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FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XV.

But, notwithstanding all his peculiarities, the help loving him. master of the English Academy was really a good and efficient master; and perhaps throughout all Ireland, at the time, there was not a better school of the kind than his.

with reading, writing, and arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, English composition, and the first principles of a certain kind of metaphysics, borrowed, perhaps, by James Charles from his private reading of Locke and Harris, and arbitrarily interpreted by him in lectures to the boys of the head and second classes. And in all those branches of solid education, Ned Fennell, although an idle boy. soon made such progress as to become rather a favorite with his preceptor.

But it was in an additional branch—the ornamental one, namely, of declamation—Ned so the inscrutable humor of another person—name-excelled, in the estimation of James Charles ly, Tom Naddy, "the priest's boy." For in-Buchmahon, all his young rivals that the pedagorue might be said to have grown, on that account, fond of the boy. For James Charles thought declamation a very fine thing himself, and im-perturbably believed that he shone in it. And little Ned's close imitation of his master's conventual manner of "making points." in different dramatic scenes and passages, quite flat-tered the heart of James Charles Buchmahon.

Ned could repeat, for instance, "my name is Norval." to the iota of what his teacher regarded as the excellence of theatrical recitation; and when he came to the words, " round as my shield," not James Charles himself could more gallantly extend his left arm, and more expressively make the forefinger of his right hand revolve again, and again, and again, around an invisible shield, supposed to be buckled on the protruded limb. Again, in Richard's soliloquy on Bosworth field, when the tyrant says, "I'll try to sleep here into morn." Ned would pop, quite as naturally as his instructor ever did, on one knee, leaning his elbow on a form, and covering his face with his hand; and afterwards, when he started up, roaring out. "give me another horse-bind up my wounds," the shiver of both his hands—not a tiny shake, that might not perhaps be distinctly understood but a good, palpable, palsy motion, that at a glance you knew betokened mortal terror-was. after himself, perfection in James Charles's eyes. And when Neddy Fennell became transformed into Hotspur, and was describing the lop, he would so closely copy his master's "stage business," in the situation, that once or will get a big charity on the head of it." twice James Charles nearly applauded him in middle and third finger, by way of its lid, and into the open space, and supply them with a said document. monstrous pinch of pouncet-powder, and then other individual, one excepted, ever gave so a letter. faithful a picture of nature's self. As to his personification of Will Boniface, in which he had to thrust out his little person in order to make a paunch, and keep one arm akimbo, and down in his throat, and puff out his cheeks, and drink "his ale" from the fist of his disen draught-in this character, James Charles almost admitted "a rival near the throne."

But the pleasure and admiration imparted by Ned Fennell's powers of declamation were bare walls, "where is the beef, and the mutton, 'not exclusively enjoyed by James Charles Buchmahon. When Neddy went through his different parts at home, that is under Father Connell's roof, the old man would look on at the serious sketches with great wonder; and during his protege's enacting of such characters as Will Boniface, would move his head and his arms together up and down, and gently smite his knees with the palms of his hands, and laugh until he cried.

And when he took Neddy by the hand, and led him to dinner at Gaby M'Neary's, as was often the case—for as little Helen has hinted, the old priest, and the old priest-hater had become the greatest friends in the world-Ned, in the hours of recreation during the evening, had at least two additional admirers in old Gaby's house. Indeed, glancing back again half-way under the stairs, while he continued: homewards for a moment. Mick Dempsey and Mrs. Molloy occasionally formed another portion of his applauding audience, the latter exclaiming, very nearly in the words of Mrs. Quickly at the Boar's Head. "he does it as like one of those harloty players, as ever I see" (Mrs. Molloy had never seen one); and Tom Naddy would also be allowed to look ou, although he was never known to show the slightest interest in the exhibition, no more than in any other exhibition or circumstance under the

his adopted son. He studied Neddy attentive- the sin of intemperance; and you must also be light of the good old lady, although she threat- him; for it had no lock, and Ned heard his

And yet, while he loved, he also feared for Neddy. The young lad's actions, though seldom blametul, too often sprang from impulse, when they should have resulted from principle. In it were taught, and well taught, along He dearly liked frolic and fun, and in his cagerduty. In choosing objects on which to exercise his practical jokes, he did not always distinguish between the fit and the untit. between those persons who might afford to bear a boy's jest, and those whom the boy's sense of veneration ought to have spared from such an impertinence. And all this too Father Conneil thought he saw. He did not see, however. how much of the contradiction of Neddy's character, at this time of his life, was caused by the stealthy and unsuspected influence, and

> "I want you to write a bit iv a letther for ne, sir," said Tom to him one evening.

"Surely you can write it yourself, Tom." "I couldn't write it out handsome enough, Master Neddy: 'tis so long sense I done a thing ov the kind, my hand is out, somehow." "Well then, Tom, I'll do it for you."

And without a single inquiry about the nature of the epistle to be written, he hurried off Tom to the little osier arbor at the top of the priest's garden, and at that person's dictation you from my heart, distress makes as bitter he wrote as follows:—

" Honorable Sir,-I am a poor, distressed reature, with a wife and seven small children, and I can't get a stroke of work to do, and I come to crave your charity. While there is enough every day in the year, and while you have the good meat to throw away, I haven't a potato to give to my destitute family; and while you have your collar full of choice wine to drink into yourself, morning, noon, and night, I haven't one sup of sour milk to wet and very painful suspicion in his mind. It God reward you, sir, and out of your plentiful knew the handwriting. He examined it more writing?" he held the letter out to him. Hav-store give a small charity to a poor forlorn soul." closely, and conviction followed, and with it ing glanced over it, Neddy did not immediately

"That'll do iligant," remarked Tom. "And what are you going to do with it?"

"I'll tell you another time, sir; an' I'll ene for the present that the poor,

an indecorous manner. For after covering the palm of his left hand with its proper fingers, to had obtained Ned Fennell's solemn promise—a imitate the "pouncet-box," he would tap the promise very unthinkingly given, for in fact Ned's head was full of something else-not to then deliberately raising up these two, he would tell any living being, that he, Tom Naddy, had delve the finger and thumb of his right hand had anything to do with the fabrication of the

Early the next day, as Father Connell sat in dispose of it in the cavities of his nose with his little parlor, a very miserable, poor man, insuch a solemn and intense relish, that surely no troduced by Mrs. Molloy, presented him with

The priest read it hastily over, fixing his eyes, once or twice on the face of its bearer, He then bestowed on it a more leisurely perusal; and now the glances which he shot tostraddle and waddle in his walk, and speak wards the surprised and fear-stricken poor claimant, were, for Father Council, unusually vivacious. He next reflected for a moment; gaged hand, smacking his lips after each and finally started up seized the now recoiling suitor by the arm, and hurried him into the kitchen.

" Now, sir," he said, pointing to the almost and the bacon for me to feast upon, while you and your family are fasting at home?-show them to me!-where are they. I say?"

"Your Reverence, I-"Shame upon you, shame upon you, man to belie me in such a manner."

"Sir-sir-" "Shame upon you! if the Lord made you poor, he gave you no license to belie your priest; come along with me still !"

The astounded pauper found himself again forced forward, out of the kitchen. Father Connell placed him before the half-barrel of ale, which, without any kind of enclosure. to screen it from observation, stood, "under the stairs;" and causing him, forcing him indeed, to bend his neck and shoulders, he put him too

"And there is my cellar for you—the only cellar I have; take out of it. if you please, a bottle of the choice wine, that I drink, morning, noon, and night; come, find it, I say-find it!-find me a bottle of the choice wine!" "I don't see any kind ov wine at all here,

sir, I protest." "Well then; come out of that, and stand

before me." The terrified man obeyed, crawling back-

ward, like a crab. "Your nature must be very uncharitable, And along with all these things, it will be good man, and very bold and daring too-to gratifying to have it known, that Father Concome into my house, and to my very face her side towards the house, looking up and and used as a storehouse for coals and other his coat a besom of select birtch-twigs, almost nell continued to love, as much as he admired, charge me with the sin of gluttony, and with grimacing into her face—all to the great de- fuel. Father Connell hasped its door upon large enough to sweep the floor of his ewn

ly and anxiously, but found nothing positively a very great fool, to imagine that you could end to box his ears, "if he wouldn't be quiet, evil in him. He was a truth-loving boy, not a expect a benefaction from the man you calum- and lave her alone." The boy entered the litjot of meanness was in his nature, he was a niated. I am ashamed of you, my good man the parlor with his usual salutation of respect,

one could possibly look more astonished, than now did the person thus addressed. It was him to become scated to the little table, or evident to him, that he was accused of some erime, but of what kind he could not for his soul conjecture. Why he had been halfdragged into the kitchen, and under the stairs. ness for either would, now and then, forget a to look for beef, mutton, bacon, and choice wine, where none was to be found, seemed another mystery, mexplicable to the poor, stupified fellow; and the upshot of it was, that tears came into his eyes, and coursed through the wrinkles of his cheeks. He moved in silence to quit the presence of his offended priest.

> But Father Connell had not bargained for this at all. In an instant his pious displeasure left him; pity, if not remorse, touched his heart, and he brushed a tear from his own old eyes as he called out-" stop, my good man." The wretched being somewhat reassured by the present kindness of the clergyman's tone.

> "I see you are sorry for your fault, and I forgive you; you are penitent—that's enough: what reconciles us to our God surely ought to make us friends with one another. But let me in future: it is a grievious, grievous sin. Go home now to your family: he took the man's hand, and while shaking it and squeezing it, deposited in his palm the few pieces of silver and censorious; go, and may God bless you."

The poor man, now weeping plentifully. dropped on his knee to receive the blessing, and then hurried out of the house.

