten years of age, whose affection towards the faithful brute went beyond all pecuniary considerations.

"I think it will break my heart, father, if you put poor Neptune to death," said the weeping girl, as she saw her parent preparing to carry the dog's sentence into execution, by having him expeditiously drowned. "Oh, spare him, spare him—and when I grow big and able to earn wages, I'll serve you without asking any until you say that I have made up The father stood still in amazement, until the for all that the noble creature has cost you in taking him to our new home." "Fanny, my dear, it must not be as you would have it with poor Neptune," answered the father, "although it pleases me to hear you talk and plead as you have done. The faithful creature, you know, is getting old; it cannot be very long before it will be an act of kindness to him to put an end to his days. unless he should happen to die suddenly of some natural death. In fact, I think it would be cruel rather than otherwise to take him to America with us, even although the expense of his passage were left out of view; a thing, however, which I cannot overlook when considering our straitened circumstances and my duty to my children, you yourself amongst the rest, Fanny. Neptune is not like one of us, for whom there is another world and an after life. He has not an account to give of deeds done on earth. He dies and perishes forever; and if that death be dealt him from proper motives, as a matter of prudence, and with sparing him all needless alarm and pain, no wrong is done the poor brute. They say drowning is the easiest of deaths; and I'll just take him out to the lake, and having fastened a cloth around his neck with a stone in it, fling him from the top of one of the rocks at the side of the water, and he'll be dead in a few seconds." Fanny was obliged to yield, and to silence her objections; and this the more readily on her father's quoting some lines from his favorite poet, Cowper, a copy of whose works he possessed; where that instructive and charming writer speaks of a needful act, incurring no blame, but that he would not enter amongst his list of friends the man that wantonly sets his foot upon the meanest worm. William Welsh proceeded to the fulfilment of his purpose with his dog, this being immediately before his departure from his old farm with such of his goods and family as were to accompany him to the new world. It was as a work of painful necessity that he set about the matter, forcing himself to it by an effort of the will rather than delegating the business, from a wish to save his own feelings, to any other person, who might, after all bungle it, and cause the poor brute needless suffering. With a heavy heart the worthy man set forth towards the lake; Neptune, according to his wont, being fain to go along with him, and showing his feeling on the occasion by scampering away in and extended hand; to respond as such orea- ical visits to the Court added no brightness to your affectionate husband, "Poor brute!" shid William Welsh to him- leave with a short lingering look thrown "Well boys" (for though men, the old baradvance of his master with a pioneer zeal.

self, on seeing the confiding animal conduct behind, was the uniform procedure of the old onet, by force of habit, called them boys still),

Tue

himself in his accustomed way, "thou hast no notion of what is awaiting thee at my hands, William Welsh died which have never misused thee; and as little Neptune ever evince a canst thou ever know how it vexes me to put an end to thee. But it is only one of many after all not by any means the chief of them. I

household dog — a most sagacious Newtound-hander—on her learning it was decided the animal should be put to death immediately preceding the embarkation of the rustic family the dog's neck, having placed within the the dog's neck, having placed within the the dog's neck, having placed within the the ashes of his descendants and his people. sort of bag formed by the pendant part of Many a time had he repaired thither to do the the cloth a fitting weight of stone; Neptune needed or appointed work of fitting the locality all the while kindly licking the worthy man's for its intended design, and always with Nepall the while kindly licking the worthy man's for its intended design, and always with Nephand, as if in return for some understood piece tune for a companion. The day of the funeral of extraordinary tenderness of treatment. But arrived, and now the dog left his lair for silent what remains must he hurriedly accomplished, forbidding any waste of flattery or fawning. Strength is put to the needful work ; Neptune and the appendages to his neck are speedily lifted up, and as quickly tossed into the watery element at the foot of the little eminence upon which the farmer has taken his stand, and who has wheeled round the instant he was delivered of his charge, even before the dog has well reached the surface of the lake. He has wheeled round, and hurries away from the brink, that he may not be near the scene of the painful operation to which he has forced himself, yet cousoled with the idea that the animal's work was done forever, and that very brief would be its sufferings. He hurries away, and is pleased to see that little Fanny has had an eye after him, for she is running to meet her father, and to learn how it has fared with him and the dog.

> "It is all over with the poor creature by this time, my dear !" says the worthy man. "I heard the plunge well enough; although I refused my eyes the light of his sinking in the water. His life must have left him in a few seconds; and now let us neither think nor speak of the occurrence any more, especially as we have so many other things to concern us that are of far greater importance.

> "His life must have left him in a few seconds, father!" cried Fanny; "and we are neither to think nor to speak of the poor creature any more ! Why, youder comes Neptune,

William Welsh died; nor from that time did alone. Egad ! in my time fellows didn't shirk Neptune ever evince a wish to go to the cham-ber where lay the remains of his late master. It looked as if his grief was too great to allow say? Is he inclined to follow the example you griefs which I have at this crisis to bear. In- him to approach the body from which the so boldly set him some sixte deed, were it not but one of my trials, and spirit had fled that had dealt so tenderly to the take unto himself a wife?" him to approach the body from which the so boldly set him some sixteen years ago, and creature. From the hour of the farmer's deshould not be able to keep the stout heart for cease, to that in which the corpse was carried the painful performance that I actually have." to its last resting-place, the sagacious brute re-The grave soliloquist had now reached the fused all food, hiding itself, it seemed, in a side of the small lake that lay amid the uplands corner where it might mourn unnoticed and untroubling, yet not uncared for by the affectionate Fanny.

The worthy farmer had pitched upon a spot mourning, in order to follow the corpse to the burying-ground; nor ever did a day pass, while the creature lived, that he was not to be found wending his way to and from the sacred spot; the grave on each and all of these occasions being lain upon by the animal, so that the grass never failed to afford evidence of the temporary bed.

Three months had clapsed since the death, when one morning it was ascertained that Neptune had been missing ever since the forenoon of the preceding day, that being the time of his accustomed journeyings to the burial spot. What was more natural than to seek the creature there? Nor can the reader have failed to have anticipated the statement, when it is told, that upon the grave of its late master the dog was found to have died. And let it not be deemed to have been irreverent in Fanny Welsh, neither to be so in the writer of these simple recordings, when it is added that, at the affectionate girl's suggestion, the lifeless crea-ture also had its grave within the enclosure, the preparation of which had been conducted. as it were, under the sagacious brute's inspection.

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE;

OR,

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Not far from that part of the coast of Cornwall which is washed by the British Channel stands Restormel Court, at the time of our Hang it, sir, it don't look well! and I only SLOLA -a new years ago-the seat of Sir Laun celot Tredegrath Tresilian, Bart., a proud old gentleman, whose chief, if not only failing was an inordinate pride of family; and hence whose principal regret was, that though he had heirs to succeed him in his estate, there was none to follow him in his title, which had been bestowed upon him by the late King William IV. for

"fill your glasses, and don't leave me to drink

EATINESS.

talking.'

"A horse-pshaw! You were wise to marry young, Basset. I did so !" said Sir Launcelot.

"I have had no reacon to repent me thereof," replied Basset, complacently. "" My family are charming; Mona is a fine girl in face and figure.'

"Quite a Tresilian-eh ?" said the old man, proudly.

"And your nephew, Lance, is as handsome a boy as any in London. I have, indeed prospered every day since I placed the marriage hoop on Marion's finger.'

"Egad ! you sing your own praises well, nephew Basset," said the baronet, after a pause.

"But you, Arthur, why have you not imitated this fine example? I cannot last for ever, and I don't want my estates to go begging for owners,"

Arthur colored with too evident vexation. "They cannot beg, far, dear uncle," he replied, "while I have the good fortune to be your heir; and, then, Basset —" "His sons," you would say ?" "Yes," replied the other, with a faint voice;

or Basset was regarding him so keenly that he felt his color deepen.

"What is the booby blushing for?" asked Sir Launcelot, laughing. "Blushing at forty! By Jove! I was cured of it at fourteen! Will you ride with-I mean, drive over with me to Carn Mornal to-morrow? My friend Trelawny has three fine daughters, and I should like you to make their acquaintance. Tresilian and Trelawny would quarter well on a shield; or would it be *impuled*? Will you go Arthur?"

" I regret to say it is impossible, sir." "When-why?"

" I have been a whole month at the Court, and am now due at a friend's house near-near London."

" London again ? The last time you started for London, Trelawny gave me some hints that you never went in that direction so far as the borders of Devonshire, I can't understand your total indifference to the society of ladies, and this resolute celibacy at your time of life.

usual, "Mrs. Lydiard, Carn Spern Cottage," forgetting that she was unknown by any other

NO. 47.

"It is well named Carn Spern-the Carn of thorns-for in some respects, with all our happiness, such has it been to me; but now-now all that is at end ! and blessed be God therefor ! Yet it is through death-the death of an "I cannot say, sir. It is of a horse we were old man, however-a very old man ! My boys ! -my innocent boys !--they are so young-they must never know our secret ! Yet !--how to explain to them the change of name from Lydiard to Tresilian? I must be silent as yet, and consult my dear Arthur about this." And now to go back a little way in the private life of Arthur Tresilian. The favourite nephew and acknowledged heir of his paternal uncle, he had ever been supplied by the latter with a handsome allowance. When travelling or sojourning for a time in Jersey, he had there made the acquaintance of Diana Lydiard, then a girl barely done with her schooling. Her rare beauty fascinated him; but, unfortunately, she was the daughter of one who at Restormel Court, would have been deemed as a mere tradesman. Arthur knew that he should mortify, offend and disoblige irrevocably the proud old Sir Launcelot if he made such a mesalliance as to marry Diana Lydiard openly ; for he knew that his uncle's immense fortune was entirely at his own disposal, and that he was quite capable of cutting him off with the proverbial "shilling" and leaving the whole to Basset-the careful, plodding and thrifty Basset.

So they were married; but wherever they went they passed as Mr. and Mrs. Lydiard, the maiden name of Diana. The marriage was duly registered in his name in in the book of the little Jersey church, and an attested copy of it was lodged with the incumbent who performed the ceremony.

Arthur Tresilian took his girl-wife to the Continent, as he could then with a safe conscience write home for remittances.

Amid these wanderings two boys were born to them-Arthur and Ralf, whom she so named after her father, and each boy seemed a reproduction of either parent; for the eldest had all the personal attributes of the father--was bluff, bold and manly; while the latter had all the dark beauty and gentleness of his mother .----On the education of these boys Arthur Tresilian spared nothing, and both were already high-ly accomplished. Everywhere they had the best masters money could procure; but no profession was decided on for Arthur, the eldest, as the fulse name and the expected wealth raised doubts and objections as to what should be done.

Diana Lydiard was the daughter of a trades-

The father stood still in amazement, until the faithful brute came up to him, throwing itself down at his feet in an imploring attitude, and as much as saying, "What had I done to cause you to treat me so? See, I have brought back the cloth that you tied round me, and have taken care that it should not be lost !"

"Poor brute !" ejaculated the farmer, on seeing all this. "Thou shalt not perish by my hands; but shall go where I go, and live where I live !"

These were gladdening words to the affectionate Fanny. Away, with Neptune led by her, she hastened to announce the reprieve that had been issued, and to tell of the wonderful escape of the faithful animal, in consequence, it was seen, of the stone's weight having caused the cloth into which it was put to burst, and thus to liberate the condemned dog, splendid swimmer that he was; the pleasant recurrence being accepted by every member of the family as an encouraging token, and serving to lighten the sorrow with which they looked for the last time on the place of their birth and up-bringing.

Next day the emigrants were upon the face of the mighty deep, ploughing their way to a land of promise, the sagacious Neptune being the object of not a few other caressings than those which little Fanny bestowed upon him. It was observed that the head of the family paid more attention to the mute creature than he ever before had done, and also that his kindness was joined to special favors to his youngest daughter. He was thankful that the dog had been spared and survived; nor in the Transatlantic home was he found to be unserviceable.

But time sped; age gained upon this faith-ful house-kceper, as it did upon William Welsh, and death was at length to overtake both .--Two years had clapsed since the good man set foot upon the soil of Canada. He and his offspring were now comfortably settled in their American habitation; and the prespect of independence, though not of idleness or opulence. was theirs; the father, already a widower, looking humbly yet trustingly forward to another and better world, beyond the grave. He ures. sickened and for weeks was bed-ridden : his cherished dog, as if endowed with some measure of human sympathy as well as foresight, every morning and evening seeking to pay the good man a visit; but never prolonging his stay so as Somehow people, especially in Cornwall, did him, and expect it by return of post. Kiss to be troublesome: To meet the welcoming not like Mr. Basset Tresilian; and his period- our boys for me, and believe me dearest Diana, tures do to kindly words, and then to take its, the circle usually to be met there.

certain political services. His two sons had been killed in the service of their country. One had fallen in Central India the other in

the Crimea, and as the baronetcy was limited by diploma "to the heirs male of his own body," he had to rest himself content with the knowledge that he was the first and last baronet of Restormel Court.

Occupying the site of a castle demolished by the French when they landed in Cornwall during the reign of Henry IV., the latter is an edifice much older than it looks.

The whole house was an epitome of the past; trophies of war and chase-coats of mail and stags' horns-decorated the hall, and some of the rooms had remained untouched since the days of the "Virgin Queen," hung with tapestry, which was lifted to give entrance; hearths. intended for wood alone, and andirons-heraldic griffins-to support the logs; and there were curious cabinets, Cromwellian chairs, and carved pric-dricux of all kinds.

On one evening in autumn, the present lord of Restormel Court was lingering over his wine -some choice old Madeira, which had been carefully iced for him by the butler-in company with his two nephews, the eldest of whom was understood to be, and acknowledged by himself as his future heir.

Sir Launcelot, verging then on his eightieth year, was a pale, thin, and waisted-looking man. He was toying with his wineglass, and from time to time contemplating his waisted white hands, on each of which a diamond glittered; and then he looked at his nephews, who were intently conversing near the fire.

They were both men about thirty-eight and forty years of age respectively. Arthur Tresilian, eldest, and ever the prime favourite, was remarkably handsome, with fine, regular feat-

His brother, Basset Tresilian, who followed the legal profession with success in London, was less athletic, but quite as striking in figure.

hope you haven't conceived some unworthy attachment-I mean unworthy the name of Tresilian."

"I have not," replied the other, almost angrily; for he still felt the keen legal eye of Basset upon him. " I shall never, I hope, do anything unworthy of the name we bear in and sorrow for the future. common.'

"Thank you, Arthur, boy. Give me your hand."

"And now, uncle-leaving you and Basset to the Maderia-I'll smoke a cigar in the stable, and look at that horse I mean to tako away with me to-morrow."

And anxious to close a conversation, the subject of which pained him deeply, Arthur Tresilian left the stately dining-room, and strolled over the beautiful lawn towards the stable court.

" Can Basset suspect me ? Does he know anything? No ! no !-he cannot ! My poor Diana !" he muttered ; " still this humiliating concealment, and no hope save through the death of that poor old man. Accursed be this silly pride of birth :"

* * " How long papa has been away from us-a whole month !

"When will papa be home, mamma dear? The cottage seems so dull without him !"

Such were the questions two handsome boys - one was now quite a lad of eighteen asked of a lady on each side of whom they stood caressingly, while she hastily read a letter which had just come by post.

"In four days, dearest boys, he returns to leave us no more " she exclaimed, with joy, as she fondly kissed them both, and once more turned to her letter.

" Restormel Court, Sept. 8th.

"MY DARLING DIANA-My uncle, Sir Launcelot, is gone, poor man !. He was found dead abed by his valet this morning No cause is assigned but old age, yet he was hearty as a brick last night on his Madeira, rallying Basset and me. Well, he has gone, with all his overstrained and old-fashioned ideas of birth, and I have written to the curate of H-----, Jersey, for the attested copy of our marriage left with " ARTHUR."

1.

man-true; but amid the love she bore her husband, and the luxuries by which his wealth enabled him to surround her, she had never felt her position to be anomalous, and with it the pride that struggled against shame-a shame that at times became blended with a vague fcar

And now for the last three years the secret family of Arthur Tresilian had been settled in a little sequestered spot named Carn Spern, near Trevose Head, a rocky cape that juts into the sea westward of Padstow, and some thirty miles or so distant from Restormel Court.-There he was known simply as Mr. Lydiard, and by the frequency of his absence was supposed to be a commercial traveller; but as the little family lived quietly, made few acquaint-ances, incurred no debts, their lives glided by unnoticed and uncared for by all save the poor, to whom the charity of Mrs. Lydiard was a proverb, and something more solid too.

Through some unscen agency a whisper of an alleged improper connection formed by Arthur did reach the ears of Basset Tresilian, and through him, those of old Sir Launcelot, and in the fury and indignation of the latter, his lofty and aristocratic scorn, he had a foretaste of what awaited him, and the three beings he loved most on earth, if the reality became known.

And now the proud old man was dead, and all necessity for concealment was at an end,-Arthur Tresilian succeeded to Restormel Court. with thirty thousand pounds a year; Basset to eight thousand pounds, the baronet's gold repeater, and all the legal works in his library.

"It is well the boys have gone to fish, I have so much to say to you, Diana, darling," said Arthur, as he flung his hat away, and clasped his little wife to his breast. "And about the resumption of our name, Diana, they must simply be told that I have succeeded to an estate: which requires a change in our designation," "Excellent, Arthur."

"To-morrow I must for St.----" "For Jersey."

"Yes, Diana, I am anxious personally to get the attested copy of our marriage certificate by all that sort of thing. And now for our mar-riage, dearest—now all justice can be done to the records. I shall fill up the time of absence you, my much enduring one ! I am the sole by writing my will in your favor and the boys, heir to Restormel, and your Arthur after me. to make all sure, for one never knows what may happen. When you see mo again, Di, both documents shall be snug in this old pocket book my father gave me." ny father gave me." And laughingly he tapped the heirloom a

handsome, scarlet and gilt morrocco books on the boards of which were the Tresilian arms, Yet she remarked that it was addressed as sarmounted by a griffin stamped in gold,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 7, 1871

"A strange little episode, almost a romantic one, has occurred during your absence, dear," said Mrs. Tresilian, for so now we must call her; "Arthur has fallen in love with a young lady, whom he has met riding her pony among the green lanes near Pudstow."

"Arthur-that mere boy. It won't last long, Di."

"I hope not, and so will you perhaps, when I tell you who she is, and the risk we have run; Mona Tresilian !"

"What, my brother Basset's daughter?"

"Yes, Arthur." "But the girl has gone to London with her

why free and the

'n

father, and that will end the affair. And now to-morrow, durling, I must leave you by the train for Falmouth, whence I shall take the steamer to Jersey. When I return the carriage shall be sent on here for you and our two dear little fellows, as I wish you to enter Restormel Court in the state that befits you, though my uncle's hatchment still hangs above its porte cocherc."

Next day she was alone once more, and he had sailed hopefully on his errand. ᡚ

The hour she had pined for during eighteen years-never so much as after the birth her boy Arthur-when she should sink the dubious name Lydiard and be acknowledged as the wife of Arthur Tresilian, had come at last, and a thrill of the purest joy filled her heart. In her anxiety for her children's future she felt small sorrow for the death of the octogenarian. How should she feel ?

His absurd pride had kept her under species of cloud for eighteen years, as a person unknown to the world, as one even now to he recognised with wonder-yes, perchance with doubt.

. The period of her life so longed for, not for its wealth, but when she and her children should take their place in the world as Tresilians, had come at last. There are times when an hour seems long. Oh, then, how long must days, weeks, and months appear, when they roll into years? All time passes inexorable, however. While she sat reflecting thus her eldest son was engaged eleswhere, but not as she thought, with his fishing-rod.

"And you are going to London with your papa ?" said he to a fair-haired and blue-eyed girl, who was clad in deep-mourning, and who had pulled up her pony in one of the grassy and shady lanes near the unsavory old fishing town of Padstow.

"Yes, and we leave by train to-night."

"And I shall see you-"

"Perhaps never again, Arthur," replied the girl, with her face full of smiles and tears, for she was less affected than her lover. "I shall never forget you, Mr. Lydiard, or all the pleasant walks and meetings we have had, by these green lanes, by the Bray-hill above the sea,

and ever so many place more." "And you call me Mr. Lydiard? Oh, Mona, -can you leave me so coldly ?" he asked, sadly; "may I not write to you in London?

"Ah, good heavens, no !" she exclaimed, with all a schoolgirl's terror. "What would mamma say ? And then there is papa !

It was delightful to have a lover; but not delightful that the fact should come to the ears of such a papa as Mr. Basset Tresilian.

"Then I have no hope ?"

"Ycs, you have," said she, playfully tickling his face with her riding switch.

"Oh, name it, Mona !"

that. Did your own mamma ever deceive you ?" "No, no, never!" replied Arthur, hopefully:

"And she is to be at Restormel-is that the name of the place ?"

"Yes, mamma; Restormel Court-a grand place, they say. "At Christmas? Well, Arthur, and you

shall be there too, or your mamma is no true prophetess."

Diana's husband had reached Jersey in safety; and gone to the little secluded church of -, where they had offered their mutual St.vows to heaven on that eventual morning, so well remembered still, when their only witnesses were the parish clerk and sexton.

" The poor old curate"-so ran his letteryou remember his thin, spare figure, with a long, black, rusty coat diagonal shovel-hat, gaiters and white choker-has gone to his last home under the old yew tree that for centuries has guarded the burial grounds. By a destructive fire in the vestry the whole of the marriage registers, and some of the baptismal ditto, have perished before the copies thereof were transmitted to headquarters-wherever that may be: but I have, most fortunately, oh, my Diana! by the special providence of heaven, secured the attested copy of our marriage lines, which the old curate made at my request from the defunct register. It was found among his papers by his successor, and is now in my possession-in the old scarlet pocketbook, together with my will, which I have carefully drawn up in favor of you and your boys, and signed before witnesses. I mean to spend two days here with an old friend, and shall return by the steamer Queen Guinevere. which leaves Jersey for Falmeuth on Friday, and which, by-the-bye, has on board a large sum of specie coming from France to Eng-

• "Friday? On Thursday I shall see him !' thought the wife in her heart, with a sigh of relief, and a prayer of thanks to heaven. "The register of their marriage had perished ! What if the attested copy had been lost? Oh, what then would have been the fate, the future of their idolized son - her tall and handsome Arthur, her merry little dark-eyed Ralf?"

land."

Thursday passed ; Friday, too; then came Saturday, but no Arthur Tresilian, or Lydiard as she had to call him still at Carn Spern .--There came tidings, however, that the Queen Guinevere had left Jersey duly, but had never reached Falmnuth. Great was the anxiety, grief and terror of the little family at Carn Spern; for there had been a severe storm in the Channel, and many ships had been driven ashore about the Lizard and Land's End; but none of these were steamers, and a whisper began to spread abroad that the Queen Guinevere must have foundered and gone down at sea, or some trace of her would have been found upon the coast. But all doubts were speedily resolved, when, on the third day after she was due at Falmouth, Derrick Polkinghorne, coxswain of the Padstow life-boat, discovered her shattered hull sunk and wedged in a chasm of the rock near the lighthouse on Trevose Head. How she had come to be stranded there on the

other side of Counwall was a mystery to all, unless she had been blown by the late tempest completely round the Land's End, and been forced to run for shelter by St. Ives and Ligger Bay. Much wreckage and many bodies were cast on the beach : but, though none of

them proved to be that of Arthur Tresilianor Mr. Lydiard, as he was called-no doubt remained in the anguished mind of Diana that he had perished, and she at once wrote to his brother Basset, announcing the event, her existence, and the legal claims of herself and her children. All this complication proved very startling to Basset. He knew nothing of his brother's how, it will go hard with me if I don't get an Jersey journey, though he always suspected his secret tics; but ignoring the latter, he at once put his household in supermourning, and took over the young man's face, mingled with great possession of Restormel Court as his own, leaving, however, no means untried to prove the death by drowning of Arthur Tresilian, though the name of Lydiard was borne on the list of passengers. The following day saw Diana and her sons attired in deepest mourning at the Court, requesting an audience with Mr. Basset Tresilian -her close cap and concealed hair, her long erape weepers, and face deadly with pallor, announcing her recent widowhood, which Basset viewed with a sneer, as with a haggard eye she looked at the stiff ancestral portraits, the cedar carvings of the stately library, the blazing fire, the gleaming tiles and picturesque furniture of white and gold and crimson velvet. She announced with quiet dignity, yet not without doubt and much perturbation, that she came as the widow of the late Mr. Tresilian, to claim her place and the places of her children at Restormel Castle. He replied calmly-"You have proofs, I presume, of all this, Mrs.-Mrs. Lydiard ?"

mother's grief; but deepest in the heart of Arthur, who felt himself called upon to do something-he knew not what.

He spent hours and days upon the solitary rock above where the wreck lay, looking at the spot with haggard eyes. Oh, if that shattered hull had a voice-had the dead that came ashore the power of utterance, the secret of his father's fate might be revealed; but three months had passed, and who could doubt it now? One morning early, as he came to the accustomed spot, under the grim shadow of Trevose Head, he found the puffins scared away and the solitude invaded by others-one of whom he knew well, Derrick Polkinghorne, a bold and hardy native of the Scilly Isles, where people spend so much of their time.on the boisterous ocean that for one who dies abed nine are drowned; and, by order of Lloyds' agent, he was preparing a diving-bell to examine the wreck, as much specie was known to be on board of her.

"Mornin', Master Lydiard," said he, for he and Arthur had frequently boated together; " that's a smart yatch outside the Lines. Sir Launcelot Tresilian's she was-Master Basset's now."

- "What is her name ?"
- "The Bashful Maid."
- "She sails like a duck !"

"She does. Ah, there's nee'r a craft out o' Cowes like that ere Bashful Maid !- 'specially when she's got a dandy rigged astarn; then she hugs the wind beautiful! Just goin' down to ave a squint at this here wreck.'

"Take me with you, Derrick; for gracious sake do !" implored the lad. "What on earth do you want down there?"

"Only a scrap of paper, perhaps, Derrick." "Then you ain't like to find it, you ain't." "I should like to see the dcck my father stood on last."

"I understand that, I does. .Come, then. wonders as he went to sea in that craft, for last time she left Falmouth the rats rushed out of her in thousands; and they never does that for nothin'. But as for finding paper here, vou'll be like them as mistook the mild reflex of the lunar horb for a remarkably fine Stilton. But here we goes; and now take care on yourself."

With a thrill of awe and horror, oddly not unmingled with delight and a sense of novelty, Arthur took his place beside Derrick on the seat that was placed across the bell, which at once began to descend. Light was admitted by convex lenses, through which were seen the long trailing weeds, the creepings of the ocean, and now and then the sea-green faces of the blackening dead!

They passed downward into the water, which surged against the sides of the bell, and rippled over the lenses, till they were close to the bulged wreck. Her starboard bow was completely smashed upon the rocks; the cargo had been washed out, and was still oozing forth by degrees. Already barnacles and weeds were growing on it, and dreary, dreary and desolate ooked that shattered hull at the bottom of the sea; and Arthur surveyed it with tears of the keenest grief.

'Suppose a shark stuck its nose into the bell ?' said Polkinghorne.

'I don't care if one did,' said Arthur.

"A dead body? and, by Jove, here's one coming in grim carnest. On his face, it's a man, Women allus floats on their backs; how's that, Master Lydiard?'

'My name is ——' but he che

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy has issued the following document :----

Royal and saintly Cashel I would gaze Upon the wreck of thy departed powers, Not in the dewy light of matin hours, Nor the meridian pomp of summer's blaze, But at the close of dim autumnal days, When the sun's parting glance, through slanting

showers, Sheds o'er thy rock-throned battlements and towers Such awful gleams as brighten o'er Decay's Prophetic cheek-at such a time, methinks, There breathes from thy lone courts and voiceless aisles

A melancholy moral: such as sinks On the lone traveller's heart, amid the piles Of vast Tersepolis on her mountain stand, Or Thebes half buried in the desert sand. [Sonet on the Rock of Cashel, written forty years age by the late Sir Aubrey de Vere.]

The Rock of Cashel is the grandest ruin in these kingdoms. In the midst of the rich champaign county of Tipperary, stretching away from the hills of Kilkenny to the Galtee Mountains, and from Slievenamon to the Devil's Bit, the Rock of Cashel, crowned with its noble ruins, stands out to the eye the most conspicuous object in the plain. To the student of Irish history how deeply interesting is not Cashel of the Kings and of the Bishops, identified as it is with the glorious memories of the country as with the story of its misfortunes.-When Irishmen revert, as they may with justifiable pride, to the virtues, the wisdom, the valor of past ages, they will point to the saints and sages and heroes whose names are linked for ever to the traditions of the Rock of Cashel. Some of the events which took place upon the old Rock, or under its shadows, were not of merely local importance, but were felt throughout the land long after their occurrence, nor even at this distance of time is their influence altogether unfelt. On the Rock of Cashel the Kings of Munster had their royal palace, and on its summit they used to be crowned. There, too, S. Patrick baptised King Aengus, and there Cormac Mac-Cullenan wielded the royal sceptre and the archiespiscopal crozier of Munster. --Brian Boroimhe fortified the Rock, Cormac MacCarthy, King of Desmond, crowned it with the beautiful Norman church called Cormac's Chapel, and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, added the noble cathedral now in ruins, within the walls of which the famous Synod of Cashel was celebrated in 1172. When the Normans were defeated in the battle of Thurles, Strongbow encamped near Cashel: about a century and a half later Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert the Bruce, marched with his army from Limerick to Cashel; 300 years later again Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. after making a pilgrimage to the Monastery of Holy Cross, met the Earl of Desmond at the gates of Cashel; and at the commencement of the great civil war in 1641, Philip O'Dwyer, of Dundrum, took the city, which, with its fortress, was for years held for the Confederacy of Kilkenny. Sharing from age to age the varying fortunes of the country, Cashel possesses for the student of Irish history a national importance ; and, if the historic renown of Cashel | sured them that such an Address coming from awakens the student's and patriot's liveliest interest, certainly the pile of buildings, civil, to the Sovereign Pontiff, surrounded as he is military, and ecclesiastical, towering from the summit of the old Rock on a site of surpassing | O'Neill read the report, by which it appears grandeur, the cathedral, the Teampul Cormaic, the regal palace, the fortress, the round tower, affixed to the Address, and that £2494 in all form a group of ruins which must strike the money had been received, which sum reached eye of the architect and the man of taste as nearly £3000 before the meeting had termione with few rivals in this or perhaps any other nated. This is a large sum, considering that land. "Shall these noble monuments of other days remain for ever in ruin? We hope not. Religion, patriotism, love of the sublime and beautiful whether in art or nature-everything dear to us forbids the thought. The commissioners appointed under the Irish Church Act are empowered either to preserve these buildings as monuments at the public expense, or to sell them. Who would think of condemning them to remain in a ruinous state, till at no distant day the hand of time should have destroyed the last vestige of them? Rather who would not wish that the noble cathedral should be restored for public worship, and that the voice of prayer and praise should once more rise up from beneath its vaulted roof? Hence, a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, with the Archbishop of Cashel as chairman, has been formed with the view of purchasing the plateau of the Rock of Cashel from the Church Commissioners, restoring the cathedral for public worship, and preserving King Cormac's Chapel, with the other historical ruins, from utter decay." "This movement for the restoration of the Cathedral of Cashel, and the preservation of the surrounding ruins, is by no means undertaken in the spirit of aggression upon the Protestant Episcopalian Church. Nothing Pope during the late crisis. It was Ireland could be farther from the mind of the noblemen and gentlemen composing the committee, some of whom are Protestants, nor could anything be more opposed to the feelings of the Most Rev. Chairman than a movement calculated to give just offence to their Protestant fellow-countrymen. If the old Cathedral of Cashel should be restored for public worship, it would naturally, in a part of the country almost wholly Roman Catholic, be for Roman Catholic worship. It was abandoned as a place of public worship a century ago, when the Protestant Archbishop Price, having obtained an act of Parliament constituting S. John's new church, lower down in the city, a cathedral as well as a parochial church, unroofed S. Patrick's Cathedral, and transferred the congregation to the more convenientlyarms of his half-fainting. Washed overboard from the steamer, he had return to the old cathedral on the Rock; and so the only apparent chance of its being re- Each speaks, in its own language and the voice stored for Divine worship is, that it should restored for Divine worship is, that it should re-vert to the hands of the Roman Catholics. But if anything could prove the keen and sen-The Roman Catholics wish to obtain possession sitive loyalty of Ireland to the Holy See it

Roman Catholic inhabitants of the city of Cashel have already taken action in the matter, by sending forward a memorial to the head of the Government—the Catholic laity of the archdioceses of Cashel and Emly concur with the inhabitants of the city, and the Catholic clergy of both dioceses have authorised their Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, to take steps in their name for taking possession of the Rock."