Throughout these occurrences, Tom Naddy plenty of beef and mutton, and the best of had been peeping, now from one corner, now bacon in your kitchen, to give you more than from another; and laughing-not audibly, but silently in all the cavities next to his heart.

Father Connell again sat down in his little parlor, and again took up and read the strange petition he had just received. In a few minutes he laid it down before him, with a sudden the lips of myself, my wife, or my children: so struck him now, for the first time, that he at present in the truth. Is that your hand came a pang, perhaps the bitterest which, dur- answer. A vague thought of Tom Naddy's ing his life, he had ever known, and he laid treachery began to break upon his mind. Fahis forehead on his hands while it swayed him. ther Connell sternly repeated his question.

After some time he arose, his almost white yebrows knitted and depressed, and Tom-Naddy heard him walking very rapidly about paper, put it in his pocket, and left the house.

Proceeding to the residence, in a remote suburb street, of the person who had brought him the letter, Father Connell questioned the poor man about it. "Who wrote it for him?" He had never asked any one to write it. It had been brought to him by a young lad, of had uttered the last words, Neddy Fennell that lad's own accord, who assured him that if he presented it to Father Council much good would thereby result to him and his family. "Had he since then read the letter, or got any one to do so for him?" No, the petitioner could not read writing himself, and didn't wish to be troublesome to any one else on the subjeet. "Did he know the lad's names?" Yes. but he had pledged his solemn word not to reveal it to a human being; he would disclose it to Father Connell, however, if the clergyman wished. But Father Connell instantly demurred: no man, he said, could pretend to release another from the engagement of a solemn promise; and he returned to his house.

About this time of the day Ned Fennell was also moving homeward from the English Academy, capering and swinging his satchel round his head, and "as hungry as a hound." according to himself, for his dinner. Tom Naddy met him some distance from their abode.

"You won't forget that I have your word pledged to me, Masther Ned?" said Tom.

"I'll keep my word like a man, when it is pledged; but what have I pledged it about now? I quite forget."

"You pledged me your solemn word, that you'd never let it be known to any one in the wide world, that it was I put you on to writing | might become an unfeeling one in your manthe letter last night.'

shall be kept.

They parted. Ned was soon knocking at Father Connell's door. Mrs. Molloy opened it to him. He took hold of both her hands and peal, though he still had resolved not to break shook them violently.

"Will you never larn to be easy an' quiet, Masther Neddy?" she asked in words of reproof, while her very beard smiled in approval of the lad's greeting, which she cordially re-

"I'll be as quiet as a lamb while I am cating my dinner, Mrs. Molloy: so walk in here and get it for me."

He tied his satchel to her apron-string, passed

grateful and an affectionate boy, and he regularly, of his own accord, attended to all his religious duties; so that the old priest could not In addition to his former consternation, no was not on this occasion accorded to him.— The old man nodded gravely, and motioned to effectually as ever it had done. which his dinner was usually laid.

Poor Ned felt chilled, and, though he could not suspect why, terrified. His frugal meal was quickly placed before him by Mrs. Molloy, who gabbled something or other, to which neither the priest nor his protege answered a word. It was over, and still perfect silence continued: and, notwithstanding the boy's late boast of ravenousness, he had scarcely eaten a mouthful. He now glanced towards Father Connell, and perceived that he sat with crossed knees and folded arms, and a very picture of old age sorrowing.

"Come hither, Neldy Fennell," said the clergyman at last. The boy stood to his knee.

"Neddy, I knew you were fond of a frolic. and thoughtless and giddy in pursuing it; but I passed this over, because I always was sure that your jokes came into your head, without a plan, and without an intention of doing harm to any one; and I said to myself, that riper years would make you more steady. But I was wrong in part of my judgment, Neddy warn you against calumniating your neighbor Fennell. I now find out, and it gives me great trouble at my heart to know the fact, that you use fore-cast, and take your leisure to lay a plan, for the purpose of having your joke; yes. Neddy, and you can think, and call it sport to make laughter for yourself, out of the sorrows and sufferings of the poor, and to mock, and turn into a scoff, your best friend in this world. Neddy; and a very old man too. Neddy;

a very old man, and your priest."

Neddy was vehemently beginning to utter something.

"Hush, child do not add to your offences, by saying what is not the truth. I have often told you, that one lie puts us into the power of the father of lies."

"I have never told you a lie, sir: I never will tell you a lie, sir: but-

.. Do not interrupt me. Neddy. Do not merely promise me the truth; but answer me

"Yes, sir," he replied, in a very humble tone 4 this was written by me

"I thought so, Neddy; indeed I was sure of And Master Tom Naddy pocketed, and the parlor. In a few minutes he folded up the it; and yet, your own words make me sadder

than ever." The boy was about to explain, with flushed cheeks and flashing eyes, how he had been induced to write it, and of course by whom; but a recollection of his solemn promise to Tom-Naddy checked him, and when the old priest began crying bitterly. He saw that he could not escape from the most disgraceful of charges.

and despair very nearly possessed him. .. Listen to me, child. I loved you. loved you as a father; as your father in the spirit, and for the sake of him who left us the new commandment-' love one another.'-And indeed, Neddy, I think-I fear-that-I loved von too well, in a mere human yearning of the heart also; and that I am, therefore, now punished. 'Tis quite true, my child. Abraham never loved Isaac, and Isaac never loved Jacob, more than I loved you; and Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing comfort, because they were not, never I believe, sorrowed over the loss of them more truly, than I now sorrow over your falling off."

Father Connell's broken voice interrupted him; and Neddy could now only go on crying until his grief became a passionate paroxysm.

"Well, Neddy, I see you are sorry for your crime-and that is something. But my duty towards you plainly tells me that you ought to suffer more. Your crime calls out for chastisement, my child-painful, bodily chastisement. am commissioned to pluck up by the roots, this instant the view that are beginning to hood, and make you, when the grave covers "Oh, ay. I have it now; it quite went out me, a bold and careless scoffer of all that is holy of my mind: so never fear; my word to you in earthly misfortune, and, worse than that, in

religion, Neddy."
The young lad flung himself upon his koees, and with clapsed hands was beginning an aphis pledge to Tom Naddy.

"It is no use, child; it is no use: stand up and walk on before me into the yard." The priest as yet could only think that he was petitioning against the infliction of the promised chastisement. Arrived in the yard, Father Connell commanded him to enter "the black hole," and not to leave it till he should be brought out for further punishment. Ned Dempsey?" he now solemnly inquired. obeyed in silence. This "black hole," was a an arm through one of hers, and strutted at small shed, built to one side of the little yard,

footsteps leaving the premises.

Not many minutes had elapsed, when the hasp was briskly unloosed, however, the door flung open, and the burly person of the housekeeper seen by Neddy supplying its place; that is, shutting out the light of day, almost as

"What mischief did you do now, you mis-fortunate sky-bow?" she hoarsely demanded.

There was no answer to the lady's question. She peered in. Her pet was sitting on a lump of coal, his hands covering his face; and she saw his breast heaving with sobs, while tears escaped over the backs of his hands. Mrs. Molloy had never seen him in such a mood

"hard be good to me, sowl an' body, what's the matther with you, child?"

Still no answer.

"Will you spake to me, will you, you poor boy? Will you, I say; is it crying you are for being put in here? For what reason would that make you cry? A'int I come to let you

"I'm not crying for being put in here," at last sobbed Ned, "but I'm crying to think, that Father Connell would have it on his mind, that I could make sport of him, and of a poor starving man and his family; it's that I am erying for Peggy.

"An' tell me, my lanna, what happened to make the priest think that wrong oy you?"

"No matter, Peggy: I can't tell you about it; he will tell you himself; I can't; that's

" Keep it all to yourself then, you obstinate little mule, what need I care?-Ned, agra, tell me what's the matther; sure I'll do my best to bring you over it? that's a good boy; tell me

"No. Peggy-1 say again I can't."
"Well, bottle it up and smoke it. Make ducks an' drakes ov it, my honey!--Neddy,

avourneen, what is it about, at all, at all?" Ned only shook his head.

"You won't won't you? I don't care an ould rush, whether you do or no, you scattherbrained scapegrace. Neddy, my darlin', won't you tell me?

"If I could tell any one, I'd tell you, Peggy. But I made a solemn promise, that I wouldn't tell a living creature.' "Sup, an' make merry on your promise then,

an' much good may it do you. Come out o that, anyhow: here-come out, I bid you.' "Peggy, I won't leave this, until the priest

comes back; I'll go through everything he bids me."

"Come out to me this moment!"

"I will not, Peggy."

"No? Och, och, isn't this a poor case? Do you want to torment the sowl an' body out o' me? Do you want to vex the very liver is in me? you cross-grained, bull-headed, bit ov a boy; I'll make you come out, or I'll know for

She stooped, and was making a grasp at her favorite, when her well-starched cap encountered the claw of a rusty nail, at the top of the door-way, and by it was whisked off her head. while her disengaged grey locks tumbled about her face. But, she returned to the charge, and was dragging out Neddy perforce, when Father Connell's voice sounded deeply and authoritatively at her back:—

"Peggy, do not meddle with the boy."

"But I will meddle with the boy. Do you want to make a peel-garlic of the creature? Do you want to put him in his airly grave? Fie, for shame on your Reverence! There is'nt a lovin'er sowl, for yourself, an' myself, undher the livin' sun, this blessed minit.' "Come out at my bidding, Neddy Fennell,"

said the priest. Neddy obeyed at once. Standing at Father Connell's back, appeared

Mick Dempsey, master of the parish poorschool, clad as sprucely as ever, and his scarlet watch-ribbon streaking down his thigh, and behind him again stood Tom Naddy, his hands crippled into each other, his lips were fixed as if for whistling, although no such sound reached the by standers. And did Ned's eyes deceive him? Was there no sorrow upon his features for the boy he had placed in sore trouble?

Ned looked at him again, and it was, he sprout in your young heart; lest that heart assured himself, an expression of gratified cunning solely, which played through the puckers around the whistler's mouth. And, oh, how his blood raged at this discovery-and what would he not have given to let fly i: clenehed fists, at that moment, into his old friend's face!

But Father Connell commanded him to walk before him into the parlor, Mick Dempsey and Tom Naddy following; and while Mrs. Molloy was still engaged forcing her stiff, stubborn hair under her reclaimed cap, and muttering to herself all the time, against the tyranny practiced on "her poor lovin' boy," the priest had locked the parlor door on the inside upon himself and his present party.

" Have you brought the birch with you, Mr.

"I have so, sir, 'pon my word," placidly answered Mick, and he produced from under

said floor every often wanted.

"Neddy Fennell, prepare your person for come, Peggy, stir yourself." the severe punishment I have promised tou;

As if he would at once get through a very unpalatable duty, Neddy was immediately and rapidly at work, and very soon stood ready for execution.

" Here, Tom Naddy," continued the priest. "take Master Ned Fennell on your shoulders."

of flesh that is on me-"Oh, murther!" shricked a hoarse voice, on him !--let me in here, I say; let me in." No one took notice.

not go on that fellow's back.'

"Let me in, I bid ye, or I'll whip the cloak over my head, an' go to the bishop, an' tell on ye! Yis, an' I'll go to the mayor's office, an' tell on ye, let me in-let me in," and Mrs. Molloy kicked violently at the door.

"Neddy," rejoined Father Connell, "you have acknowledged your crime, and why will months dead. you not take its punishment obediently?"

"I can't say why, sir-but twenty men, and twenty horses to drag me, would never put me [Witten for the True Witness.] on his back.'

"Tom Naddy, you vagabone, if you lend a hand to hoist him, I'll make you sup sorrow the longest day you live!" again shouted the voice outside the door, while the former loud kicking continued.

"Well, Neddy, so far you shall be indulged; Mr. Dempsey, let him receive his reward, just as he stands; proceed, Mr. Dempsey."

"Mick Dempsey, you long gad!" - Mrs. Mollov now had her eye to the key-hole, and saw Mick put one leg in advance of the other, and slightly wave aloft, in his right hand, his formidable implement of torture,

"Mick Dempsey, I say, touch him if you dare; touch him with only a wet finger, an' salvation to my wicked sowl! but I'll-oh! look at that!"

While talking, she saw the little bosom flourished in the air, while Mick Dempsey gave two or three short coughs—and then, crash it came, on a table near at hand.

"Dress now, Neddy, my child; ay, my good

Gazing in wonder, and by no means in displeasure, into the faces of those around him, Ned, though sorely puzzled at this termination of the affair, was not slow in attending to the priest's last command. Father Connell was smiling blandly; Mick Dempsey was also smiling, with the expression of some great hidden meaning, and even Tom Naddy was-trying to smile, but could not. The mischievous rascal had no machinery within him able to produce

"Come here to me now, my good child," Father Connell went on, extending his arm. Neddy sprang forward.

"Mick Dempsey," continued the old priest, in a loud tone of rejoicing, "ins't Neddy a good boy, after all?"

"He is to be sure," answered Mrs. Molloy, outside the door, "and whoever said he wasn't Through the autumn of 1013, and the spring but your two sefs within there ?- and may be of the following year, all the powers of the I'd be let in at last. Who knows but I Danes and Irish were brought into requisition. trampled on but never subdued, and which, might?" she continued, uttering a hoarse,

hideous giggle. and accordingly the housekeeper entered upon | taneous march to Kilmainham. The lords of

sport of a poor man's sorrow nor mocked his and O'Nolan in Leinster-Donald Steward of old priest; and he bore all I charged him with, Mar in Scotland, and the "forces proper of angry and profoundly argumentative regarding politics are correct. On this assumption the and he stood ready for heavy punishment Thomond," all of Ireland, except the men of the insensate folly of a nation that will not let following reflections seem to me not uninterestand he stood ready for heavy punishment Thomond," all of Ireland, except the men of the Yes, Neddy, I love you as well as ever I did, now; and I believe better, Neddy;" and he bent his head, and laid his cheek to the boy's cheek.

Ned slid down, kneeling, from his old friend's

now whispered into Ned's ear, "I am so very stand. Learning that Maelmorha, King of of political feeling. When the British Colonies what is the policy of the European Governmuch rejoiced to find you guildess, that I do Leinster, had entered into the Danish camp at the Antipodes resolved themselves, success ments? We are told that "something," which

proceeded to recount for Peggy's satisfaction—
troops were away. In accordance with this for her approval, Peggy thought—the whole transaction, from beginning to end, during Thursday, that on the following day they

Egypt loathes the Commune, the transaction of the Pope. Can anything be proposition, the Danes announced on Holy Egypt loathes the sway of the Sultan; if Norman whose life is threatened by disease of the which she would often slap the palms of her would strike for the mastership of Ireland .hands together, and interrupt her master with Brian, through respect for the Sacred Day such expressions as -"Didn't I tell you, ma- which commemorated the Great Tragedy of even rises in rebellion against the Czar, the against the parson of the parish, who he ha-bouchal he was!—that's the boy!—your sowl against a hundred!" And when the story Danes refused, and so the Irish were compelled inspired evangel, the Times, are freely lavished What can be the danger of was finished she caught and jerked Neddy up to do battle on Good Friday for all that they on the struggling population. But the moher beard, while she was kissing him. As for and the preservation of their faith. How our Tom Naddy, she could only bring herself to imagination leads us back to that eventful day,

drid-brat. of a real mug, and not out of his own little fist, too must have been the array of Irish troops while he is playing Mr. Boniface for you? beneath the unsullied banner of their land, and And don't you think Mick Dempsey descrees led by their veteran monarch. In spirit we forgotten. another mug of ale, because he gave your pet listen as Brian mounted upon a richly-caprisonsuch a sound flogging? And Tom Naddy, too ed charger, "with his sword in one hand and won't you give him a draught in the kit- a crucifix in the other," exhorts them to re-

school-house—a process, by the way, which the take a good long one yourself with him? and I protest I think I'll have another mug myself;

walked up and down the parlor, gently rubbing his hands, and still smiling; and almost as often as he passed his adopted son, he would stop a moment, lay his hand on his shoulder, or pass his fingers over his curly pate, and whisper, "God bless you, my child;" and then he would their arms. "Father Connell," said Ned, his tears now say something pleasant, at which every one dried up, and his face calm though stern, "if laughed; and when Peggy came to the parlor you tell Mr. Dempsey to cut away every bit door, he would tell her she was a faithless sentinel over a prisoner; and Peggy would tell him in return, that she didn't hire with him to outside the door, " every bit ov the flesh that is be a jailor-and forewarn him that every time he put "her lovin' boy" into the black hole, she would let him out, at which every one, "If he cuts away till he's tired, sir, I'll not Father Connell included, would laugh heartily move an inch under his hand; but sir-I will again; so that verily there was much jubilee and rejoicing, that evening, in the priest's parlor-ay, and in his kitchen too. The good man himself went to bed, with a feeling as if a mountain had just been pushed off his heart.

This is a fit place to mention, that notwithstanding Father Connell's utmost care, poor Mrs. Fennell and her aunt had now been many

(To be Continued.)

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TIERNA N'OGE."

CLONTARF.—A.D. 1014.

God of Heaven bluss our banner-nerve our sinews for the strife! Fight we now for all that's holy-for our altars. land and life-

For red vengeance on the spoiler whom the blazing temples trace-

For the honor of our maidens and the giory of our race."

When the great Brian won for himself the style of Ard-Righ of Ireland, he sought by a truly regal discharge of his duties, to gain renown for his name and to confer upon the free people of Erinn, blessings at once enduring and all-embracing. How well he succeeded is well known to every student of Irish history, for we are told that everywhere his laws were obeyed and respected, with a loyalty which could only spring from love, and which it were well was possessed by more recent rulers in Ireland. While with the statesmanlike manner by which Brian managed the affairs of Ireland he was consolidating the power of the Warlike Isle, there was gathering a storm in the North, destined to break with fierce fury upon Ireland, and to meet with its destruction in the mighty arm of the Munster Bayard .-The marauding Danes seemed then to be everywhere. In France, they had secured Normandy, and Sweyne had been, in 1013, proclaimed King of England, when elated with success and maddened with past reverses in Ireland, the whole of the piratical race determined to make "a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether," to tear from the brow of Erinn the gem of sovereignty. Gallantly the men of Erinn prepared to meet the onset and desperately did the Northmen organize from Denmark to England, Scotland and Man. About the month of March, 1014, Brian's arrangements were completed, and an order which to achieve its freedom, its autonomy, and that "Let her in, Mick," said Father Connell; thrilled through Ireland was given for a simulat no distant day. the scene the south, — of Decies, Inchquin, Fermoy, Corea-Baiskin, Kinalmeaky and Kerry—Hyboy. He has not, as I thought at first, made Maine and Hy-Fiacha in Connaught—O'Moore April, 1014, the great Danish flotilla, under galleys were anchored at Sutton, near Howth,

recounts the barbarities of the invaders, their profanation of the holy places, their violation of women, their lawlessness and lusts, and then raising the emblem of man's redemption, he invokes the blessing of the Omnipotent upon

"Stand ye now for Erin's glory! Stand ye now for

Erin's cause; Long ye've groaned beneath the rigor of the Northmens' savage laws." What though brothers league against us? What

though myriads be the foe, Victory will be more honored in the myriads' over-

They have razed our proudest Castles-spoiled the Temple of the Lord, Burnt to dust the sacred relic-put the peaceful to

the sword: Descerated all things holy-as they soon may do If their power to-day we smite not-if to-day we be

not men. Men of Erin! men of Erin! grasp the battle-axe and

spear! Chase these Northern welves before you like a here of frightened deer!