"Therefore has the Rock of Cashel Committee been formed; and now Catholics throughout the world, and Protestants too, are invited to contribute to this grand national enterprise. An appeal is made to all lovers of their native land, to all students of the history and antiquities of Ireland, to aid in restoring a noble monument of mediæval civilization. Persons of influence at home and abroad, in Ireland, in Great Britain, in America, in Australia, in India, are earnestly solicited to aid the good work, by forming working committees in the great cities."

+ PATRICK LEAUY, Archbishop, &c. Thurles, June 10, 1871.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have allowed their names to be placed on the committee for purchasing and restoring the ceclesiastical and other buildings on the Rock of Cashel, with the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy as chairman :---

The Duke of Norfolk.

The Marquis of Clanricarde The Earl of Fingall.

The Earl of Granard.

The Earl of Limerick.

The Earl of Denbigh.

The Earl of Dunraven.

Lord Castlerosse.

Lord Southwell.

The Right Hon. William Monsell, M. P. Fervoe.

The Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferral, Ballina.

Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., M. P., and M.D., Merrion-square, Dublin.

Sir Vere de Vere, Bart., Curragh Chase.

E. De la Poer, Esq., M.P., Gurteen.

D. C. Heron, Esq., M.P., Fitzwilliam street. Dublin.

Aubrey de Vere, Esq., Curragh Chase.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS OF THE LADIES OF IRELAND TO THE HOLY FATHER .- The Ladies' Committee which had undertaken to organize the Address from the women of Ireland to the Holy Father, met on Friday the 2nd June, in S. Kevin's Chapel, Marlboro'-street to present their report and the address for adoption. His Eminence the Cardinal presided for a short time, and then requested the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to take his place. The Lord Mayor and Dr. White, his private secretary, had accom-panied the Lady Mayoress to the meeting.-His Eminence congratulated the Committee on the signal success of their undertaking, and asfaithful Ireland must prove a great consolution by treachery and bad faith. The Rev. P. that over 106,000 names have already been no effort was made to collect it; on the contrary, people were told that a small contribution only would be expected from those who could conveniently give it. The Address is exquisitely illuminated, in accordance with the best specimens of ancient Celtie Art, the models being chiefly taken from the famous Book of Kells. It is, when bound, to be intrusted to the Cardinal for transmission to His Holiness. -Dublin Cor. of Tablet. LOYALTY OF IBELAND TO THE POPE .---We regret that a remark made by our Roman Correspondent in his letter of last week should have caused, as we know that it has done, great pain and annoyance in Ireland,-and not unnaturally, inasmuch as it has been understood, we cannot but believe, in a sense different to that intended by the writer. For to accuse Ireland of want of loyalty and zeal for the Holy See would be such utter injustice and such blind ignorance as to facts that we cannot conceive any educated person in Christendom doing so even in his dreams. We believe that our Roman Correspondent meant no more than to note the fact that Ireland had not followed the example of other countries in sending Deputations to Rome. But it would certainly be very unjust to conclude on this account that "Ireland had done little or nothing for the that set the example of the movement which has been growing ever since, by beginning that magnificent series of indignation meetings which were held in the latter end of last year throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. We remember that at that time a similar reproach was addressed by our then Roman Correspondent, and we think justly, to the Catholics of England for their tardiness and apparent indifference in coming forward. No one can remember the splendid Protest issued by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland to their flocks in October last, the meeting of the people in Dublin and in the provinces, and the numberless letters from the Holy Sce acknowledging the receipt of addresses and large sums of money forwarded from each Diocese to Rome, without being impressed with the fact of Ireland's foremost devotedness to the Holy See. The fact is, people have their own way of expressing their feelings, and they are not to be blamed if they do not all adopt the same means. of it, and they are prepared to restore it. The | would be the letters of remonstrance, from per-

Tresilian down "I have an uncle named here in this country."

"He who succeeded to Restormel Court, or some such place ?"

"Exactly, Arthur-the same." "Well ?" asked Arthur, little thinking that she referred to his own and well-loved father.

"Papa thinks we shall spend our Christmas holidays with him-he is so jolly !---and, someinvitation for Mr. Arthur Lydiard."

An expression of thanks and quietude spread sadness, for she added-

"I must go now-must leave you, Arthur." "Oh, Mona! Mona! it seems so hard to lose you now ! "

"My darling Arthur !" exclaimed the girl, giving way to a shower of tears, as his arms encircled her slender waist, and she permitted her soft, bright face to fall upon his shoulder. But at that moment they were rudely interrupted.

Arthur felt himself seized by the arm and thrust violently aside by a grave and stern-looking man about forty years of age. This person was in mourning, and instinct told the lover that he must be Mona's father. He seized her pony by the bridle-after darting a furious glance at Arthur, a glance not unmingled with surprise, as he saw in his face a likeness to some one, he knew not whom-he led the young lady away through a wicket in a thick beech hedge and shut it. Ere he did so, however, he said to Arthur-

"Whoever you are, young fellow, let such tomfoolery cease. This young lady leaves tonight for London. Attempt to write or to follow at your peril; and I may add that we shall dispense with the pleasure of your distinguished society at Restormel Court in the Christmas week.

Arthur's spirit was proud and fiery. He made a spring towards the little gate, but checked himself; he felt that he dared not confront, in wrath, the father of the girl he loved, and so he turned sadly and hopelessly away, like a good, simple hearted lad as he was, to tell his that sort of thing; but I'll do what I can in mother all about it for he concealed nothing from her, but, somewhat to his surprise and chagrin, instead of sympathizing with his disappointment, or betraying indignation at the "flinty-hearted father," she laughed merrily, smiled, and kissed him, thrusting at the same

time into her bosom a letter she had just received from her husband.

" But I shall never see her more, mamma," arged Arthur, pitcously.

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"Mrs. Tresilian, sir !" said she, while her Arthur, in silence and bewilderment, recognized an uncle in the father of his Mona.

Alas! Diana had neither the certificate nor the will; both had gone down into the deep with her hapless husband. She had, however, the letter referring to these documents; but Bassst, after a furtive glance at the fire, tossed it back to her contemptuously, saying-

"I have heard of you before, madam-years ago, too. My brother is drowned, and you are now poor. I dislike death and poverty and all the way of Christian charity, and have your hulking boys bound to trades. But you must leave this place at once; the ladies of my family must not come in contact with-such as you." She rose, and left the stately house mechanic-

ally, with one hand on Arthur's arm and the other on the neck of Ralf; and she looked at them in agony—the latter her little pet, the other the stately king of the playing fields and captain of the school eleven, to be tradesmen ! "You shall Arthur-you shall be assured of Deep in the heart of both boys sank their THE SEA.

for now a corpse, which Derrick had roused with his pole, cume athwart the stage at the bottom of the bell, and remained there.

Suddenly a cry escaped Arthur! The gray great coat upon it, all sodden and studded with weeds and limpets, he recognized as one usually worn by his lost father, and, longing to know more, he implored Derrick to examine it; for himself, he dared not move, or breathe, or think! Oh, could it be those poor remains, half-devoured by fish, and floating face downward in the sea, were all that remained of his handsome and beloved father?

'Hold on, lad, shut your eyes; and I'll soon see,' cried the resolute diver, as he lowered himself to the loathsome task of examining the remains.

Arthur dared not look; but ere long a cold metal watch was placed in his hand.

'It is not papa's,' said he, with a sigh of relief that ended in a cry of horror, for, as those in charge of the bell began to raise it, the water surged within it and dashed about the corpse, which came against him again and again, till Derrick, who was investigating its pockets, thrust it with his pole out of the bell, which in another minute was suspended over the sunny surface of the sea.

'See, Master Lydiard, I've found a pocketbook into that poor fellow's overcoat,' said Derrick.

'It's my papa's', shricked the lad; 'his old searlet book, with his arms and crest upon it.' And in that book, safe and dry, were the lost will and certificate of marriage,

'But, oh,' moaned the lad, when he had told his mother this startling occurrence, as he sank half-sick upon her breast, 'if that was poor papa 1 saw, he came from his grave in the sea, mamma, with those papers for you.' But the body was soon known to be that of

a channel pilot.

Ere the end of that week Basset Tresilian had to change his tone, and Diana and her sons took legal steps to make her the mistress and them the masters of Restormel Court. So autumn drew towards winter; but ere the sad widow quitted Carn Spern, one night h carriage drew up, a man alighted, full of bustle and excitement, a well-known voice was heard, and citement, a well-known voice was heard, and situated church of S. John. There appears Arthur Tresilian, the elder, was clapsed in the no probability, then, that the Protestance,

been picked up by a vessel bound for Cuba; his coat had been donned by the pilot, so there was an end of all the sorrow and mystery.

So, too, ends my story of A MESSAGE FROM

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JULY 7, 1871.

sons having a right to speak, which we have received from different parts of Ireland in conreceived to the sentence which occurred in the Act nugatory, and, at the same time suspend letter of our Roman correspondent last week. the action of the Landed Estates Court. He there certainly can be no doubt of the loyalty was of opinion that the Legislature had failed to of those who are always first in the cause of give legal validity to the usages which, for conloyalty.-London Tublet.

In Cork, there are 494,000 Catholics to 49, 000 Protestants, or ten of the former to one of the latter-yet all through the framework of the administration of the county affairs, memthe administration of an evidently regarded as bers of the 490,000 are evidently regarded as "black sheep." In a magnificent majority of the population : they are in a miserable minority of the administration.

Thus, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the High and Sub-sheriffs are all Protestants. At Bandon and Skibbercen no Papist is admitted on the Grand Jury; in Cork, a fraction of a fourth of black sheep are allowed in. Four fifths of the County Magistrates are Protestants; but Catholics are allowed to form one-thirteenth fraction of the Deputy Lieutenants. The magistrates at Petty Sessions, and ex-officio guardians at Road Sessions have practically no admixture of the mere "Irish enemie."

It was but the other day the Viceroy " congratulated" the Cork militia on being called out. Why not congratulate the Cork Catholics, on that particular insult to them? For if they are invited to fill the ranks it must be as mere privates: the ascendancy rides on their neeks, booted and spurred. Of the officers of the West Cork Militia three are Catholies and eighteen Protestants; of the South Cork, two to twenty-five; in the City of Cork Militia there are fourteen Protestant officers, but not one Catholic; and in the North Cork, there are twenty-five Protestant officers, but not one Catholic !- Dublin Irishman.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMEATH .---- Sir John Enuis and Mr. P. J. Smyth have addressed the electors of Westmenth. Sir John proposes to give independent support to Mr. Gladstone's Government. Mr. Smyth will op pose in an independent spirit Mr. Gladstone's and every other legislation until self-government for Ireland shall be made a Cabinet question, Sir John was not always considered orthodox on the education question, and lost his seat for Athlone mainly though the influence of the elergy. He says he will now sustain the views of the Catholic Bishops, and if he can induce the electors to believe his promises he may have some chance ; though he certainly approaches every topic in his address in an apologetic manner, as if not quite certain of himself. Mr. Smyth, on the contrary, appeals to his whole eareer, which has been that of an honest Irishearcer, which has been that of an honest Irish-man and a steadfast Catholic, uncompromising his family cemetery has been entered, and a beautibut honest. He proudly says : "I am now with principles fixed, unchanged, and unchange-able." Mr. Smyth has been elected.

The death is announced of Mr. William Pollard-Urquhart, M.P., of Kinturk, in the county of Westmenth, and Craigston, Aberdeenshire. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Dutton Pollard, of Kinturk, by Louisa Anne, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham; he was born at Castle-Pollard, county Westmeath, in 1815, and was consequently in the 56th year of his age. He was educated at Harrow and at 'Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, he had come to the conclusion that it might be cul- the extreme sections of the working classes will and took a Wrangler's degree in 1838, proceeding M.A. in 1843. On leaving Cambridge, he kept terms at the Inner Temple, but was never called to the bar. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Westmeath, for which he served as sheriff in 1840, and he was also a magistrates for the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. In 1852 he entered Parliament, in the Liberal interest, as one of the members for the county of Westmeath, and sat till the dissolution in 1857. At the general election in 1859 he was again returned for Westmeath and continued to retain his seat | till his deccase. Mr. Pollard-Urquhart was the author of the "Life and Times of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan," and also of some essays on political economy, and pamphlets on taxation, &c. He married, in 1846, Mary Isabella, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. William Urquhart, of Craigston, Aberdeenshire, whose name he assumed, and by whom he has left a family of several children. THE GLADSTONE LAND BILL-IMPORTANT DECISION .- Never was a subject of more general interest brought before a court of equity than in the case of the Marquis of Waterford's estate. The questions immediately before the court were sufficiently important, but the fu-ture working of the Land Act is involved in the decision of the case. A great estate was brought into the market. The tenants held from year to year, but they claimed to be en-titled to the benefit of the Ulster Tenant-right, which, as our readers are aware, the first section of the Land Act purports to convert into the law of the land. The estimated value of this tenant-right upon the entire of the estate exceeded £118,000. An application was made to Judge Lynch, in the Landed Estates Court, on behalf of the tenants, to insert in the rental a statement of the existence of this customary right in relation to cach particular holding. The learned judge refused this application on the ground that the tenants' rights, whatever they might be, would not be affected by the sulo, or by the conveyance executed by the court to the purchaser. This conveyance has a well-known statutory oporation, destroying all rights which are not expressly preserved. But he was of opinion that a conveyance to a purchaser, subject to a yearly tenancy, preserved in favour of the tenant all the novel rights which the legislature had attached to such tenancies, equally with those which had ex-isted before the passing of the Liand Act, and which are never expressed either in the rental or the conveyance. The Lord Chancellor based his affirmance of Judge Lynch's decision.upon the same grounds. Lord Justice Christian was also of opinion that the opinion in question being the see, province, or diocese of an archibishop should be affirmed, but for widely different or bishop or deanery of any dean recognised by law:

venience sake, it ticketed as the Ulster tenantright customs. The last section declares the usages prevalent in the province of Ulster, and known as the tenant-right custom, to be law .---But here in the opinion of the Lord Justice, the farmers of the statute overreached them. selves. As we understand the argument of the Lord Justice, it is this; the usages which the section purports to legalize must be taken in their entirety, as usages founded upon and incidental to a tenancy from year to year, determinable by notice to quit, and resting upon voluntary forbearance on the part of the landlord. If this power of determining the tenancy, and the voluntary characthat the usage should be legally enforceable in derogation of the tenure upon which it is osformer incidents of the tenure and the voluntary character of the usage are rejected, nothing remains but confiscation pure and simple, which the Legislature has shrunk from proclaiming. On the whole, the Lord Justice is of opinion that this clause is so void of sense and self-contradictory that it is impossible to give it any rational interpretation. The 2nd section is, we presume, included in the same condemnation. If this be so, the tenantry throughout the entire of Ireland must claim under the 3rd and 4th sections of the actthose which create a right to compensation for

of custom. THREATENED EVICTIONS IN MEATH.-Several tenants in different parts of Meath having been served with notices to quit, the Catholic clergy have been summoned to meet at Navan in order to take steps to induce the landlords to

disturbance and for improvements independent

prevails. Ballina is about to be supplied with additional steam communication, Mr.G. T. Pollexfen is placing the " Ballina," a fine screw steamer, built specially for the port, on the station between Ballina and Liverpool.