Burst their ranks like bolts from heaven! Down on the heathen crew, For the glory of the Crucified, and Erin's glory too

A shout, an Irish shout, greeted the aged King's address, and then after leaving the chief command to his son Morrogh, the Ard-Righ retired to his tent where he prayed, like Moses, for God to bless the efforts of the Christians against the Northern Pagans. Furious was the battle. The greater part of the chieftains on each side fell. It was a contest of heroes. It was a strife of giants. It raged from early morning until late in the afternoon. Morrogh performed prodigies of valor. Carolus and Commacl fell by his sword, the Danes wavered and Turlough were lost to Erin, and Brian

and fled, but in the moment of victory Morrogh himself was murdered in his tent. Truly was Clontarf a victory to be remembered in Ireland. Never again did the Danes attempt the subjugation of Ireland, although the treachery of the descendants of a few, spared by the victorions Irish and telerated in Ireland, aided the downfall of the nation in after years, when the adventurous Norman and Saxon came, to complete the work of subjugation. In Ireland the mention of Clontarf is sufficient to evoke the heartiest feelings of the people. It was the Fontenoy of olden Ireland. To-day the spot whereon was won this great triumph is but a memory, and so it will continue until the Irish Nation, blessed with Home Rule for which Brian fought, raises upon it a monument to the famous King. In later years Clontarf was in-tended to be the scene of a massacre more base than Mullaghmast when under the peaceful guidance of Daniel O'Connell, the masses were about to marshall on the historic plain, to demand the repeal of that Union which was begotten in bigotry, nursed in fraud and developed in crime. To-day the Irish are again marshalling in peaceful guise. May we hope that common sense will guide the councils of the Imperial legislators, and that in the giving

> MR. BUTT AND "HOME RULE." (Belfast Daily Examiner.)

back of rights, robbed basely from the Irish

people, they may prevent a practical effort to

realize by the same means as did Brian, the

aspirations of a nation, which has been

while ready to forgive the past, is determined

"never cordially supported him," rallied for are to be ruled. Yet the Times, in dealing God and Fatherland. On Palm Sunday, 18th with any other kingdom or people on earth, not connected with the British Crown, applies the rounded by secret societies, which constitute a Brodar, entered the Bay of Dublin. Their test to the popular will and plebiscite. From well-constructed permanent conspiracy against, the Alps to Calabria, the supposed sympathics not only monarchy but religion, property, au-of States for aggregation and unity justify the thority, and civil society itself. That cons-

country, are excusable on the ground of pro-

tional argument involved. It is useless to quote | those which now threaten Europe. for him the solemn terms of the Act of the year 1782, declaring that this right of Ireland to make her own laws without interference, save by the Crown of Ireland, should never in all lie men; and yet there never was a time when time be questioned. It is, however, when the the denial of all religion was more prevalent, Times argues, falsehood for fallacy, that he is really amusing. He proceeds in something like this strain. "There is no such political integer or entity as England. When the Principality of Wales was absorbed, the existence of England as such ceased, and, thenceforth, is 19th century. In all history we find the civil Britain. This also is only a geographical, not power jealous of the ecclesiastical and spiritual a political, idea, since the union of the Crown under James I., but especially since the Scotch Parliament became merged, the trinity of political aggregations thus formed being now Great Britain. The Act of 1800 completed the work, when Ireland abandoned her legislative autonomy, and the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland became the only recognised political integer in these countries. England, therefore, oppresses no one-simply because there is no England. If the Irish are oppressed or wronged, let them blame the Welch, or the Scotch, or themselves, for they vote the laws quite as much as the English. It is as ignorant, as childish, and as Conservative paper is most zealous for the antispiteful for the Irish to blame the English as it would be to Liame Wessex, Northumbria, or any of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy!" Such is, without exaggeration, the puerile nonsense by way of logic that the great organ of British thought and Saxon intelligence doles out to its readers. Only alter the names, and Bismarek may address the same argument to Alsace and Lorraine, which he has absorbed. The Isle of Man had its own Legislature to a recent period; and just suppose a similar argument being applied if the Manx complained of Imperial legislation-why, you yourselves make those very laws. To the Channel Islands or the Hebrides a similar answer might be given. Such is the logic, such the truth, such the political morality of the most powerful organ in

the universe. After Meath and Westmeath, Limerick de-Mr. Butt. The elequent advocate is not reected by the great Catholic city of Limerick because he is a Protestant, an Ulsterman, and the son of a parson from Donegal. Nor was John Martin rejected for Catholic Meath because of his being a rigid Presbyterian from Down. Nor was P. J. Smyth-a Catholicobjected to in Westmeath because his ancestors stand the liberality and large-heartedness of the Catholic people? The Times may fret and fume_Butt and "Home Rule" are safe in Garryowen.

STATE v. CHURCH.

The following letter appears in The Times from Sir George Bowyer: To the Editor of The Times.

SIR,—The head of the most remarkable of all religious societies once said to me that he never failed to read *The Times*, because, though the facts in *The Times* were not always right, the facts in *The Times* were not always right, the antiquated principles of Gallicanism (totally impulicable to curtimes) provided in positive of the antiquated principles of Gallicanism (totally impulicable to curtimes) provided in positive on the yet it gave to him a correct general knowledge of the policy and public opinion of this country and of Europe. Concurring in this opinion, I have for many years seldom read any paper have for many T will therefore assume that

democracy and republicanism. They are sur-

"Come here to me again, my child." He the point where the Botanical Gardens now of the adverse interest of both, and incongruity In the midst of this dangerous state of things not intend to chastise Tom Naddy, as he with all his following, Brian despatched his in-deserves."

with all his following, Brian despatched his invision independent Colonial States, as wears nothing, is, perhaps, to be done about the International. But this is certain, that— "Thank you from the heart, sir."

ritory with fire and sword. A spy communicated this fact to Maelmorha and he justly

centralisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are conway insists upon maintaining her legislative heart, but who, instead of acting under medical autonomy against Swedish dictation; if Poland advice, directs all his vigilance and his efforts What can be the danger of Papal Infalli-

bility to civil Governments? Suppose that the into her arms, as if he had been an infant, held precious upon this earth,—the inviolability ment a kingdom that, with trifling exceptions, Pope declared ex cothedra some doctrine conhugged him, and incommoded his chin with of their nation, the chastity of their women had her own autonomy and peculiar civilisation trary to the principles or the views of certain up to the seventeenth century, and within the Governments or the legal rights of other deno-lifetime of hundreds of thousands of her peo- minations, what then? A theological doctrine notice him with her usual expression of "kiln- when the conquerors of Britain, Normandy, plc, who asserted and vindicated her ancient cannot of itself have political effects. It can Anglesea, Orkney and Man, stood in the might | right to legislative independence, the moment | only have political effects through the opinions "And now, Peggy," said Father Connell, in of power, and the haughtiness which sprung she demands the restoration of that right, wrong-conclusion, "don't you think Neddy deserves a from the belief they evidently entertained of fully wrested from her, and insists on complete ments profess to respect. The Governments little mug of ale, that he may drink really out their ability to subdue Ireland, How glorious national autonomy, under a common Crown, have only to leave it to opinion and not interthese arguments of the will and plebiseites, so fere; where there is a concordat, that concordat these arguments of the will and plebiscites, so generously extended to other countries, are all forgotten.

It regulates the nomination of bishops and certain other specific matters. It ling in testimony of his loyalty and his affection. The falsehoods of the Times as regards this cannot be affected by any theological dogmawhich prescribes a certain religious belief.

"God and Ireland" are about to enter the lists century. It is information thrown away to in- to say, in his official capacity, and, therefore against "Paganism and Slavery," against form our instructor that the Act of 1782 was on"Lucifer and Foreign Rule." He adjures his ly in substance a repeal of Poyning's Act, passed law of the Church prescribes; and he is in-Peggy soon fulfilled her orders; and as the soldiers to "remember that on this day Christ in a Parliament of the Pale in Drogheda, in fallible ex cathedra only on religious dogma, good ale was quaffed or sipped, Father Connell died for us, on the Mount of Calvary." He the reign of Henry VIII., restricting the pleniand moral dogma, which is included in religion. tude of legislation of an Irish Parliament, and, at any rate, no one can suppose that the Equally idle is it to refer him to "The Case Holy See could declare dogmatically doctrines of Ireland," by Molyneux, or to the constitu- subversive of Government and society like

It is, indeed, remarkable that at present spiritual influence and power and ecclesiastical authority are the terror of statesmen and puland when the generality of mankind were less amenable to spiritual and ecclesiatical authority and influence. Yet there is as much uneasiness among politicians about spiritual influences as if we were living in the 12th instead of the authority and influence. We see an instance of this spirit when the Jews cried, "We have no King but Casar. Thus Dollinger has the support of the civil power, because he rebels against General Council of all the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a priest, with the Pope at their head. And the Press of this country clorifies the Bavarian Government because it is oppossing the Church and taking vigorous measures against spiritual and religious influences. Thus that respectable Conservative paper the Standard, which cried Sacrilege at the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, glories in the disestablishment and disendowment of the Pope, and vehemently urges the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property at Rome. The same clerical movement in Germany, and ardently desires to see the civil power override and put down all spiritual and ecclesiastical authority, making the Church a mere department of the Civil Government. Another sign of the times is the violent cry for seenlar education, and for excluding the clergy "or all denominations" from all authority over the clucation of the rising generation. Religion is looked upon as a difficulty in the way of education. The only question is how to set it aside, or get rid of it,

I have not overstated the condition of European policy and opinion; and it seems to me deserving of the deepest consideration with reference to the future of government and society.