Lord Spencer visited Cork to inspect the militia regiments of the county, but his reception by the inhabitants of the city was very chilling and no official notice of his presence was taken by the Corporation.

OUTRAGE IN IRELAND-Sir Robert Lynch Bart., of Balla, county Mayo, who is described as an excellent landlord, a great friend of the poor, and a very popular country gentleman, has recently been the object ful marble cross erected over a child's tomb broken, the fragments some of them being found in a adjoining bog. The perpetrators of this outrage at the same time invaded a plantation near at hand and maliciously destroyed a large number of young trees. These cowardly deeds are regarded in the neighborhood as unaccountable.

THE CULTIVATION OF BEET .- At a recent meeting of the Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster, Mr. Thomas Baldwin, Head-Inspector of Model Farms, Ireland, delivered an address on the cultivation of heet root in Ireland. Professor Baldwin showed but the disputants did not appeal to the logic of that more than a fourth of all the sugar consumed blows. After the usual compliments to the Royal in Europe came from beet. It was extensively Family, the meeting was adjourned to Hyde Park cultivated in Belgium, France, and Germany: and on Sunday next, when, unless the police prevent its from experiments conducted under the best conditions reassembling, or the Rev. Bee Wright intervenes. less than six millions of acres of our soil were well fitted for the production of the root.

thereto be conferred otherwise than under the au- regret the fact very sincerely that the Protestant thority and by the favor of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and according to the laws of this direct the employment of its talents from their realm; but it is not expedient to impose penalties present service as counsellors to the Pope; for our upon those ministers of religion who may as among the members of the several religions bodies to which they respectively belong, be designated by distinctions regarded as titles of office, although such designation may be connected with the name of some town or place within the realm: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: The said Act of the session the vast majority of the Catholic Church as the of Parliament held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter sixty, shall be and the same is hereby repealed : Provided, that such repeal shall not nor shall anything in this ter of the usage are retained, it is impossible Act, contained be deemed in any way to authorise or sanction the conferring or attempting to confer any rank, title, or precedence, authority, or juris-diction on or over any subject of this realm by any tensibly based. If, on the other hand, the person or persons in or out of this realm, other than the Sovereign thereof.

> BEUTAL MURDER. - A brutal murder was committed at York. A watchmaker named Cook asked his wife for some money for drink, but she refused. He afterwards persuaded her to go for a walk, and when in the outskirts of the city he took his child from its mother's arms and threw it into a gutter and then stabbed his wife twice in the neck, immediately after cutting his own throat. The poor woman died next day. The man survives.

Twenty-six thousand workmen are out of employment in Manchester, owing to the burning of cotton mills.

The democracy of London, subdivided into Engish Communism, and Irish Republicanism, met on Clerkenwell-green on Sunday afternoon. A discussion of the recent events in France led to a scene between the now divided elements. The "Communists" did not appear to great advantage, as they were glaringly ignorant of that which they had met to advocate; and the "Republicans," though certainly more logical, were not strictly parliamentary, withdraw the notices. Considerable excitement in giving emphatic expression to their sentiments. The ostensible object of the meeting was to discuss the propriety of holding a demonstration in Hyde Park to sympathise with the defunct Commune, and to protest against the extradition of refugees. A leading spirit made the sensible remark that " the Commune fought for French unity;" and pleaded "extenuating circumstances" in partial justification of the execution of the hostages. His apologetic eloquence was cut short by Mr. Hennessy (an Irishman), who said that the working classes, through paying too much attention to foreign politics, had paid too little attention to what was going on in their own land, "A sum of £15,000 a year would soon be proposed for another of the Queen's sons. Should not the working classes raise their voices against that ?-- (cheers)-and hold a demonstration on the subject in Hyde Park ? Should they not demonstrate against Mr. Bee Wright's persecution of the poor Sunday traders at the West-end? should they not demonstrate against the Westmenth Coercion Rill ? (Loud Cheers.) They could exercise no influence on the Commune question, except an evil one." We quite agree with the remark of another " republican," that the " Irish Fenians were gentlemen compared with the Communists"though they were rewarded for their misdeeds by no demonstrations of sympathy. The democrats appealed to the Irish to remember the support they had given to Fenianism, in valn ; the Irishmen retorted, they had promised aid which they could

reasons, which, if they be well founded, will render the 1st and 2nd sections of the Land Act nugatory, and, at the same time suspend the action of the Landed Estates Court. He was of opinion that the Legislature had failed to was of opinion that the Legislature had failed to world does not find sufficient occupation in itself to Holy Father, in our humble estimation, has some wise heads about him, of our own faith, who, though, by His Holiness' Protestant " counsellors" confessedly, in the shade, when they put forward their venerable wisdom, still meet all our requirements. But, unfortunately for the prospect of emancipating the poor Pope, from his officious boy going down hill with a donkey-cart, would counsellors, there is a set of Catholics about him slowly and with difficulty bring the animal to before who are precisely of the very singular opinion that the Definition of his Infallibility is recognized by wisest act of his long Pontificate; who uphold his uncompromising attitude towards the specious "guarantees;" who will not advise him to leave Rome and go to Corsica, nor accept of the Herald's generous proffer of the freedom of this city of New York, who do not believe that the proportions of the "Liberal," or Dollinger-Hyacinthe party make it in the least formidable ; and who are of the somewhat antiquated, but very popular opinion amongst Catholics, that notwithstanding all the "advice" of his Protestant "counsellors," His Holiness will continue to set himself, as ever, against the adrancing tide of error, of Liberalism, and of that Protestantism for whose safety these very counsellors are in grievous disquiet. N. F. Tablet.

On Thursday, the 22nd June, a Solemn Requiem Mass was chanted in memorium of the late murderad Archbishop of Paris, in the church of the Fathers of Mercy, West Twenty-third Street, in this city. The celebrants were lev. Father Lafont, assisted by Rev. Fathers Aubril and DeBarriere, as Deacon and Sub-deacon. Father Ronay, the eminent -preacher, delivered in French, a solemn and impressive sermon, in which he strongly denounced the principles and the men who had led to the awful murder of the cminent prelate. These impressive services will, we hope, be followed up all through the country, out of respect to the memory and grief for the ter-rible end of the illustrious Mgr. Darboy.-N. F. Tablet.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- It is understood that Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, has informed the Secretary of State that as far as the action of Her Majesty's naval officers or of those of the Canadian Government is concerned there is no cause for anxiety to citizens of the United States engaged in the fisheries in the neighborhood of the British Provinces, so long as they do not disregard the laws upon the subject still in force. That the tenor of the instructions issued to those officers both by Her Majesty's Government and of the Dominion Government are of a most liberal nature; that though they continue to hold an opinion that under the treaty of 1818, United States fishermen are prohibited from frequenting Colonial ports or harbors for any other purpose than for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood, and obtaining water, such prohibition will not be enforced during the present season, and that they will be allowed to enter Canadian ports for the purpose of trade and of transhipping fish and procuring supplies. That they will not be prevented from tishing outside of the three mile limit, within bays the mouths of which are more than six miles wide. Sir Edward Thornton, instructed by his Government, expresses hopes, however, that the citizens of the United States will on their part contribute to the prevention of untimely collisions by refraining from encroaching, for the purpose of fishing, upon those waters from which, by the treaty of 1818, and by the laws of Great Britain and Canada, they are excluded until legislation for insuring to them the privileges and immunities agreed upon by the treaty of the 8th of May, 1871, shall have been carried out.

Loxpos' June 28 .- The British Foreign office has received the following telegram :--- Sansarai, June 28.—The American Expedition has gain d a victory over the Coreans on Kong Hoa Island. The Coreans' stronghold was captured and destroyed. The Corcans made a desperate defence, losing 500 killed and wounded."

A shocking story, which comes to us from Balti-

variably answered with cheerful readiness, and in only two or three instances-rising probably from ill-health or some local disturbing cause-did I ever receive what may be termed a short reply. The peasant or farmer would often put himself to some inconvenience to answer one's questions. If riding he would bring his horse to a stand-still, or driving would stop the vchicle. A man would allow his team to go on regardless of the trouble of overtaking them slowly and with difficulty bring the animal to before receiving and answering a question. When you en-ter a peasant's cottage or hut, the soul of its possessor in a short time, raises one above the insignificance of his dwelling. In dialect, also, the peasant is very superior, his language being pure, simple, and easily understood, and swearing seems scarcely to exist as a perceptiple habit. I regret to say that, as regards courtesy and politeness, the peasant class seemed superior to many of those I met in the ranks above them. Frequently, on leaving an hotel in the morning, did I reflect that in Ireland nature must have made some mistake, and given all the land and property to the men, but left the gentlemen and gentlewomen poor indeed! However, as dyspeptic feelings were removed by exercise, and the morning air from the healthy moor, fanned my check, then these hypochondrineal or misanthropic notions passed away, but still the wish remained, and continues now, that something might be done to alleviate the condition of the poor irish pensant, to give him a better dwelling and more healthy diet, and suitable clothing, and a higher education .- A Walking Tour around Ireland in 1865 by an Englishman.

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Love of Home - The heart has memories that never die. The rough rubs of the world cannot obliterate them. They are memories of home-early home. There is magic in the very sound. There is the old tree under which the light-hearted boy swung many a day; youder the river in which he learned to swim; there is the house in which he knew aparent's protection; may there is the room in which he roamed with brother and sister, long since, laid in the cometery in which he must soon be gathered overshadowed by you old church, whither, with a joyous troop like himself, he has often followed his parents to worship. Why, even the very schoolhouse, associated in youthful days with thoughts of tasks, now comes to bring pleasant remembrances of many occasions that call forth some generous exhibitions of the noble traits of louman nature. There is where he learned to teel some of his first emotions. There, perchance, he first met the being who, by her love and tenderness in life, has made a home for himself, happier even than his childhood knew. There are certain feelings of humanity, and those, too, among the best, that can find an appropriate place for their exercise only by one's own fireside.

LIFE & DREAM-Every thing in nature furnishes us with improtant subjects for contemplation, even so, man in deep. Dreams give ns salutary instruction, for our life is a real dream. How often have we heard this great truth, and yet, we remain innoved by the grade reality. Let us draw a picture upon the comparison of life with a dream, and see in what this comparison consists. In a dream everything is confused, different visious flit before the mind's eye, some are beautiful, others frightful; some are pleasant others terrible. It is the same in regard to life a thousand funcies mislead man, joys and sorrows, pleasures and afflictions attend him, and hosts of wise and useless thoughts, which in reality are nothing more than empty air, engage his attention. Dreams are deceitful, evorything appears real, but after the moment of awaking, nothing remains but the bare remembrance. And just so is it in life. Wo pursue many thing which wear a beautiful appearance but once in possession of them and they lose all their beauty; all is full of deceit, and the fairy castles erected in imagination, vanish in the chill air of reality. Dreams are short-lived; one moment wo experience the enjoyment of pleasure or the horror occasioned by frightful images, the next, we perceive nothing. Life flies on the wings of time; its joys and sorrows are short, and once gone are gone ever. The awaking from dreams is sudden, nothing but the memory thereof remains, and this disappears quickly. In dreams we see things in a strange light, when we awake we behold reality. Dreams are short, as is life ; every how brings us nearer our end and then we awake to eternity. In this life we have not a clear knowledge of things, in eternity we see them as they are ; we know ourselves, life, and eternity. In that solemn hour all things carthly disappear; only our good and bad deeds remain to us; in that impartial judgment we shall receive our reward or punishment according to the good or bad use which we may have made of the dream of life. -JESSY, in Western Watchman. No Home-There are thousands who know nothing of the blessed influences of a comfortable home, merely for the want of thrift, or from dissipated habits. Youth spent in frivolous amusements and demoralizing associations, leaving them at middlo age, when the physical and intellectual man should be in its greater vigor, enervated, and without one laudable ambition. Friends long since lost, confidence gone, and nothing to look to in old age but a mere toleration in the community where they should be ornaments. No home to fly to when wearied with the struggles incident to life; no wife to cheer them in their despondency; no children to amuse them, and no virtuous household to give zest to the joys of life. All is blank, and there is no hope or succor except that which is given out by the hands of private or public charities. When the famity of an industrious and sober citizen gather around the cheerful fire of a wintry day, the homeless man is seeking shelter in the station-house, or begging for a night's rest in the out-building of one who started in life at the same time, with no greater advantages; but houesty and industry built up that home, while dissipation destroyed the other. SHOKE VS. IMAGINATION .--- There were to be some theatricals at Chatsworth some years ago, at which Queen Victoria was to be present, and in which Mark Lemon and others took part. A Colonel Flint was to perform the very simple part of a "buck" of the time of George 11., and lean against a mantlepiece and smoke a large pipe. At a rehearsal he commenced pulling away, when Sir Joseph Paxton, the architect of the first Crystal Palace, and the manager of the Chatsworth estates, came running to him, declaring that he must not attempt to smoke. The Queen detested tobacco, and would leave the hox. He declared that he was smoking herbs in a perfectly new pipe ; but Mark Lemon, Mr. Dickens, and the company, all insisted that they smelt tobacco smoke, so he threw away his pipe and bought a new one, and also some dried thyme and rose leaves. These proved just as objectionable, and so the smoking of the pipe was dispensed with. The Colonel bethought of the imitation of smoke he had seen, composed of finely woven webs of cotton supported on rings and spiral wires. On the evening of the full-dress rehearsal Mr. Paxton again came to him and insisted that he should not smoke; and then, on finding out his mistake, that he should not appear to smoke. It would be injudicious, Her Majesty would think she smolt tobacco, and this would be as bad as if her Majesty really smelt it. He moreover assorted that the company assembled had smelt the smoke no matter how it was made or ----- IIC

A most remarkable complication is threatened in

reference to the Irish estate of the late Marquis of Hertford. Lord Hertford executed a will in which he bequeathed his property to his cousin, the Right Honorable Sir Hamilton Seymour. Subsequently he took a dislike to Sir H., and by a codicil (his father, by the way made twenty-five codicils) revoked the bequest, and left the property to his natural son, Mr. Wallace, whose name has, in connection with works of benevolence in London and Paris, been so much before the public. Sir H. Seymour disputes the validity of the execution of the codicil, and has taken steps to upset it. Meanwhile, it is said that the will and codicil have both been burnt in the conflagrations of Paris, and that in this case the estate, failing legally certified documents, will pass to the present marquis, who at present only enjoys the English realty.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (IRELAND).—Mr. Lentnigne, Inpector of Indusirial Schools, Ireland, has issued, for the House of Commons, a return, showing the religion of children detained in the schools in 1868. and the amount paid by Government and by Grand Juries for their maintenance. There are 34 Catholic certified Industrial Schools in Ireland; and in 1868 there were 1844 children detained therein. There are 6 Protestant schools, and there were 123 children detained therein. The Government allocated a sum of £19, 207 for their support, and the Grand Juries £719.