There is no danger now of people believing too much and obeying too much. The danger is that people will believe nothing and obey no one. The whole tendency of thought is in that direction. It appears to me, therefore that the resistance of the civil power to the influence of religious teaching and authority and ecclesiastical authority is superfluous, and it is unwise; for Governments are becoming weaker under the effects of influences and powers clares "Ireland for the Irish," and will elect antagonistic to all Government, and tending to disorganize society. Governments stand in need of everything that can influence opinion and lead men to a sense of the duty of obedience, and to moderata the passion for liberty and equality. The Concordia sacerdotii et imperii never was more necessary than at present to protect human society from the danger which threatens it. I do not write this in what is called a "sectarian" spirit. I contend that civil governments and laws alone are not sufficient even to secure permanently life and property. We saw came from Cavan, in Ulster. When will our this lately at Paris. Some day we may see it in Protestant neighbors in Ulster learn to under-London. We saw at Paris the results, of a Government education without any religion, and a Govern-ment which kept down the national Church, and only used it for political purposes; and we therefore saw the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and the other clergymen perpetrated by people educated under an unbelieving Government, which had practically taught them to look on religion as a sham, and on the Church as a power dangerous to liberty and to the supremacy of secular government, though sometimes useful for political purposes. The French Communists murdered those harmless and blameless ecclesiastics because they hated the SIR,—The head of the most remarkable of principle of Christian obedience, and because they (Belfost Daily Examiner.)

The leading London journal is somewhat the views which you give us of European of the Crown is in the present condition of our Con-The leading London journal is somewhat the views which you give us of leading to the color of the stitution. But people cling to ideas after the reality is gone. Civil government cannot afford to do without religion and spiritual authority and influences. Mankind wants everything that can keep up the principles of subordination and obedience, without which civil society, on which the security of life and property and of all that we require on earth depends, cannot be rendered secure. Education and political economy will not suffice, for they will not embrace, and clasped his arms round his knees, were moored in the mouth of the Liffy and civin society fisch. That come were moored in the mouth of the Liffy and the remainder were beached or anchored along the Clontarf shore. Brian swung his army round upon Glasnevin, remarkable now sir?"

The said—"who told you, and the remainder were beached or anchored along the Clontarf shore. Brian swung his army round upon Glasnevin, remarkable now sir?"

The said—were moored in the mouth of the Liffy of States for aggregation and unity justify the piracy is steadily pushing on, and making its say that your arguments are very good in theory, and of the Continent, holding think he may satisfy his wants are practical; and so every man will but his vants are practical; and so every man will be think he may satisfy his wants or desires, who told you, army round upon Glasnevin, remarkable now before them the delusive idea of equality, and in this he will think he is only using his natural liberty which priests and pastors. prevent the poor man from relieving his necessities at the expense of his wealthy neighbor. He will good deal for Tom Naddy; he wouldn't let a good boy suffer for his fault:"—Ned hurried over to Tom, and held out his hand.

"Come here to me come about it, and that says a good and true son of the sires, whose they inherited. He also crossed the Tolka at "Come here to me come about it, and that says a is mortal of O'Connell, Curran, MacManus, and basis. The separation of the Southern from teaching principles which, if they were logically using his natural liberty, which priests and pastors the Northern States of the American Repulie followed, would render the government of mankind impossible, except by military law to deprive him of. Nothing will restrain was advocated and substantially promoted—witness the Alabama claims—upon the ground and brute force, or a sense of obedience to an authority part they inherited. He also crossed the Tolka at "Come here to me croin and brute force or a sense of obedience to an authority part they inherited. He also crossed the Tolka at "Come here to me croin and brute force or a sense of obedience to an authority part they inherited." force, or a sense of obedience to an authority not derived from themselves—that is to say, an authority springing from a Divine source and connected with a belief in a future life and future responsibility. Nothing but this sense of obedience is secure, for physical force may collapse at any moment. Nothing else will suffice to supplement and support human polity and government. And Civil Governments ought to take care not to rely on their own "Thank you from the heart, sir."

"No, I will not—I will not punish him; he erred greatly at first, but he behaved well, very well, afterwards. Peggy, listen to me," and he well, afterwards. Peggy, listen to me," and he well, afterwards. Peggy, listen to me," and he well, afterwards. In accordance with this principle of which was involved. If Hungary Infallibility of the Pope. Can anything be should welcome them as indispensable aids for the government of manking and the persevering work or certification.

The sum of the persevering work or demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Governments are controllisation of Sydney, and demanding present—the European Government of manking of the European Government of the Eu government of mankind and the welfare of the

vhole world. I beg you to publish this letter.

Your obedient servant, GEORGE BOWYER. Radley-park, Abingdon.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

An Inishman's Munificence.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that we recorded but a few weeks since the interesting fact that the medal commemorative of the Vatican Council, and furnished to every prelate who assisted at its deliberations, was formed out of a bar of virgin silver brought as a votive offering to Pius IX. from his distant California barre by fornian home by a genuine son of the olden Irish soil. But a few days since it was the pride and happiness of Mr. D. J. Oliver—the Irishman to On the morning of the audience with the Sovereign Fontiff, he placed in the hands of his Holiness his splendid gift of 1,000 L, or equivalent to 26,000 france, and thus completed an offering of nearly one hundred that the second that the second complete th —won't you give him a draught in the kitactually, too ea charger, "with his sword in one hand and country"—won't you give him a draught in the kitactually, too ea charger, "with his sword in one hand and country the decree does not affirm the personal Infallibility of the Pope, because it only at the next words brightened up again—"and upon their valor. "Religion and Country"—found ignorance. Our historical Solon informs with depends and thus completed an offering of nearly one hundred thousand francs made by one who was once nothing for sixteen years only, at the close of the last affirms that he is infallible excenthedra—that is

Dunian Sept. 30 .- Mr. Gladstone's speech at Aberdeen supplies the national papers with material for comment. The Nation interprets it as meaning that "Ireland is not to have Home Rule if Mr. Gladstone can help it," but it is assured that "the people of Ireland will not be turned from the struggle for the recovery of their national rights by the sneers, the insults, and the threats levelled at them by Mr. Gladstone." It describes as a quibble his plea that "he knew of no object which the representatives of Ireland had united to ask, and which the representatives of England, Scotland, and Wales had united to "Every one knows," it says, " that absolute union on political questions exists in no country in the world, and in no political assembly in the world,"

"Ireland has got a great deal from England that she never asked or wished for, and that she would have rejected if she could. She did not ask for the laws by which for centuries she has been oppressed and plundered; the laws which deprived her of her trade and commerce, the laws which banned her faith, the laws which denied education to her people -she did not ask for any of them. She did not ask for the Act of Union. She did not ask for the Arms Acts, or the Treason-Felony Act, or for Mr. Gladstone's recent Coercion Acts. She got all these things gratis from England; they were imposed on her at the point of the bayonet."

Resides, "Ireland has asked for a repeal of the Union, and it has been denied to her.

The Necton, however, does not despair of Mr. Gladstone's conversion. Mr. Gladstone "was one of the stoutest defenders" of the Established Church in Ireland, "yet he, of all men, has been the man to cut down, uproot, and utterly destroy it." As "an injustice to the Irish people, and a danger to the Empire, it was but a trifle to the Act of Union:" and the Nation is "inclined to think that Mr. Gladstone may before long have his eyes widely opened to that fact; but if not he, then some wiser and honester maif will take up this all important Irish question and settle it, on the reasonable and moderate terms offered by the Irish Federalists."

The Irishman says, "The Premier of England has gone to the North of Scotland to make a declaration about Ireland." Mr. Gladstone's reference to the Aberdeen University reminds it that "a little pro-vincial town enjoyed its universities while the millious of Irisi Catholies have long been sternly refusation one university." It alloges that during the time of the threatened introduction of the cattle plague into Ireland,

· Lord Naas, on behalf of the Irish gentlemen and farmers, declared that if the Government did not at once do its duty they would not stand by to see the nation's property destroyed without self-reliantly considering whether they might not devise a better form of Government for Ireland." This threat, that the Irish nobility and people would raise the standard of Home Rule, and do for themselves what a London Government negligently and wrongly had wellayed, dawdled, and half refused to do, very soon made that Government glad to follow the plan pro-

"This," adds the Irishman, " is exactly the kind of Home Rule which we desire to see fully developed and in full working order in Ireland." In reply to the question, "Why is the Imperial Parliament to be broken up?" it answers, "Because it cannot perform its work with promptness, accuracy, and economy, so that its audtiness is a constant source of injury, loss, and disaffection." It enumerates as Ireland's great grievances" the "absenteeism of liberty, absenteeism of legislators, absenteeism of proprietors, onsequent) absenteeism of national vigour

and prosperity." The Weekly News says : - " A Scotch audience were the first to hear from Mr. Gladstone's lips the declarations which stamp him as the enemy of the people of Ireland. Bitter, untruthful, and malicious, his speech may be taken as a certain indication that from him, at least, the people of Iroland need look neither for sympathy nor justice, and that the sooner they make up their minds to treat him as a relentless opponent the better. So be it; we accept the conclusion forced on us, and the Irish people will not shrink from the obligations it entails. From this day forward we are done with Gladstoneism in Ireland; from this day forward a new test is imposed on the candidates for Parliamentary honors in Ireland; and that test is firm and unyielding opposition to the statesman who has proclaimed with so much insulting emphasis his antagonism to the will of the Irish nation."