DEATH OF MR. VINCENT SCULLY .- The death is announced of Mr. Vincent Scully, who for many years represented Cork county in the House of Commons.

HOME GOVERNMENT FOR IBELAND. - The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Athlone Town Commissioners on the 5th June. Proposed by L. Kelly, seconded by Philip McManus, and Re-solved—"That we, the Town Commissioners of Athlone, do hereby appreciate the noble efforts of the Home (lovernment Association, now established in Dublin for the purpose of pressing on the Imperial Parliament, in a legal and constitutional manner, the just and lawful right of the Irish people to legislate for themselves, as it is our firm conviction that Ireland can never prosper to the full extent of her national resources until she has the power of managing her own affairs." - PATHICK MANWELL, Chairman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT REPEAL .- The following is the text of the Act, just brought in by the Government. A Bill (as amended by the Select Committee) to Repeal an Act for preventing the assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom. Whereas, by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the fourteenth and fifteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter sixty, intituled "An Act to prevent the assumption of certain Ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the "United Kingdom," certain enactments were made prohibiting under penalties the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory, or dean of any pretended deancry in England or Ireland, not

pinion is not with the sympathisers of the Comnune.—Catholic Opinion.

An ABSURD QUESTION.—"Suppose," says the Times, " that Ireland were unmoored, as Mr. Bright once suggested, and doated into mid seas, where its inhabitants maintained an existence independent of all other nations, and that the wisest Legislature the people could choose set themselves down to deliberate as to what should be done with Westmeath, could any other course be suggested than that the present Imperial Parliament is now considering. The great leader of fluctuating opinion appears to

believe that the collective wisdom of the Irish people would continue the Imperial legislative folly of seven centuries; that is, fall back on brute force. in order to ensure the blessings of freedom and peace. None are so blind as men who obstinately close their eyes on facts, or this writer, instead of leaping in the dark at a rash conclusion, could have gleaned even from the parliamentary speeches of Mr. John Martin, that repression would not be the policy of a native legislature. Why is Westmeath cursed by societies organized for the perpetration of murder. Political incorrigibles do not exist, as a class, amongst people who make their own laws and fashion them to escape the evils of class tyranny; there can be no extreme factions, where neutral law deals out common justice, and no necessity exists to extenuate the folly of past ages by tardy acts of partial restitution in this. Agitators must have a real grievance to stand on, or they are lost sight of in, their own littleness. We imagine the "wisest Legisla-ture of the people" would start by entting the ground from under the agitators' feet. Were Ireland unmoored and floated in mid seas," and placed under such a government, she would be self-governed, a corollary which probably escaped the propounder of the question. The late Lord Derby would get out of this same Irish difficulty by submerging the island for twenty-four hours. Unfortunately neither suggestion is practicable. Modern science progresses almost to miracles; yet as the law of nature and geographical obstinacy present insurmountable difficulties to either course, we must leave wild theories—this time of English manufacture-and look to common sense for a practical so-lution of the question, How to satisfy Ireland's just demands, and yet preserve Imperial unity.-Catholic Ominion.

FUEL FOR THE FLAMES .- When the siege of Paris was commenced by the Prussians, the stores of wine were carefully estimated. At its close it was found that the wine had been consumed at the enormous rate of nearly eight million gallons per month. Under the reign of the Commune the consumption was even larger. This may account for some part of the terrible events we have seen, and supersede the necessity for inventing a theory of "contagious mental. alienation" in the population of Belleville and Montmartre.—British Medical Journal.

UNITED STATES.

singular importance in the eyes of Protestants, has Such is the Parish Priest.—Phil. Catholic Standard. been latterly taken under the capable charge of COURTERY OF THE IRISH PRASANTRY.—"The first ve "counsellors," some of whom, as we have shown, marks I have to make concern the peasantry, the whence it came.

more illustrates forcibly the little regard in which human life is held in this country. A young woman, moving restlessly about the track of the Philadelphia Railrond, was shot at and killed by a party of men, whose excuse for the murder was that they thought her a man dressed in woman's clothes who had been stealing poultry. As it turned out, the poor woman is supposed to be an escaped lumatic, and not a chicken-thief. But suppose she had been engaged in the heinous crime of stealing poultry, had she even then no right to life and delense? Is chicken stealing so great an offense against humanity that the robber must be shot down wherever found ?- N. Y. Tribune.

The New Orleans Picayune of recent date says that Mrs. Shaw appeared before the Recorder to pro-secute her husband for insult and abuse. "What have you to complain of ?" enquired the magistrate. 'My husband neglects me, sir. He leaves me at home, and when I complain of it, insults and abuses Can you give me an instance of it?" Yes. He me." went to the cock-fight on Sunday, and would'nt let me go with him, and said if they fought hens he would send for me.

After Susan B. Anthony lectured at Ripon, Wisconsin, she wanted some recreation and amusement, so she took a walk on Sunday around the graveyard there. While she was enjoying the literature of a tombstone, she heard a lot of small boys saying. "That's her," and she thought, "such is fune." Congratulating herself that even the children of the land knew her, she was accosted by an urchin, who said : "Say, ain't you the old woman that walks up the wire on the circus-tent to-morrow ?" Susan jumped the fence, and got out of the graveyard doubie guick.

THE PAUSH PRIEST .- The friend of all, the father of all, the servant of servants, the comforter of the afflicted, the consoler of the repentant sinner, the physician of souls, the rebuker of the proud. The ever ready to give a helping hand to all those who by their own folly have fallen in sin, in disgrace, in affliction, in suffering, in poverty and in sickness.-At all time-day or hight, rain or shine, snow or heat, rested or fatigued —all are indifferent to him when duty calls or a soul is to be gained to Christ. He is the last to cast the stone at the fallen sinner, and the first to raise him from the depths in which his sins have placed him. He keeps open house, and lives upon the crumbs that falls from the tables of his parishioners. His spouse is the Church of Christ. He knows no family ties. He pours upon our fronts the regenerating waters at our nativity, and he anoints us with the holy oil when life is about to ebb for the last time. Even beyond the grave he follows our souls, and offers up the Lamb without snot for us, that will shorten our sufferings. In pestilence, he is seen going from palace to hovel bringing comfort and consolation to those who are struck by the hand of God. He is joyous with those who are light of heart, and joins in sorrow with those in affliction; and if anything afflicts him more than another, it is to see some of his flock for whom Christ died, who will not hearken to his voice and return to His Holiness, having made himself apparently of God or to see others fall off from grace and not return COURTESY OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY .--- The first re-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 7. 1871. -JULY

The True **E**Aitness AND

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 210, St. James Street, by J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single copies, 5 cts.

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

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S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1871.

Friday, 7-Of the Feria. Saturday, 8-St. Elizabeth, W. Sunday, 9-Sixth after Pentecost. Monday, 10-Seven Brothers and Comp., MM. Tuesday, 11-St. Pius, P. M. Wednesday, 12-St. John Gualbert, Ab. Thursday, 13-St. Anacletus, P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Letters from France announce the probabi. lity of the speedy ascent of Henri V. to the throne. The acts, which under the meaningless term of Republicanism, have been perpetrated in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles of late, deserve not only the stern condemnation of all. but also a hearty opposition in a universal cry for Legitimacy, from the Christian civilized world. We can understand the solicitude, which is affected for the future of France by a nortion of the non-Catholic (thereby infidel) press. The advent of Henri V. by Divine right to the throne, would be the knell of Pro. testant and infidel dictatorship to Rome. We, Catholics, seek not to disguise our motives. We are of Divine right, and therefore we have no fears for the future of France; nor have we need of specious words of vapor to conceal our real sentiments. Catholicity has glorified France; Communism-the child of Protestantism-has disgraced her. Henri V. is the representative of Catholic France; therefore he is the representative of the glory of France: therefore we say, GOD SAVE HENRI, KING OF FRANCE.

Gambetta has been rejected by the Republicans, as a candidate for the Assembly, notwithstanding his declaration, that his views

of old, when the Lords of England advanced | tried to set up, and which in a few years col. their country, to a foremost place among the lapsed, the majority of the so-called Bishops Nations. The allusions to Canada, coming and clergy of whom the vile thing was made from such distinguished noblemen, were simply ridiculous. We must of necessity, follow in the wake of the Imperial Parliament, and accept the Treaty, and then we eat humble-pic.

It would baffle the ingenious malignity even of the Montreal Witness to show that Romanism is responsible for the degraded moral condition of the Scotch rural-not urban-districts. In these Catholic Irish are to be found in large numbers, but not so in the rural districts, whose population is almost exclusively Protestant, and whose moral condition was laid before the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland by one of its members, Dr. Julius Wood, in a document on "The State of Religion and Morals." We copy from the report published in the London Times :----"Illegitimacy"-says this official document-" was however a dark spot in the moral aspect of the country" (Scotland). " Every fifth child"-the Italics are our own-" born in the county of Kirkudbright for the last quarter of 1870 was illegitimate; the illegitimate births being 20.3 per cent. The next to it was Banff which showed 19.6 per cent illegitimates. Reports varied as to the religious and moral condition of farm servants, but on the whole they were deteriorating as a class."

These be it remembered are the formal ut terances of the Free Church of Scotland itself, not the forgeries of enemies of Protestantism: and such awful revelations of the general immorality of a Protestant country should certainly suggest to our evangelical contemporaries the propriety of reticence, or, in scriptural phraseology, "of drawing it mild" when en larging upon the debasing influences of the confessional, the soul destroying effects of Popery, and when holding up to reprobation the immoralities and short-comings of these horrid Irish Romanists. We subjoin some editorial comments of the London Times on the peculiar or characteristic vices of Calvinistic Scotland-drunkenness and unchastity :---

It is part of the political good fortune of Scotland that the relations between Church and State, which so long embittered the Irish question, are now almost excluded north of the Tweed from the sphere of public controversy. The two great religious bodies which divide between them the spiritual dominion over the Scottish nation are in the habit of holding the annual sittings of their General Assemblics at Edinburgh towards the end of May. We report elsewhere the proceedings of these influential Scelesiastical Parliaments for the present year.

Both the Established Church and the Free Church nave placed upon record a sad confession of moral delinquencies with which the ordinary influences of religion have proved inadequate to cope. The General Assembly of the first-named body received the Report of a committee on intemperance, which travelled rather out of the obvious track to deplore recent alleged revelations of dipsomaniac habits among the higher ranks of society—a development of vice which, whether real or imaginary, is not likely to come under the cognizance or to be subject to the control of Ministers of the Church of Scotland. The General Assembly of the Free Church chose a more pertinent subject to deal with in a Report on "the State of Religion and Morals," presented by Dr. Wood, of Dumfrics, which recorded at once the commencement of a religious revival along the eastern coast of Scotland, and the preva-lence of moral degradation apparently beyond the reach of any such partial and spasmodic movement. While drunkenness is acknowledged to be more than ever destructive, sexual immorality in some Scotch counties has attained an unparalleled prevalence among a peaceable and religious community; in Kirkcudbright the proportion of illegitimate births is more than one out of five, in Banff it is barely a fraction less. Attention has been princi-pally directed to the condition of the agricultural labourers, who, wretchedly housed, and herded together for reasons of economy, are "deteriorating as a class." It is somewhat melancholy to note that the Churches have no practical remedies to offer. While the Established Church amuses itself with speculating about the increase of tippling among fine ladies, the Free Church passes by the testimony which shows the prevalence of intemper-ance and immorality with the trite observation, "on all hands the blighting influence of worldliness is but too apparent." We cannot easily connect the proved deterioration of the labouring classes with "the luxurious style of living of the present day." It is not luxurious abodes, or plentiful meals, or gay dresses which have given the peasants and working people of Kirkeudbright and Banfishire their unenviable pre-eminence in the statistics of vice. But for which the so-called "Churches have no practical remedies to offer." How should they have any such? The sacraments are the divinely instituted channels of divine grace, by the aid of which alone man can successfully resist and overcome the world, the flesh, and the devil. Now these sacraments, with the exception of baptism, no Protestant community can offer to its members; is it then to be wondered at that they sink to the moral condition of the Gentiles in the days when Christ came to earth to redeem man, and restore him to his lost estate !

up, formally renouncing at the bar of the Convention, the religion of Christ, and surrendering such spiritual authority as they possessed, to the civil power from whence they had received it. It is indeed passing strange, that an Auglican of High Church proclivities, and a denouncer of Erastianism should see aught to laud in that the Erastian, and most contemptible of all State established religions that the world has seen since the overthrow of Paganism. His heroes, for he has two, are the Abbe Gregoire the "soul" of the Constitutional Church, and a priest of the name of Lindet, who bullies his bishop, and reads Jean Jacques Rousseau. Of course such a man apostatizes, and accepts a government situation as bishop in the constitutional church which the National Assembly created. The trials of this exemplary priest form the subject matter of Mr. Gould's novel interspersed with scenes of the great Revolution, interesting in themselves, and out of which the author might have composed a good story, but which he has marred in the telling.

Abuses there were in the Church in France before the Revolution ; unworthy men were by the Crown often appointed to posts of dignity, and raised to situations which they were unworthy to hold. But this was owing to the influence of the lay element in the government of the Church, and to its jealousy of, and resistance to Papal authority. The reform that the Church nceded was one which should have purged it of its national and Erastian taint, and brought it into closer connection with Rome, and more implicit obcdience to the Pope, for just in proportion as any ecclesiastical organisation se cedes from Rome, it becomes corrupt, and in aiming at being "National" so it ceases to be Catholic. What the Revolution did for the Church in France was to release it from one form of State influence to subject it to another and more degrading form—a form which made inevitable that which under the ancien regime was only occasional-to wit, the filling of high ecclesiastical offices with the very worst members of society. This the author recognises, and thereby he passes sentence of condemnation on that vile mockery of the Catholic Church which the Revolution tried to set up. For instance in speaking of the practical results of making the offices of parish priest, and bishop elective by the people, he admits that "those who had most power in the electoral college were the men of advanced philosophic opinions" i.e. Voltairians-" whereas those with deep religious sentiment were nowhere."-p. 198. The result may be imagined. The vilest creatures of the Regency and of the government of Louis XV. were not so vile as those who were raised to ecclesiastical office in the Constitutional Church by the most sweet voices of an infide democracy. We cannot therefore conscientiously commend a work written in support of a most dangerous theory-to wit, that the safety of Christianity is to be found in democracy, and in the overthrow of the central, monarchical authority of the Pope.

characteristic. They lacked the chivalric tone France which the National Assembly of 89 for him, as we understand, last year of Philosophy, delivered a most original and beautifully worded English discourse on the Trials and orator, but we must say we would prefer a more Pinsonneault, who spoke in French of the Glories of this Great Pontificate, was more correct in his inflections, though his delivery was rather tame and almost devoid of gestures. Im_ pupils, together with their friends, went to receive, in the Church above the Academic was sung, Rev. Canon Fabre officiating. Then | the boys, on their way home, passed through the college to shake hands with the Fathers. and to get the Annual Catalogue to which each pupil has a right.