The Earl of Bandon in the speech in which he touched on the Home Rule question the other day

"Even independent of separation, he would carnestly warn them in the south of Ireland to have nothing to do with the movement. At present they saw the result to them of the management of some of their railways in Dublin, and he was convinced they in the south would get no assistance from a Parliament sitting in the capital of Ireland. What would be the result of a separation from England? They could get no question fairly discussed. Take the instance of a packet station. They would have Crookhaven, Cork, Galway and Lough Foyle lighting for the principal portion. He believed there was nothing fair and right that could not be obtained from the Imperial Parliament, and they might depend upon it that those who were agitating the question had other objects in view than the restoration of an Irish Parliament. There was certainly one plausible thing brought forward, that was the expense of get ting business done for Ireland, but that nuisance would not be abated by an Irish Parliament. The grievance of the expense could be obviated by having an inquiry held on the spot instead of going to London to prove the case. For instance, if they wanted a railway for the west of the county let the evidence be taken on the spot and not put them to the expense of going to London.

The Galway election is looked forward to as the next important political event in Ireland, and there are circumstances connected with it which give it exceptional interest. The "popular" candidate is Captain Nolan, who was an unsuccessful candidate at the last election and whose failure there was attri-buted to his conduct as a landlord in evicting a few years before a number of the tenants on his Portacarron estates. Since then, and in compliance, it is believed, with a compact entered into at the time with the Archbishop of Tuam, Captain Nolan has done penance. He has "restored," or bound himself to restore, the evicted tenants to their holdings, in pursuance of the decision of a Court of Arbitration, which he procured to inquire into and decide what it was "his duty" to do in the matter. The question of Home Rule is in this case subordinate to that of landlord and tenant, but the Nationalist and the Liberal papers are both lauding Captain Nolan's conduct. Father Lavelle, too, in a tenant farmer class which the country has produced as old as the necessities of confederation among ed, and, with God's help, never should. He review-

within the present century." Father Lavelle, re- countries. The Republics of America and Switzera very natural consequence that the people and the independence I would regard as wrongly and mispatronized by his Grace. I am satisfied the priests and the people of the diocese of Tuam are of my manner of thinking in this respect; while outside his diocese it would be presumptuous in me to say with what deference and confidence his trace's views on all the great issues of the day are held." It is announced that Sir Arthur Guinness, the principal if not the sole proprietor of the Dublin Exhibition Palace, has resolved to convert it into a public "Museum of Art, Industry, and Manufactures." -

CATHOLIC CONSTITUENCIES.—The Scotsman, in a leading article on the Limerick election, is coursed to acknowledge the religious liberality of the Catholics of Ireland, which it does in a strange and ungracious fashion. If the Scotsman could mention an instance of the religious hate and bigotry which so easily besets the Irish Catholies," that journal might have some colour for making a statement which we assert to be without foundation. The Scotsman convedes the fact of liberality, but imputes illiberal motives upon no grounds stated :- "One fact illustrated, not for the first or the fiftieth time, by this election is, that the Irish, when they have a political object to serve, are not particular as to their instruments .-Especially —and it has to be said to their honour they, or at least the Catholic masses, can in political matters, quite lay aside even in times of comparative calmness, the religious bigotry or hate which so easily besets them. While it would be impossible to get any Scotch constituency to return to Parliament a Catholic, however entire his agreement with their political opinions, and however great his merits and claims, Irish constituencies, more entirely Catholic than almost any Scotch constituency is entirely Presbyterian, do not hesitate to return any Protestants that may be politically suitable. Mr. Butt, who in former years distinguished himself in public life by the fervour of his Protestant oratory. has never recanted and no doubt retains his opinious just in as great sincerity as ever. Limerick is a peculiarly Catholic town; the census of last year showing that, of its total population of 39,828, only 3, 694, or one eleventh part, are Protestant Episcopalians; Presbyterians, 511; Methodists, 548; Independents, 142; Paptists, 1; Quakers, 70; other Christian professions, 72 : Jews, 2 ; Catholics, 35,314. Yet this city, Catholic in about the proportion of in its way, is so far well, and shines all the more beside the fact that no Protestant constituency in Ireland, Scotland, or England would do likewise."

It is very satisfactory, to be assured, as we are in slight decrease in the extent of land under crops, which in 1879 was 5,041,140 acres, and in the present year is 5,620,226 acres; this decrease is more than balanced by an increase in the number of priests,"—Buily Express (Grange). cattle from 3,799,912, to 3,973,102-being a Targer number than were kept in all England, according to Irish national organ, printed in London, Mr. Isane our latest Returns. The estimated value of this Butt sets forward his plan for Home Rule. He proshort of its real value, inasmuch as the averages fund give up to an Irish Perliament the power of upon which it is based were struck thirty years ago, when cattle were reckoned as worth no more than 6/, 10s. a piece. There is a further increase of nearly 5,000 in the number of horses, and of about 40,000% in their estimated valve, upon a like assumption that St. is still the average price of each - nor even the breaking up of the Imperial Parlia than 100,000 since last year, and by nearly 700,000 enjoy the right of managing Irish addits, without since 1838, but this loss, due to dry seasons and the concession of which Ireland can never be happy, short pasturage, is amply redeemed by an immense | contented, prosperous, or free, increase in the number of pigs, which has been wellnigh doubled within the same whole, considering the constant rise in the price of meat, the profits of Irish farmers upon their live stock, notwithstanding some drawbacks from weather and disease, must be very large for this year, and greater by several millions than in any of the five bad years from 1861 to 1865. Of their profits upon crops we cannot speak with equal confidence, since favour of home rule were adopted. we have no positive information either as to the yield per acre or as to the state in which the harvest was not in. It is well known, however, that more is now grown on a given acreage than could be grown by the more slovenly Irish farmers of the last generation, and as this has been a favourable season for harvesting operatious, we may safely congratulate Ireland on the prosperity of her tarmersby far the most numerous and important class in her population.—Times.

We feel a very great degree of satisfaction in carning, that despite the insecurity necessarily exsting in Ireland, resulting from her unsettled political state and the absence of the principal ingredients which make a nation's prosperity, that the Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Company, is in a sound condition, and we copy with pleasure from the Dundalk Democrat, an excellent Irish journal, the following, which we are sure will please our readers as it pleases us :- "The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Company was held on the 27th ult., at the Steampacket Quay, to consider the directors' report and statement of accounts. At twelve o'clock the chair was taken by Burton Brabazon, Esq., Chairman of the Company. The others present were-J. Farrell, J. Latimer, M. Kelly, T. Connick, N. Carolan, E. G. McGeorge, J. G. Coddington, A. R. Walker, F. O'Hagan, P. Byrne O. McMation, W. R. Rogers, R. Verdon, Captain Farrell, J. Kelly, O. Byrne, M. Casey, M. Gross, &c. P. Brennan, Esq., Secretary to the Company, read the notice calling the meeting, and also the directors' report and statement of accounts. It appeared from the latter that the carnings of the Company for the half year amounted to £34,222 5s. 1ed, and expenses were £23,108 18s. 11d, leaving a net gain £11,115 6s 11d. Out of this the directors proposed to pay a dividened at the rate of 10s, per share, or i per cent for the half year, leaving in hands a sum of £4065 6s 11d. The Chairman said it gave him great pleasure to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, and to congratulate them on the prosperous and satisfactory condition of the Company. Their business was in a prosperous state, and when that was the case there was no necessity for oratory. The directors had given a large dividend, because the prosperous state of the traffic afforded it. It was the largest paid to the shareholders since 1854.

Although the matter has been well-ventilated, Mr. Gladstone confesses himself unable to comprehend the meaning of Federalism; yet he has alluded to his "research" on the subject. This was no doubt spoken "officially." The discussions at Westminster will enlighten his wilful ignorance, from behind which mask he already pronounces Home Rule for Ireland "little better than an impracticable dream." Mr. GLADSTONE is too profound a statesman not to know what federal unions are. Mr. Burr, and other letter which has been published, describes Captain | recognized leaders of the movement, have teld us in Nolan as "one of the greatest benefactors to the the press and elsewhere that such arrangements are edly attempted to conquer them, but had not succeed-

plying to an allegation that a compact exists be- land are confederations; Austria and Hungary are tween Archbishop M'Hale and Captain Nolan, says: two distinct nations united in one Empire. In _"I do not undertake to answer what 'sanction' his | these cases the right to separately control internal grace has received to the 'compact.' But this I am affairs is distinctly enjoyed by each nation; and at liberty to advance—that, autecedently, and apart | such an arrangement as is now proposed between from all contingent merits, when his Grace deli- England and Ireland is already actually in existence berately becomes a party to a compact it follows as | under the British Crown, in Canada and Australia, which exercise exclusive control over domestic clergy, whom he has so long and so successfully bat- affairs. Home Rule, in Ireland, means similar contled for and guided, become by the very fact parties trol over domestic affairs. Mr. Berr's pamphlet and to the same. I have already expressed my own in- letters, the utterances of other prominent Home dividual sentiments. I must candidly confess to a Rulers, and the resolutions unanimously adopted as certain amount of the pride of 'independence of the basis of the Home Government Association disthought, but I must also confess that this spirit of tinetly prove this. These are facts: Mr. Gladstone, the Times, and the critics, give us only assertions, chievously employed in antagonism to any cause | Home Rule means restoration of the inalienable right of a people; it means that the Irish nation shall enjoy the right of managing domestic affairs, as England and Scotland practically do; and to oppose the concession of so just a claim, because such concession is in part favourable to the views of a few wild theorists, is as logical as it would have been to refuse the franchise to working men, because the concession of it was a step towards that form of democratic government carnestly advocated by Messrs, Odger Beales, and Bradlaugh. Mr. Gladstone, by his 'heedless rhetoric,' has stirred up bitterness, and placed himself in a new position towards Ireland. He must either recant, or abdicate, in favour of some other minister who will do the necessary work. We trust that when the nationallist members, whom he expresses a willingness to meet at Westminster. shall have stated their demand firmly, and moderate ly, he will honestly yield to fair argument, and that the name of Glassrong already allied with a policy of conciliation and restitution, will go down in history coupled with the one great concession which, in satisfying the legitimate national aspira tions of Ireland, consolidated Imperial Unity.-Catholic Oninion.