Thus ended a year which has been more prosperous than any of those which have preceded it. One hundred and sixty-one boarders, besides one hundred and sixty day-scholars, have been received since last September; and, at the end of the scholastic year, the number of boarders was 30 per cent. greater than last year. This success is all the more remarkable, if we consider the peculiar difficulties with which this institution has to cope. The balance is almost even between English-speaking and French-speaking boys; so that every teacher must be conversant with both languages, -and though French is the language of the classical course, still in many of the Latin classes all important matters must be explained also in English. The difference of nationalities might, with less careful management, have been the cause of ill-feeling among so large a number of boys; but, thanks to the good spirit infused into them, the events of the past year have taken quite an opposite course. The St. Patrick's Society, and the "Societe St. Jean Baptiste," hold grand meetings on and before their respective festivals, and each time there was at least one representative of the other nationality who was honored with a place in the councils of the youthful nation. This cordiality was so remarkable that the Irish representative who spoke on the feast of St. John the Baptist, did not hesitate to assert that he had never heard during the past year a single expression indicative of antagonism between the two races.

Six dramatic entertainments were given dur ing the year, with a view to "teach the young idea how to" speak. The first was half-English, half-French; the second French, for Mardi Gras; the third English, for St. Patrick's Day; the fourth, French, as a compliment to the Archbishop of Quebec; the fifth and sixth took place on the 23rd and 27th of June.— "Les Enfants d'Edouard," by Casimir Delavigne, was played on the 23rd, with a perfection which one could not reasonably have expected from boys. During all the third act, the audience were literally breathless with compas sionate interest and fearful sympathy for those poor victims of the Tower; and when the curtain dropped on the assassination scene, two or three young ladies fainted through fright .-The seven actors in this drama were all remarkably successful; but the two children. (Achille Dorion and Louis Belanger), with their uncle, the Duke of Glocester, (Ulderic Beauregard), were the cynosure of every eye, Beauregard, who has just completed his second year of Philosophy, did full justice to the genius the author has displayed in his character of the villanous, double-tongued Regent. The actor won for himself the admiration, and for the man whom he personified, the detestation of his hearers. We were especially pleased with the correct pronunciation of all the performers, and with their skilful handling of the Alexandrine verse. On the 27th, the audience was not as large as it had been on the eve of "La St. Jean-Baptiste;" but, if we may judge from our own impressions and those of our friends, the play was admirably conducted. The acting was not so perfect as in the French drama, but, on the other hand the general tendency of "Pancratius, or the Boy-Martyr" was more elevated. and more apt to teach precious lessons of morality. Notwithstanding the great number of performers (nineteen speaking characters), the changes of scene were faultlessly executed .--Devlin, as Sebastian, Harker, as Pancratius, Magee, as Fabiolus, Purcell, as Syrus, were quite up to the mark. McKinney's acting, though energetic, was at first not quite natural enough. Monseigneur Pinsoncault patronized this exhibition of scholastic prowess, and had the pleasure of hearing his nephew declaim Calpurnius's absurd history of the Christians, extracted verbatim from "Fabiola." The comic scene between Marron and Turley, in their respective parts of Corvinus and Herman, was exquisitely natural. In fine, we think the

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT VILLA MABIA. - The distribution of prizes this year at Villa Maria was strictly Sorrows of Pius the Ninth. There is evidently private, in token of the profound sympathy its plenty of soul and earnestness in this young inmates feel in union with all Christendom, for the weighty anxieties and sorrows that beset varied and less declamatory tone. Bernard the illustrious head of the Catholic Church. The well earned prizes-the gold medals of the graduates-silver crosses of the superior course, and the remainder of the highly valued schools honors were not conferred in consequence on mediately after the distribution of rewards, the the happy recipients amid the approving smiles and glances of friends and relatives, and the joyous acclamations of a sympathetic crowd, Hall they had just left, the Benediction of the They were distributed, instead, in the family Blessed Sacrament, during which the Te Deum circle-so to speak-of those gentle careful teachers who replace so faithfully the beloved mothers, reunion with whom forms probably one of the brightest anticipations of the fair pupils of the Institution. We subjoin the names of the young ladies who graduated this year :

Miss Sadlier, New York ; C. Grafton, Watertown; Trudel, Bellemare, Betournay, Newcomb, Belle, Donovan, E. Donovan, Barsalou, Chaput, Scanlan, O'Neill, Doran, Rolland, Montreal; Pouliot, L'Islet; E. O'Meara, Ottawa; L. Cooke, Brockville; Easton, Norton, Smith, Lyons, New York; Orr and Doherty, Brooklyn.

Ample compensation was afforded for any disappointment that may have been felt by parents or friends, consequent on the absolute privacy of the Distribution of Prizes, by a charming Musical and Dramatic Entertainment given by the pupils on Thursday last. The seance opened by the Marche Triamphale, performed on two pianos, two harps and Harmonium, by the Misses Grant, Clerk, Pouliot, Newcomb, Papineau, and Massolatti; after which an address was read by Miss McGuire. Then came the Opera of La Dame Blanche, that chef d'auvre of Boildien, slightly altered for the occasion, and it was performed with an ability and artistic skill that enchanted the auditory. The correct rendering of the musical part—the clear faultless pronunciation and the elocutionary ability and grace displayed, cannot be too highly culogized. The names of the principal performers were : the Misses Leprohon. Sadlier, Powers, Riley, Orr, Pinsonneault, and a graceful band of mountain maidens whose clear sweet choruses rang through the large hall with very fine effect.

Between the first and second acts. Rossini's Overture to Semiramide was performed by Miss Grant, piano; harps-Misses Pouliot and Leprohon.

The entertainment over, after lingering a few moments, as every casual visitor must do, gazing in silent admiration on the magnificent prospect that stretches out far and wide around Villa Maria, meadow, woodland, silvery river and mountain combined, we turned away, wishing all possible success to this admirable institution that endows society with so many amiable and highly educated girls, destined to become later, good and noble women, blessings and treasures of happy households.

were those of Louis Blanc. Such a declaration does not enlighten us much. Is he a member of the bourgeoisic or does he attach himself to the proletaires. Of one thing we are certain; that is, that Louis Blanc is a Socialist. Therefore neither himself, his views or adherents are fitting for France.

We learn by later advices that the review of the French Army at Long Champs was a success and that the loan has been effected, the very peasants offering their savings to the country. The peasants of France are Catholics, therefore anti-Liberals. They shed their blood in her defence and supplement the sacrifice with pecuniary offerings. The Communists of France are infidels, therefore Liberals. They desolate France with impious civil strife, destroy or seek to destroy the Capital, thereby retarding their country's recuperation. What a contrast between anti-Liberal **Catholicism** and Liberal Communism?

The financial affairs of Austria, are in a sound condition. The deficits of the past year, and the expenses of the ensuing are completely covered. Such a state of things is wonderful, considering that Austria is a Catholic nation; that this is the age of progress, and that Austria therefore is "behind the age." Of course people who live economically and pay their debts are behind the age.

In the House of Lords, June 29, Lord Oranmore moved a resolution expressing regret that the Queen had been advised to sign the treaty of Washington, a bargain so unbecoming the honor and dignity of the country. Its conditions, he said, were in conflict with the instructions given, were abject and humiliating, and irritated Canada, without conciliating America. The Earl of Airlie defended and praised the treaty. The Earl of Lauderdale said it gave everything to the United States, without securing an equivalent for England. Lord Houghton was satisfied with the compact because it would prevent future quarrels .---Earl Granville closed the debate with a vigorous defence of the action of the government, and the motion of Lord Oranmore was defeated without a division.

GABRIELLE ANDRE: An Historical Novel.-By S. Baring Gould, M.A. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

"There is," says the author in his preface, a side to the history of the French Revolution which is too generally overlooked—its ecclesiastical side." It is his object to give his view of this side.

an Anglican, discontented with the relations and yet they seemed to take it all very well. actually existing betwixt his sect and the State, The meeting,-for it could not be called a fes.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR .--- The drawing of prizes at the De La Salle Institute, which was announced for the 28th, 29th, and 30th. ult., and 1st inst., is deferred, owing to delays in the return of duplicates, until the 20th of this month. The noble efforts in the cause of Catholic education made by Brother Arnold, commends his enterprise to the Catholic public. In this age, when the world rages "against the Lord and against His Christ," it behooves Catholics to assist with Christian charity every effort made to promote the diffusion of Religious education. In the Schools of the Christian Brothers, our children learn lessons of morality, devotion to the Holy Mother, and steadfastness to the Faith in the love and fear of God. These lessons are the basis of their lives in the future, and in proportion to the vividness of their faith, shall be their worth to the community. Hence, knowing that Catholics feel this, we are confident that both in Upper and Lower Canada, they will labor in the interval between now and the 20th inst. to crown Brother Arnold's efforts with that glorious success which they eminently deserve.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE.-The distribution of prizes this year came off very quietly, through respect for the Holy Father's captivity. The books which the boys had so dearly earned were, with their own consent, withheld, in order that the value of these prizes might be sent as a contribution to the Pope. It was a great sacrifice for the victors, nor could the tickets distributed to each of them as a token of what This view is that of one who apparently is | they had deserved, compensate for the loss; and with the abject subserviency of the former | tival, as neither music nor decorations were | Fathers have reason to be proud of their pupils, to the civil magistrate. He strangely therefore | brought into play,-opened with two discourses. and satisfied with the result of their labors.-The speeches delivered on this occasion were lauds the so-called Constitutional Church, of Owen B. Devlin, at the close of his first and Com.

HOMAGE TO THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

Pius has seen the years of Peter, and the Catholic world has congratulated him thereon. Victor Emmanuel has despoiled the Vatican. and Princes, it is true, have approved of his conduct, but where, outside of the Italian kingdom, have the people sanctioned his lawless deed ? I say outside of the Italian kingdom, but I do not thereby admit that Italy, as a whole, bends her knee to the Regenerator of Vandalism. European journals testify to the contrary, and hold up to the admiration of the Universe those faithful children of the Church who, under the very swords of the Italian Communists, dared to raise their united voice and cry "Viva Pio IX !" That cry has been repeated in every tongue, it has resounded in every clime, and surely, if a spark of feeling yet lingers in his breast, it will cause the Piedmontese king to abandon his mad project of Unification, and restore the Pontifical States to their lawful Owner. But, if now in his blindness, he will despise the devoted attachment of millions, and their solemn protestations, he shall afterwards find it a rather difficult task, to resist the strength of their arms, and the weight of their swords, when wearied with continued pleading, they will rise en masse to strike for Rome and the liberty of their Pontiff.

THE JUBILEE IN OTTAWA, JUNE 21st.

True to their Catholic principles, the French Canadian and Irish residents of this city celebrated the 25th Anniversary with great pomp and splendor. At early morn flags were unfurled and bunting displayed, so that each street presented a most attractive appearance, and seemed to vie with its neighbor in abundance of ornament and nicety of trim. The " Union Jack" waved from the Cathedral spire, the "Papal Banner" from that of St. Joseph's Church, the "Tri-Color" from l'Institut Canadien; and the "Harp" from St. Patrick's Hall, while private individuals displayed national or religious emblems in a similar manner. and a second second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JULY 7.

At eight o'clock, Masses of Thanksgiving were sing in the Parish Churches, and prayers offered up for the speedy restoration of the Temporal Power.

There was Solemn Benediction in the Cathedral at seven p.m., followed by the "Te Deum" chanted by a full choir. Then came what to mere spectators seemed the most interesting of the day's proceedings-the illumination. Never did Ottawa witness such a sight, the streets were alive with people, upon whom the thousands of lamps and lanterns shed a light almost equal to that of the glorious Orb of day. The aged Pius was everywhere represented, wearing that placed look which gathers his children so dosely around him, and causes the blush of shame to rise to the cheeks of his enemies. The transparencies bearing the inscriptions Vive Pie IX | All Honor to the Pope! Hail to the Infallible King ! were much admired, but one shove all drew particular attention both on account of its appropriateness and its significanoy,-Ireland and Rome-Inseparable ! On the summit of the Convent of Notre Dame was raised a lofty illuminated Cross, and from the Cupola of the Academy of the Christian Brothers, brilliant rockets at intervals shot up into the air, and various pyrotechnic devices lent their splendor to the general pageant.

But I find I am occupying too much space, and will simply add that every Catholic family took part in the display, and therefore the honer is due to no particular person but to all alike,

SHAMROCK.

Ottawa, June 23rd, 1871.

We beg to call attention to the advertisement of the Orphans' Pic-Nic, which is to be held on Thursday next, 13th instant, on Mr. Howley's Grounds, St. Autoine Street, West. These extensive and beautiful grounds have been kindly placed at the disposal of the Pic-Nic Committee by Mr. Howley. As extensive preparations are making to render this years Pic-Nie as successful as the former ones given in aid of the Orphans, we are sure our readers do not require any further prompting to induce them to attend in large numbers the Orphans' Pic-Nic of 1871.

LACROSSE. The Shamrocks The Champion Club-Vs. Caughnawaga Indians.-On Thursday, June the 29th, on the Montreal grounds, the above-named Clubs commenced a match, which, owing to the conduct of the Indians, was not completed. After a spirited contest of twenty-five minutes, the Shamrocks "goaled" the ball and it becoming evident to the Indians during the second game, that their chances of success were nil they acted in such a rough manner, as to cause the match to be broken off. The Shamrocks' conduct and play, were all that fairness could ask, and although the match was not finished, the honors are un-

DOMINION DAY.

Saturday was observed generally as a holiday throughout the city, which, however, was very quiet during the day, the fineness of the weather having induced immense numbers to seek recreation in the country, for which the numerous excursions afforded ample opportunity. Besides those of a more public kind, pic-nic parties in great numbers, made up of friends and acquaintances, were organized and started off in search of health and relief from the dusty town.

From early morning flags were displayed on all the principal buildings in the city, and were to be seen floating in all directions round about, almost every residence having the ensign or Union Jack flying, the slope of the Mountain looking lively with the colours blowing out in the breeze. A very brief notice is all that we can find room for this morning, as the printers who deserve a holiday as

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC.

t which is so agreeable an adjunct of a Pic-nic for charitable purposes. A glance at the Treasurer, Mr. D. Lyons, at once revealed the happiness which the certainty of a well-filled purse afforded him. He was like the spring well on the grounds, bubbling over with unaccountable glee, his cycs, like the waters, sparkled in the sun-light, as he was doubtless thinking of the good work to be done with the new funds. Speaking to him, he had just one sentence with which he answered all interrogatories, "Success ! Why, there was never anything like it!"

As Mr. Lyons, though, perhaps, not quite so de-monstratively exuberant, felt and spoke all the other officers.

The dancing platform, about 100 feet long, sur-rounded with seats under shade and fruit-trees, the magnificent view from the top of the hill and the old observatory, the lake, the romantically beautiful little island, the swings, St. Bridget's brass band, the string band, the games, the races, the glorious was evidently appreciated by all who, like ourselves, had the good fortune to attend it.

In the course of the afternoon we noticed that not only was everybody Irish there, but almost every distinguished body else. Amongst others, His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by members of the Council; Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P. Ryan, M.P.; F. Cassidy, Q.C., M.P.P.; City Attorney B. Devlin, Esq.; A. Ogilvic, M.P.P.; E. Murphy, Esq., President St. Patrick's Temperance Society; Marcus Doherty, and a great many other gentlemen.

The games, for all of which there were many competitors, afforded very much delight to the spectators, but above all, the sack race, which was hugely enjoyed by all.-Ilerald.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE-DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(Toronto Globe, 28th ult.)

The distribution of prizes at St. Michael's College took place yesterday morning in the grove in rear of the college building. There was a good at-tendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the progress of the students. His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton, and several of the fathers were present. After a selection by the col-lege band, Master Merrick played a solo on the plano. This was followed by a debate upon the clative superiority of the calling of farming, the earned professions generally, and the clerical proession : supported respectively by Mr. McGrnth, of Biddulph, Mr. John O'Connor, of Pickering, and Mr. Others object to the use of carbolic in any form, as John Carling, of Irishtown. The young gentlemen damaging to plant life. supported their respective positions by strong arguments, and in a way that displayed ability on their part and careful training in this important branch of education. After some more music one of the students read an address in Latin from the students

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- The Rev. Father Hogan returns thanks to the members of the Old Shumrock Lacrosse Club for their donation of \$150 to the fund for the erection of a marble altar in St. Ann's Church. being the proceeds of the match played on the 29th ultimo between them and the Caughnawaga Indians.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Carter does not intend to present himself for any other con-stituency. He has been invited to stand for Chateauguny, and also for St. John's but declined both invitations, being satisfied that a scrutiny will yet give him his scat as member for Montreal Centre. Gazette, June 30.

A timely discovery has been made in the British Columbia Land office, one which will have an im-portant effect on Kaiser Wilhelm's decision in the morning, as the printers who deserve a holicay as much probably as any other class, were given the opportunity, so far as the demands of the public interval admit of to share the enjoyments of the day. San Juan Loundary question. It is no less than an all the more weight from the fact that it was com-piled from the papers of the Commissioners appointed to determine the general question in 1846, who had come to the mutual understanding This, beyond all doubt, was the Pic-nic. Whether that the boundary line should run through the viewed financially or socially, we find that re-dundancy of success and genuine enjoyment about mainland. The island is now jointly occupied by detachments of British and American forces. The Emperor will soon decide who is the true owner and who will have to withdraw. With the new light thrown upon this most muddled of all disputed questions, we can confidently await his decision .- Guzette.

> A MURDERER FOLLOWED TO CANADA.-BEFFALO, JUNE 25.-This morning, Michael Meeney knocked an unoffending negro named Ed. Watkins into the canal, where he was drowned before assistance could reach him. Meency fled in a small boat to Canada, Flour but Sergeant McHenry, with a squad of the Harbor Police followed, arrested Meeney in a saloon near the International Ferry Landing, and brought him to this side. Meency has served a term in Auburn Prison.

On Sunday week, six or seven young people of both exes had been spending the evening at a neighbour's house, at the River Russam, County of Essex, and on the road home a young man named Benjamin Legros commenced firing shots in the air from a revolver in weather, some thousands of Irish benedicts and a playful way, to see if the girls would be frightened. bachelors, with their wives and sweethearts ; the After firing every shot but one, he put the revolver most perfect order, an evident desire to please and in his pocket, and the trigger catching, it discharged be pleased evidently animating all, and this Pic-nic its bullet into the eye of Miss Sylvester. The ball penetrated the brain, and the poor young girl died the following Tuesday,-Globe.

> The root crops in Lennox and Addington look well this season, and the Napance Beaver says there will be a superabundance of food in that section. The spread of grain of all sorts was much larger this spring than ever before, which was sown early and in excellent order. The rye crop never looked better; we have seen large fields of it, the stalks more than six feet high, good and stout. Grass is growing finely, and clover will soon be fit to cut Barley is heading out, and although it is not very tall, the heads are large and healthy, and no doubt will be more than an average crop. Peas and oats look extremely well. Spring wheat is coming on nicely, and promises to be an excellent crop .- Globe.

POTATO BUG .-- The Windsor Record and Journal says an experiment was made a few days ago with carbolic disinfecting powder on some potatoes which were swarming with the pests. The powder was only put on twenty hills and cleared them at once, though the remaining hills continued to swarm with the bugs. A correspondent of the Toronto Leader gives the following remedy as being very efficacious : -Mix carbolic acid (phenic acid) and water in the proportion of 1 wine-glassful of carbolic acid, to a quart of water, and sprinkle the tops of the potatoes. The leaves, it is said, will not be injured by the mixture. Objections have been made to using Paris Green to kill the bugs, on the ground that it may injure the wholesomeness of the fruit, but we have heard of no bad effects arising from the use of it.

In the neighbourhood of Dunnville, the Gazette learns the wheat crops, especially fall wheat, pro-mise to be almost unprecedented. The spring crops generally suffered severely from the want of rain in he early part of season, but the recent copious showers have been of great benefit, and the farmers are now by no means so despondent as they were a few weeks ago. The hay crops appear to have suffered the most, and will scarcely be an average crop.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COM-FORTING.—The very agreeable character of this pre-paration has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks :- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care-ful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocca, 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., Homeopathic 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 leasant village of St Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omais. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge, cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has con-stantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the Depot, which can be reached in ten minutes; and it presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-seeker can desire.

Died.

In this city, on the 2nd inst., Louis Beaudry, Esq., Managing Director of the New City Gas Company, aged 51 years and 9 months .- R.I.P.

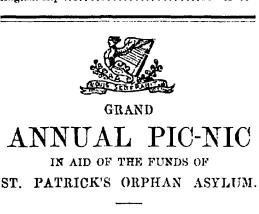
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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Flour # brl. of 196 db Pollards			
Middlings	4.40	ര	4.50
Fine	4.70	a	-4.75
Superior, No. 2	5.15	Ø	5.20
Superfine	5.45	œ	5.50

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

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	MONTREAL, July 3, 1871				
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	do do No. 2 23	to 24			
	Slaughter No. 1	to 29			
	do No. 200	to 00			
ł	Waxed Upper, light and medium,	to 45			
	do do heavy	to 43			
ļ	Grained do40	to 43			
	Splits large	to 36			
	do small	to 30			
	Kips, Canada, (whole)	to 55			
1	do ordinary00	to 00			
;	Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs. per dozen)65	to 85			
	do (18 to 26 lbs. per dozen),60	to 70			
	Sheep-Skin linings	to 31			
•		-to 33			
Ł	Buffed Cow, per foot14	to 10			
5	Pebbled Cow, do15	-to-10			
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l	I Lugitsh Oak Bole,	to 4			
1	English Kips	to u			



THIS PIC-NIC WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY, the 13th instant Lot 23—200 Mens' Working Pants, \$2,50 for \$1,50. Lot 24-200 Mens' Tweed Pants, \$3 for \$2. ON THE GROUNDS OF Lot 25-180 Mens' Tweed Pants, \$4,25 for \$2,75. Lot 26-160 Mens' Fine Pants, \$5,50 for \$3,75. MR. JAMES HOWLEY, Lot 27-150 Mens' Extra Fine \$6,50 for \$4,25. ST. ANTOINE STREET, WEST. The Mechanics of the City are invited to an inspection of our large stock of Pants in which Goods there THE Committees, which are composed of members will be found to be a very considerable saving. from the various Irish Societics, who have kindly The same fair proportion of Reduction will be made volunteered their services, have got up an attractive throughout ALL the Departments. Full Programme of Games, Dances, and other amusecatalogues of Sale to be had at our Store. ments, and extensive preparations are being made J. G. KENNEDY & CO. to render this the most attractive Pic-Nic of the Season. Bands of Music and Quadrille Bands will be in ttendance. Gates open at 11 A.M. Tickets 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. P. McLAUGHLIN, Sec. to Committee. [ADVERTISEMENT.] TO CONTRACTORS. THE GREAT TENDERS will be received till the 18th July next for the crection of a Ladies' Seminary in Lindsay .-ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES Brick, 74 x 50. 2 stories high, Mansard roof, Kitchen &c. For particulars apply to Rev. M. Stafford, BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Lindsay, Ont. REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY June 20th, 1871. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY QUARTERLY. PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, 1 In the SUPERIOR COURT The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review District of Montreal. } for Lower Canada. Westminster Review. North British Review, No. 919. MONTHLY. The Thirteenth day of June, one thousand, eight Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazinc. hundred and seventy-one. These periodicals are the medium through which MOISE BROSSARD, of the City and District of the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and and Irelang, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate com-Montreal, Trader. Plaintiff. munication with the world of readers. History, 28. Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the BENOIT OCTAVE PREFONTAINE, of the Parish great political questions of the past and of to-day, of St. Liboire, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can Trader, treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can offord to do without these periodicals. Defendant. Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost IT IS ORDERED, on the petition of Messrs. Jette. place. Archambault & Christin, of Counsel for the Plain-tiff in as much as it appears by the return of F. X. TERMS. Desparts, one of the Bailiffs of the said Superior For any one of the Reviews \$4 09 per annum Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00 written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in For any three of the Reviews....10 00 the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of St. Hyacinthe, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Le Pays," and twice in For Blackwood and any two of the the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The True Witness" be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last in-sertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and a number. Circulars with further particulars maybe had, on (By Order) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. application. DAWSON BROS. P. S. C. Mente Section 1997 April 19

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE Dist. of Montreal. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 1952.

The thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one

Present :

The Honorable Mr. Justice Beaudry.

OVIDE MALO & LOUIS N. A. RICHOT, both of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant Tailors, heretofore co-partners, carrying on business together in co-partnership at Montreal aforesaid, under the firm of " Malo & Richot." Plaintiffs.

es. GEORGE CUSSON, heretofore of the same place, Upholsterer, and now absent from this Pro-

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs Jetter Archambault & Christin, of Counsel for the Plaintiff-, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Boucher, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Le Poys," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called "The True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to anewer to such demand within the period aforesaid the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, C. C. C

SELLING OFF. NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

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

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

MENS' PANTS DEPATTMENT.

Lot 20-150 Black Doc Pants, \$4,25 for \$2,75. Lot 21-150 Black Doc Pants, \$5,50 for \$4. Let 22-120 Extra Fine do \$6,50 for \$4.40. Of those and Fine Cassimere Pants, there is a very large assrtment.

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THE CENSUS OF IRELAND .--- Some of the facts of the Census have been brought to light. The population of Ireland is a little over Five million. The population in the towns of Ulster is on the increase. That of Belfast is given at 174,394; of which 55,501 are Catholics. The remainder are divided amongst the several Protestant sects, of which the Presbyterian is the most numerous-60,811; and next rank the Episcopalians 48,043. The balance is divided amongst the many minor sects.

On Tuesday evening, 27th ult., in the Academic Hall, Church of the Gesu, Bleury St., the drama of "Pancratius, the Boy Martyr," from Cardinal Wiseman's "Fabiola," was presented before a large and appreciative audience. The proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the Holy Father. The parts were well sustained, and in noticing the satisfaction evinced by those who were present we give the occasion its most fitting commendation.

LE METIS.—This is the title of a new French paper, published at St. Boniface, of which the first number has reached our office. It announces the safe arrival of three Sisters of Charity from Montreal, under the charge of the Revde. Sister Charlebois of the General Hespital of Montreal.

The CATHOLIC WORLD .--- July, 1871. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

The current number contains the following articles :- An Irish Martyr; Mary Clifford's Promise Kept; The Present and the Future; The House of Yorke, Chapters VII. and VIII; Saint Cecilia; Disillusioned; Origin of Civilization; Pau; St. Mary Magdalen; Memoir of Father John de Brebeuf, S.J.; Our Lady of Lourdes; Mr. Froude and Calvinism; Love for Animals; Catholicity and Pantheism; Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert; The Italian Guarantees and the Sovereign Pontiff; The Rose; New Publications. Terms: \$4.50 per year, in advance. 45c., single copy.

to His Holiness the Pope, which was handed to the Archbishop.

Rev. Father Ferguson announced that the students had requested the professors to send the money that was to have been expended in prizes as a contribution to the Pope. The professors had acceded to this request, and the money would accompany the address. In place, therefore, of prizes, certificates would be distributed to those to whom prizes would have been awarded. Father Ferguson then read the list of the successful competitors.

After the reading of the list, the Archbishop ad-dressed a few words to the students, expressing his gratification at the progress they were making, and counselling them as to their future course. Alluding to the debate of the students, he spoke of the dignity and high mission of the clerical profession, and said the church in this country was very much in need of more young men who would devote themselves to the profession of the priesthood. At the close the students gave three cheers for

the Archbishop, and three more for Bishop Farrell.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE LOCAL AS-SEMBLY.

M. I. O. Quebec Centre-Hon. Mr. Langevin.....1 Sherbrooke-Hon. Mr. Robertson.....1 Montmorency-Hon, Mr. Cauchon 1 Portneuf-Dr. Larue.....1 Dorchester-Mr. Larochelle.....1 Brome—Mr. Lynch.....1 St. Hyacinthe—Mr. P. Bachand1 L'Assomption—Mr. Pelletier.....1 Laval-Mr. Bellerose.....1 Terrebonne-Mr. Chapleau1 Nicolet—Mr. Methot.....1 Megantic—Hon. Mr. Irvine.....1 Montreal West—Mr. Cassidy...... Stanstead-Mr. Locke I St. Maurice-Mr Gerin 1 Joliette-Dr. Levallee.....1 Kamouraska—Dr. Roy.....I Quebec County—Hon. Mr. Chauveau....I Levis—Hon. Mr. Blanchet......1 Two Mountains—Hon. Mr. Ouimet.....1 Three Rivers-Mr. Malhiot.....1 Bagot—Mr. Gendron 1 Soulanges—M. DeBeaujeu1 Missisquoi—Dr. Brigham.....1 Lichmond and Wolfe—M Picard.....1 Maskinonge-M. Houde..... Bellechasse—Dr. Pelletier...... Champlain—Mr. F. X. Trudel......1 Hochelaga-Mr. Beaubien......1 Chambly-Dr. Larocque Huntingdon-Mr. Sanders..... Temiscouata-Mr. Mailloux..... Shefford-Hon. Mr. Laframboise Richelien-Mr. J. A. Dorion1 -Gazette, June 30th.

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BOBCAYGEON, ONT., June 26 .- The Colorado potato bug made its appearance in the west end of the village yesterday afternoon in swarms. They at once settled on the potato vines, and in the course of an hour the vines were covered on the under side with eggs. Before 10 p. m. the eggs were hatched, and the bugs commenced to crawl about the leaves. swarm came in a body, and in such numbers that they were at once noticed.

The Woodstock Review says, that in Oxford many farmers have already commenced cutting their hay crop, which it regrets to say will not average over one-half the usual quantity per acre. The grain crops have been materially injured by the continued dry weather, but should the balance of the senson turn out favourable, an average yield of gmin may yet be looked forward to. From the very acceptable showers received during the early part of the week, a vast deal of benefit will accrue.

Despite the gloomy predictions of farmers, the Almonte Gazette says there will be at least an average hay crop upon good bottoms. Grain, although spotted somewhat from an imperfect braird, owing to the peculiar weather during seeding time, bids very fairly, while there has been fully an average breadth sown. Clay land suffered a good deal dur-ing the drouth, but where in good tilth, are rapidly overtaking the season. Root crops, although rather late, are healthy and promising.