> A list was opened in Belfast, October 17, and in few minutes £3000 were subscribed for the relief o

Durain, October 18.—The prosecutions against the policemen of this city for exceeding their authority continue to be pressed.

Sounder's Newsletter says that between the progres of the Federalists so far and the attainment of their ultimate object there lie formidable if not insuperable obstacles. The union cost England a good deal of trouble: Ireland is useful to her, and therefore Ireland will not be lightly given up. The Cark Herald says the election will form "a precedent of troublesome import for the many shams who now represent Ireland in the English Parliament." The Cloudel Chronicle says time alone will reveal whether the great results which the Nationalists anticipate from Mr. Butt's election will be realized.

"The Protestants of Ireland are wise and level enough to avoid such an agitation as these orators would carry on. They believe that the safety of their lives and their property depends upon the legislative union with Great Britain, and they will seven-eighths, returns a Protestant member. This, make any sacrifices to maintain it. The election of members like Mr. Butt inspires them with the contidence in what an Irish Parliament would be, for there is not a single point of the Ultramountaine lac-gramme from which he is known to dissent. But the Report published last week, that Irish agriculture | there is no probability of this country being afflicted fully maintains the improvement which has been with so great an evil as a separate Legislature,—recorded in each of the past few years. There is a Even if Ireland were unanimous, the union could only be dissolved by force; but all the better classes of the people are utterly opposed to Home Rule and its shadow—the ascendency of the Roman Catholic

TR. BUTT ON HOME RULE FOR TRELAND,-In a new increase alone exceeds 1,125,000%, but falls very for poses that the Imperial Perliament should alandon legislating on matters that about only the internal ladministration of Ireland, while it would retain all its present powers in matters of imperial concern.-He contends that this does not mean the withdrawal of Ireland from the authority of the British Crown Sheep, indeed, have fallen off in number by more ment, but it does mean that the Irish nation should

> A meeting of the Home Rule Association was held in Dublin on Monday 2nd inst., Mr. Sullivan, of the Nation, and Professor Galbraith delivered addresses, which were principally devoted to criticism of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Aberdeen, and congratulations on Mr. Butt's return for Limerick. A inceting, at tended by about one thousand Trishmen, was heldat Leeds on the same day, at which resolutions in

Mr. Martin, M.P., is indefatigable in his pursuit of Home Rule. He loses no opportunity by voice and pen of keeping the subject and himself before the public. On Tuesday evening he delivered a lecture to the Catholic Young Men's Society in the Town-hall, Dundalk, on "Treland's quarrel with England," There was a large audience, but it was remarked that, as at all previous meetings in the town held in furtherance of the same object, there were none of the leading Catholics present, and not a priest was to be seen except the President of the society. Mr. Martin's discourse was a reproduction of the statements made in his letters and speeches as to the treatment of Ireland by England. He argued that Ireland and England, which had recived from Providence the marks of a separate national existence, but spoke the same language and were under the same Sovereign, ought in the nature of things to be good neighbours. The Irish were willing to be on friendly terms, but the English refused to be so, and, on the contrary, were persistently bad neighbours, who bullied, robbed, degraded, and strove to make Irishmen as uncomfortable as they possibly could." During the 15 years which Ireland enoyed legislative independence she was in a fair way of covering from her wounds, but England gave the finishing stroke to her long process of robbery force, and fraud by destroying the national existence of Ireland by the accursed Act of Union Irishmen were taxed without their consent, and Englishmen were imported to fill their public offices. Only a few extreme men, he said, desired a separation from England, and that could only be flected by a revolution. He and those who believed with him were opposed to such a measure, but they were determined to be freed from English domination and to obey their own laws. He contrasted the increase of population in England during the last 25 years with the decrease in Ircland, and attributed the latter to vicious English laws. He charged England with drawing three millions of surplus revenue annually from Ireland, and gaining 15 millions more by manufactures and commerce. In fact, more than 20 millions, he said, were lost to Ireland every year because she was under the foreign centrol of England. He repulled the imputation that the "National" party had any intention of interfering with the rights of property, and said they only wished to see Irish landlords free citizens, and holding their properties under the protection of Irish laws. He predicted that sectarian animosities, which laid been formented by England for her own purposes, would cease if Ireland had the management of her own doctrines, and that Protest ants and Catholics would live together amicably as they did in Continental countries and in America. Never had so long a quarrel been maintained between

two nations as between England and Ireland. The

two races would have been amalgamated as in other

countries which had been invaded, if it had not been

for the machinations of England, which had repeat-

ed the course of legislation for the last 30 years, and fortably with his wife, and, after thirty-four years of contended that all the measures which had been passed were injurious to the country. He denounced the Poor Law, which, he said, under Home Rule 2200 the husband obtained from his wife a writing would be unnecessary, and observed with respect to of divorcement," promising that "as she hoped for the repeal of the Corn Laws that it did Ireland no mercy and salvation in the last great day of account? good, and only put more rent into the pockets of she would never more molest or in any way trouble absentee landlords. (This is confirmatory of the bim. Separated from his wife, within six weeks he view expressed in the comments of The Times as to married again, representing himself as a widower. the probable policy of a new Irish Parliament.) He Mrs. Potter heard of this, and followed him up, the also condemned the Encumbered Estates Act as a result of her intervation being Mr. Potter's committal grievance, because it took the landat an under value for the offence above named. Should the story as it from the old landlords, who had some consideration now stands be confirmed at the trial, Mr. Potter for their tenantry. As to the Church Act, the people will have cause to regret that, to his qualifications of Ireland, he said, had not gained a penny by it; it as a local preacher and man of business, he did not only served to relieve the English Exchequer of add some acquaintance with the legal formalities reits charges; and the land Act held out a premium | quired for a divorce. - Echo. for eviction. It was the opinion of politicians that the effect of it would be to clear the land of all farmers holding 15 acres and under, and they comprised one-half the agricultural population of the country. There was only one Act which England could pass which was likely to do good to the country, and that was to repeal the Act of Union.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Loxbox, Oct. 13.—The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Provost to call a mass meeting of citizens, to organize a Relief Committee for Chicago. The chief merchants of Southampton have opened subscription lists, and called upon the citizens generally for contributions for the relief of Chicogo. The Times deplores the fire, and hopes the despatches may have magnified the loss. The writer declares his faith in the energy of the Americans and in the resources of Chicago, and carnestly wishes the unfortunate city and its suffering inhabitants may promptly recover from the effects of the disaster .-Other journals make the same topic prominent, and several of them recall the munificence of Americans to the starving people of Lancashire, and declare that all Englishmen must not only repay that gencrous kindness, but must aid to restore the city.

Dispared on the Quren's Health, - Mr. Disparli, in proposing the health of the Queen, said:-I believe I may say there is some improvement in Her Majesty's health; but I fear a long time must clapse before it will recover the average condition which she has for some time enjoyed; and I do not think we can conceal from ourselves that a still longer time must clapse before Her Majesty will be able to resume the performance of those public and active duties which it was once her pride and pleasure to fulfil-because they brought her into constant and immediate contact with her people. We cannot conceal from ourselves that Her Majesty is physically and morally incapacitated from performing those duties; but it is some consolation to Her Majesty's advisers to know that with regard to those much higher duties which Her Majesty is called upon to perform, she still performs them with a punctuality and precision which have certainly never been surpassed, and rarely equalled by any Monarch of these realms. Those duties are multifarious, weighty, incessant. I will written to say that no head of any department of the State serfectus to my Inborious duties than these which fall to the Sovereign of this country. There is no despatch received from abroad, nor any sent from the country, which is not submitted to the Queen; the whole of the national administration of this country greatly depends upon the sign manual; and of our present Sovereign it may be said that Hersignature has never been placed to any public document of which she did not approve.

An esteemed Manchester correspondent sends as the following antiquarian item. "An Advertise- writer gave every reason to believe would be forthment of the year 1679. Books lately printed.— coming in the next issue of his newspaper. I was Brownech and William Alkins, for being Roman a necessarily disjointed conversation with him, for Priests, before the Right Honomable the Lord Chief Justice Seraggs, at this last Simmer-Assizes at Stofford, held there for the County of Stafford; where they received Sentence of Death accordingly, "Toggether with the Tryal of Charles Kern, at Hereford the professor, who had hold of the rope fastening that for being above a translation behavior and the professor, who had hold of the rope fastening that for being above at the holes of the bellege dependent? Assizes last, for being also a Romish Priest. Sold the car to the body of the balloon, should "Let by Robert Pawlet at the Bible in Chancery Lane go?" near Fleet-street."-Catholic Times

ployes at Newcastle scens as far from settlement as ever. The masters now refuse to re-employ all the old hands, and the employers will not agree to pay any advance or make concession on time unless they can thereby secure the skilled labor of the old workmen. The strike therefore continues, and threatens to be attended with serious disturbances. Last night the services of the police were necessary to quell an incipient riot, in which several men were seriously hurt. A number of the rioters were arrested.