ANOTHER PEST. A correspondent writes :--- In your last week's paper I see terrible accounts of the potato bestle. It don't frighten us, because the grasshoppers we have by the bushel are so much worse than they (the beetles) can be. The loss of the potato crop is small, indeed, to what grasshop-pers can do. West of Simcoe for twelve miles, and as far south as Lake Erie, there is scarcely a patch of clover left. Wheat is stripped of every leaf; and when the wind blows we have fields of waving grain and grasshoppers from three to seven on a head. They are not more than half grown, and as yet their wings are not developed. Our pasture fields and roadsides are bare-not even thistles and weeds left, with the exception of the sorrel; and like an invading army, still they come, worse than the Fenians, for you cannot/drive them back. By digging trenches, which are soon filled by them, we get rid of some, for they cannot get out ; and a curious sight it is to sce several bushels in a pit, seemingly trying to scratch each other's eyes out. But still they come." -London Daily Advertiser.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Claire, Rev. Z: Gingras, \$2; Broughton, Rev. F. Gagne, \$2; Newbury, H. McLear, \$3; Bucking-ham, J. McGuire, \$4,50; Quebec, Mrs. J. Bailey, \$2; Bedford, Rev. F. Gigault, \$6; Cornwall, Dr. McDon-ald, \$4; Morrisburg, P. Walsh, \$2; Ottawa, J. Cul-ligan, \$1.25; Lochiel, L. McCormick, \$1; Maria, Rev. A. Audet, \$5. Des F. Murphy. Ormsterr Salt, \$156.

Per E. Murphy, Ormstown - Self, \$1,50 ; J. Dempsey, \$1,50.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 1871.

FOREIGN INTELL GENCE.

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FP. ANCE.

Since the for mal vote of the Assembly removing the usabilities of the Bourbons, nothing further in the way of re-establishing a monarchical form of government has been done. The desire to but up with any form of Government -even that of M. Thiers and his visionary Republic-until such time as the commerce and industry of the country will be re-established upon something of its old footing, seems to be gaining ground, notwithstanding that 81 Republican deputies have signed an address condemnatory of the late proceedings of the Monarchists. There is no doubt that tranquillity is the most absolute need of France at present. Her national debt has been increased in consequence of the expenses of the war and the Prussian indemnity by £350,000,000. There is also a deficit in the treasury, owing to the stoppage of business and consequent nonpayment of taxes during the war. To meet this, a loan of £400,000,000 has been proposed, and additional taxes to the amount of £18,000, 000 are to be levied annually, to pay the interest upon the loan. Enormous as is this additional burthen upon the people, there can be little doubt that it will be borne cheerfully provided no civil discord or political intrigues interfere to check the progress of commerce and industry. The remains of the murdered Archbishop have been interred with great pomp and demonstrations of public sympathy; and the trials of the captured Communist leaders are proceeding.

THE SPIRIT OF MARTYRDOM. - Another touching incident is recorded by the Journal des Debats. M. Guerrin, a member of the College of Foreign Missions, was confined in cell No. 22, the next cell, No. 21, being occupied by a layman, married and the father of a family. During the night following the murder of the Archbishop, the Abbe Guerrin observed to his neighbour that it was improbable that any pains would be taken to establish the identity of the prisoners about to be executed, and that as lie himself was in the dress of a layman and had let his beard grow, it would be very possible for him to take the place of the other, if the name of the latter should be called for execution. His own life, he urged, was comparatively unimportant, and his death would be merely an anticipation of the martyrdom to which he looked forward in the future, and which he had already sought in China, whereas the life of his neighbour was most important to his wife and children. It is almost needless to say that the offer was not accepted, though repeatedly and perseveringly pressed with the most perfect simplicity, as though there were nothing but what was most natural and ordinary in the sacrifice proposed. It was fortunately not called for, for they were delivered after the flight of the Commune, and M. Guerrin will carry back to the Hotel des Missions Etrangeres a fresh illustration of the spirit which brings forth the fruit of martyrdom.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE .--- As soon as the French Legislature is able to settle down to its work, perhaps the most vital question which must occupy it is that of primary education. It is, therefore, only natural that the Catholic journals should reproduce at length the joint party in the University has caused the authori-Pastoral recently issued by the English Episcopate. We have seen, written in blood and flame, the last word of a civilization nurtured on Secularist principles-of a populace from whose education, if education it can be called, God and religious sanctions have been banished. It will be for the France of the future to decide whether the Christian education of the the lower classes is to be encouraged or hampered. The whole law on public instruction. but at first principally the clauses bearing on higher education are to be reported on by a special commission, and among the names of its members are those of the Due de Broglie, M. Paul Besson, and M. de Corcelles. THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY .--- The Assembly at Versailles is beginning seriously to take in hand the work of reconstruction. It has already decided on compulsory service for the men, who robbed him of his episcopal chain army without the system of substitutes, and cross. The Osservatore of last night gives although M. Thiers was strongly for retaining as nine other cases of robbery; and adds, that the latter. Apropos of the suppression of the .14 wounded people were taken into the various National Guard, public attention has been hospitals on Sunday and Monday last,-Tablet directed to an opinion of Mirabeau's very unfavourable to such an institution, as being a favourable to such an institution, as being a danger to the State. The committee appointed to have driven the Italian papers to the verge to consider the conduct of the Government of of madness. After threatening him with pos-National Defence has reported in favour of a sible assassination some of them declare that full enquiry, which General Trochu claims; as- his presence is a perfect insult to Italy, And serting that, if he and his colleagues have why? Because he does not go to the Quirinal as failed, they have a right to a verdict of "ex- well as to the Vatican. We might express more tenuating circumstances," an admission against which M. Arago strongly protests. publishes some sketches in the Soir of the courtesy, or even to the exigencies of diplomatic principal Paris Communists as they used to appear at the Cafe de Madrid before the present | bassador being thus brutally attacked for not revolution gave them a European celebrity. | putting himself in communication with officials This cafe, he says, was the head-quarters of unrecognized by, and in a state of rupture with the literary and artistic Bohemians of the city. | the Sovereign to whom he is accredited? Never-The appearance of a new journal or novel, the | theless it is actually reported that overtures have opening of the sulon, a quarrel between two been made at Versailles for M. d'Harcourt's poets, a petit duel in the island of St. Ouen removal from his post, a step which, if it has avec effusion de piquette-such were the great | really been taken, is not calculated to smooth events of the place. As for politics, they were the relations between France and Italy. The but little talked of, although the celebrities of last report is that the visit of M. Visconti to the Commune were among the most assiduous Rome had nothing to do with the transfer, but frequenters of the cafe; but these young men with the assault on some French sailors at looked like anything but dictators, and they Civita Vecchia, of the political character of seemed themselves to have no aspirations in which M. d'Harcourt, it is said, holds the that direction. Valles, sipping his absinthe, proofs. Everything at Florence is described chatted, laughed, and looked about for types as still in great confusion and uncertainty, the for his book Les Refractuires. He had talent, Right looking for a pretext to put off the but his mind wanted clasticity and imagina- transfer of the capital, and the extreme party tion, and his vocabulary was very limited, the striving to hasten it lest they should be too words "flag, rags, and bayonets" coming up late. M. Lanza has been forced to declare at every moment to give a false sparkle to his that a move by the 1st July is out of the quesphrases. At the same time, he had "great tion, and met Nicotera's motion, to put off all individuality of style, a certain joyous ferocity, public business except measures of immediate a wit of his own, and a sufficient knowledge of financial necessity till the Parliament should be

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literature." "He had the bitter laugh and the bilious eyes of the man whose childhood was unhappy, and who bears a grudge to mankind because when he was little he wore ridiculous clothes made of his father's old coats." Next to Valles used to sit the stout painter, Courbet, "a conventiona peasant puffed up with pride and beer." Vermorel, "a about distributing copies of his first book. Paschal Grousset, "a curled dandy, with that deplorable gift of writing and conversation which is called facility," did novels,

chroniques, and scientific articles for the Figaro, and aspired above all to make a noise in the world. Further on, in the midst of a group of admirers, might be seen Delescluze, "the Hadji of democracy," just returned from Cayenne. Delicate and nervous like an Arabian horse, he reminded me, with his profile like a cameo, his feverish gestures, his fanatical blue eyes looking so young under their white lashes, of a chief of Abd-el-Kader's regulars whom I knew in Algeria." Finally, after Rochefort had founded the Marscillaise, the cafe was inundated by a crowd of students, improvised joarnalists, and Republican pedants, wearing St. Just cravats and Robespierre waistcoats. Such are the people, concludes M. Daudet, who have for the ast twelvemonth attempted to lead France.-Pall Mall Gazette.

ITALY

PLEDMONT-FLORENCE, June 29-Archbishop Patrasso has been arrested in Rome on a charge of conspiracy.

The Senate has ratified a treaty commerce with the United States, and also bills making provision for public safety and for the unification of the Pontifical debt.

The Mayor of Florence has paid a complimentary visit to the Ambassadors whose presence has honored the city while it has been the capital of Italy.

A World special from Florence, dated June 27, says the King will not go to Rome on the first of July nor will the promised transfer of In diplomatic circles it is believed that the transfer will never be made.

REVOLUTIONARY PLOTS. - The defeat of Communism in Paris has had its effect in Italy, and it is not unlikely that the remnants of those of the party who have escaped from France will make some attempt here. One of lines of the immortal Scott :--Garibaldi's aides-de-camp has been here for the last few days, and is evidently organizing a movement. Already the order has been given to take no part in the demonstrations that are to be made on Sunday next in honor of the Statuto.

FLORENCE, July 1-Prince Humbert passed through this city to-day on his way meet to the King in Rome. Several senators, deputies, and mayors of the principal cities of Northern Italy, have also gone to Rome, to be present at the reception of the King, who will arrive there on Monday from Naples. Despatches from Rome report visitors coming in from all directions in arge numbers.

ROMAN UNIVERSITY .--- On Tuesday last the Holy Father received the students of the Roman University, who had left rather than attend the lectures of the excommunicated Professors. The attitude of the Catholie ties a great deal of anxiety, and there has been

established in Rome, with a declaration that if it were carried he would resign. The Capitale threatens, if Italy is interfered with at Rome, to treat the Vatican as the Commune has treated the Tuileries. Prince Humbert is also credited with some wild talk of the same description, while the King is said to do nothing but shrug his shoulders when the transfer is alluded to. If tall, thin youth with spectacles," walked is certain that the Government is much occupied with the question of defensive preparations, though it is not said whether or what steps have actually been taken.—Tablet.

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TIERNA-N'OGE."

(Introduction.)

Reader,-We would go with you to Ireland. You may get tired of us, for our habits are eccentric, and we are much given to dreaming. But then our dreams are ever of Ireland, and it is so beautiful to dream *in* Ireland, that if, like us, you are Irish, we feel assured that, ramble as we may, we will not part except as friends; and if other lands be dearen to you, and other skies than Ireland's claim your homage, still there is so much to interest all in the dear old home of Catholicity that we know you will regret the hour when we must steer our course to-wards other scenes. We are not going to enter into political disquisitions, nor will we add our voices to the swelling caine which tells of Ireland's peculiar lot ; but we will roam through her ancient Abbeys and olden Castles, hold communion with the sainted dead, whose bones moulder beneath mossy tombs, and then, perhaps we may meet with some guide whose garrulity, while taxing our pa-tience, will excite our astonishment. Thus with some "owre true tale," or legend wird, the hours shall speed on while we are happy in the consciousness of innocently, at least, and instructively per haps, entertaining each other. We are dropping down the river. The sun is low; but his last rays are fringing with golden beauties the far-away West. The waters of the St. Lawrence are placid save the foaming track which stretches behind us like a snowy train. Little by little we lose sight of

air and pointing to those heavens to which the Crucified had ascended ;" and now we hear the Angelus tolled in the lofty turrets of Notre Dame .-But on and on we go, and fainter and fainter come the cupital occur on that date, October first the soothing sounds of the Vesper-bell, until, at is now named as the carliest date of transfer. Last, it dies away in such a sweet endence that almost involuntarily we think of Many and wish to return last, it dies away in such a sweet eadence that almost involuntarily we think of Mary, and wish to return that we may kneel before her shrine, and there lovingly make our orisons. Across the Atlantic in a decade of days, and now we are in Ireland. How dear to the whilom dweller in strange lands is the happy moment when, with beating heart and teardimmed eyes, he stands once more upon his natal sod. 'Tis then that one can fully appreciate the

" Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said-

All the memories of home come rushing in a mighty flood upon our soul. A father is remembered then and mother. Oh! cold to frigidity, utterly unworthy of name is he whose pulses beat not swiftly when standing within the carthly area wherein is enclosed all that is mortal of his mother. God forbid, dear reader, that we should meet during our rambles with such a creature. Well, we're in Ireland ; the land that has troubled the philosophic brains of states men and writers; the land wherein dwell a people as changeful as their skies; grave and gay, merry and sad, resentful and forgiving; proud, yet humble cheerful and desponding; but ever keeping bright as when Patrick, the commissioned of Celestin, the infallible representative of the infallible God, gave unto them the jewel of Faith. We are standing upon Irish soil, we are breathing Irish air, we are listening to the surges of the ocean as they dash against Irish cliffs, we are receiving the welcomes of a hospitable people, and we are glad. But our stay must be limited, for what some call circumstance, and others chance, and others fate, but what we call the Divine Providence regulating and allowing all nundane things, decrees that while we will have full time to visit some of Irelands most remarkable places, still we must not live therein forever : and so, kind companion of our rambles, we will, after a few days rest, commence our tour, and next week, through the columns of THE TRUE WITNESS, we will tell our friends what we have seen, and what we have heard in good old Ireland.

rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mo-ther, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasent to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

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

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR!

GRAND BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES,

IN THE

LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO, ON

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FEAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

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

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

1st Paize-Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. 2nd-Presented by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G.

42nd-Life o Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orsini 43rd-Japanese Sea-tray. 44th-A beautiful Chromo-the Ruins of Elgin

- 45th-Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18. 46th-A Collection of Medallions, set in hand-
- some cases, valued at \$15. 47th-Portrait of Marshall McMahon.

48th-Japanese Lady's Work-box.

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

This is my own, my native land !"

the streets and terraces of our "Queen City." can still see the cross-crowned spires " cleaving the

some idea of closing the University altogether.

ROME, June 1.-The insecurity of life and property in Rome increases every day, and even the revolutionary papers are beginning to complain of the daily acts of assault and robbery. Last Sunday a foreign gentleman was on his way to S. Peter's about the middle of the day, when he was met on the Bridge of S. Angelo by a mob, who assailed him with cries of "Down with the Zouaves!" and then attacked him with sticks, tore his clothes, and injured him very severely. He managed at last to take refuge in the guard-house of the Castle of S. Angelo. The police were passive spectators of this scene. In the evening of the same day Mgr. Angelini, Vice-Gerant of Rome, was attacked near his house by three or four Cor.

astonishment than we do, did we not know that the modern revolutionist is perhaps of all man-PARIS COMMUNISTS .- M. Alphonse Daudet | kind the being least alive to anything like high etiquette. Otherwise can one conceive an Am-

Abernethy, the celebrated surgeon, finding a large pile of stones opposite his door, on his return home one afternoon in his carriage, swore hastily at the pavior, and desired him to remove them, "Where shall I take them to?" asked the Hibernian. Anywhere-to h-II," cried the choleric surgeon. Paddy leant upon his rammer, and then, looking up into the doctor's face, said' with an arch smile, "Hadn't I better take them to the other place-sure they'd be more out of your honor's way there."

Proper-minded beadle to forward young man-"Come, young gent, you're not wanted in here; there's a wedding a-coming off." Forward young man to proper-minded beadle-" Well, I don't know that either, if you don't let me in, for I'm the bridegroom !" [Collapse of P. M. B.]

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

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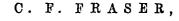
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