STATE AND CHURCH- Had a thunderholt fallen into the ranks of the Establishment," observes the! Weekly Register, "and swept of the whole bench of bishops, it could not have caused greater consternation, or been productive of louder lamentations than the late Erastian proceedings of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winchester, who have been conducting the parish church of Glengarry according to the forms of Presbyterianism. We who are of the One Church, cannot but wonder at heavers came down from the upper sir, where the the storm thus raised in a teneup. We are accustomed to look upon Anglicanism and Presbyterianism death. At my side stood a woman who as 1 afterwith equal eyes, and to braket them in the same catalogue with Methodism and all other 'isms' of which the Reformation has been the teeming ghastly with few. She clutched the air as if for mother. Of the two, we always looked upon Presbyterianism as the more consistent form of Protestantism, inasmuch as it has thoroughly divested itself of every rag of Popery, and has gone in more vigorously for making itself as unlike even the appearance of Catholicity as it was possible for any system to do. Anglicanism we considered a more polished and a more scholarly system than that of John Knox, owing to the fact of its enjoying all the advantages of greater wealth, better opportunities in the two Universities, and higher dignities, its chief ministers being ex officia peers of the realm, and it interior clergy all more or less members either of aristocratic, or at least of the richer families in the kingdom. In this light alone did Catholies regard the ministers of the two communions. As for thinking that one more than the other had any claims to be regarded as a portion of the Church Catholic, such an idea never entered into their heads. Each was equally in schism; each was in heresy; each had deliberately cut itself off from the Centre of Unity; and by its own advised acts formally renounced all connection with the True Fold. Such being the case, it would seem a trifle whether one who was called a bishop, or even an archbishop, preached in a Presbyterian place of worship, or whether a gentleman who were the Geneva gown conducted the service in an Episcopalian church, and recent events have proved that we were right. Both Dr. Thomson and Dr. Wilherforce hold their commissions from the Queen, who in the Anglienn Establishment fills the office of Pope, and is its surpreme guide in matters of faith and discipline. But she is also the Head of the Established Kirk in Scotland, and, as such, is theoretically bound to see that her subjects duly conform to its rules. Thus, by a dual arrangement, she is head of two systems, of which one is legally right in England, and wrong in Scotland, and vice versa."

DIVORCE MADE EASY -An attempt has lately been nade at Dorchester to simplify the process of divorce, but hitherto it has so fur failed of success that its igenious projector is committed for trial on a charge of bigamy. The story on which the magistrates acted is that Mr. Potter, a grocer in Dorchester, married life, and having brought up a family of eight children, they agreed to separate. For the sum of

The Catholics in Glasgow. - In Blackstock's Close, Saltmarket, about seventy years ugo, the few Roman Catholies then in Glasgow gathered together and heard Mass for the first time since their expulsion from the Cathedral more than 200 years before. They met by stealth, and one writer, speaking from his own recollection, says :- "I never could count more than a dozen of poor people" coming out of the small chapel. The Catholic population in Glasgow now exceeds 130,000 .- Tweed's " History o tHasyow?

Another New Church proposed for Leeds -Leeds now possessing five Catholic churches and Chapels, still finds itself in want of more. It is now proposed by the Bishop of the Diocese to supply the wants of the Catholies in the outlying districts of Holbeck New Wortley, Armley, &c., by erecting a church in New Wortley.

Conversions .- Mr Samuelson Jones, the celebrated Ritualistic elergyman of Leeds, las joined the Catholie Church, and made over a sum of one thousand pounds for the education of the Catholic youth of that city. The Morning Post confirms the statement that Miss Susannah Milward, who joined the Catholie faith" at Turin last year, her bequeathed her immense fortune to some convents at Nice, besides endowing a chapel in Rome for the celebration of perpetual Masses for the repose of her soul,

UNITED STATES.

THE HORROR IN THE CLOUDS .- The Angel Douth of Prof. William—Falling a Mile from a Balloon—The Particulars of the Shocking Liester at Paoli, Ind. It was the gayest day of the week at the fair : everybody was in holiday dress, the girls looked their prettiest, the farmers their most florid, and the country beaus were beneatied and invested in colors wying not only with the rainbow but with the utmost powers of aniline. The centre of attraction was of ourse, the enclosed space where the believer was to be inflated, about which gathered an enger crowd, looking at everything connected with the expected event, studying the ropes, peering about to find where the gas was to come from and pestering the amiable professor with question; as to how the gas was made, what made the balloon go up, and other things of the sort. The professor langhed good naturedly, explained as much as possible, and everybody was jolly in the anticipation of witnessing that to them most unusual of things-a balloon ascen-

At about 4 o'clock in the aiternoon the indation of the balloon was commenced, and as the bag swelled out almost to bursting and struggled to be free everybody was on the qui vice-those remote from the spot straining their necks, climbing into carriages, and even upon the fences, to see the car, It had been announced that the editor of the triange County Union would accompany Prof. Wilbur in his ascent, and great things were expected from the report which his well known ability as a descriptive The Treat Conviction and Condemnation of Anthony standing beside the professor, Lughing and holding Brownech and William Atkins, for being Romish a necessarily disjointed conversation with him, for

But he had spoken too soon and was unable to The difficulty between the employers and emreach the car, but still unwisely kept the rope in his ing only so far as to get arm over the rim of the basket where he hung daugling and struggling, His motions, and the fact that the basket came in contact with a rope which had fastened the balloon to the earth while it was being inflated, upset the car when it was about 25 feet from the ground, and Mr. Knapp fell stunned to the ground. But there was no time for caring for him, for terror held everybody spell-bound. A shout of admiration went up from those who were too far distant from the scene to know that an accident had belatten the adventurers, and who supposed that the ascent was being made sans contretenns,

But to those in the immediate vicinity of the car the sight was an awful one, and for a moment everybody seemed paralyzed with terror, and stood rooted to the spot without uttering cry or word. The balloon, lightened by the fall of Mr Knapp, shot upward with dreadfully increased velocity, and a scream of terror which chilled the blood of the doomed acronaut hung utterly hopeless of escaping word heard, was the Professor's wife. Her eyes were bursting from their sockets, and her face pallid and support and with one hand she grasped my arm, still looking upward at the balloon, which, swifter than an arrow, shot through the air. Up, up, it went, growing smaller in its flight and then with increased velocity it gave a sudden start and shot yet faster toward the clouds.

Then a speck was seen far up in the air, growing larger and larger as it fell. "O, my God!" cried the woman, who clung to me with iron grasp, " he will die-he will be killed!" Yet her eyes remained fixed upon that falling body. At first it seemed like the stick of a rocket coming down with the speed of light; then it was doubled up a like ball, then seemed to unfold, and whirling about with a gyratory motion, with bands and legs spread out. It seemed an age while the man was falling, for before he loosened his grasp the balloon must have been at least a mile from the earth-and what an age to that poor wife who watched her husband rushing toward her and death with the speed of light. The descent was made in about seven seconds.

When about half a mile from the ground his body ceased its gyratory motion, assumed a perpendicular position and came down head first. It struck the earth some distance from us, and then rebounded, falling again within a few feet of where it struck. Then from paralyzed fear, the crowd broke forth into shricks of terror, women ran wildly about screaming and actually tearing their hair, and a rush was made for the spot where the man had struck the ground. There was an indentation no less than eight or ten inches deep, and filled with blood and brains which had burst from the skull when like a cannon ball let drop from an immense height, it crushed into the earth. The concussion is said to have been heard by residents of Paoli, half a mile distant. The Professor's hat, which came off a few seconds before he started, fell within four feet of him shortly after he reached the ground, he having passed it about midway down. The balloon rose to an immense height, and taking a northerly direction, landed some three miles from the scene of the disaster.

The dead man was taken up and carried to the Alberte House, where the poor wife, who had often safely traversed the air with her husband, cared for a man of a religious turn of mind, could not live com- it - (Paoli, Ind., Correspondence of the N. I. World.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTBER 27, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. остовия-1871.

Friday, 27-Vigil of SS, Simon and Jude. Saturday, 28-SS. Simon and Jude, Ap. Sunday, 29-Twenty-second after Pentecost. Monday, 30—Of the Peria. Tuesday, 31—Fast. Vigil of All Saints. Wednesday, 1—All. Saints, Obl. Thursday, 2-All Souls Day.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The great fire at Chicago has been the chief topic during the past week. The calamity awful as it really was, has had the effect of proving that the sympathy of man for man, exists even in this apparently selfish age. From her sister cities Chicago has received practical help and a deal of misery is thus spared from her suffering population. We are told that business is being resumed and that there is an air of cheerfulness about the merchants and traders; but what must be the condition of the poor whose little stock of household furniture was their all. God help them for they are the chief sufferers.

The subscription lists in the three chief cities of the British Empire are still open .-The Times urges further liberality. At the London Mansion House the fund has reached the sum of £36,000.

Under the heading of "What is Spared us," the Chicago Tribune says that there is great danger of the loss being over-estimated. There have been 2,500 acres in the most central portion of the city swept bare, 20,000 buildings destroyed, and 100,000 persons rendered homeless, the total pecuniary loss being not less than \$300,000,000. Above 50,000 persons have left the city; population remaining 280,000. Five grain elevators were burned, with 1,600,-000 bushels of grain; leaving eleven grain warehouses containing 5,000,000 bushels. One half of the stock of pork products were burned sp, with the same proportion of flour. Of lumber, 50,000,000 feet were burned; the stock remaining 240,000,000 feet. Of coal \$0,000 tons were burned up; 79,000 tons on hand. The stock of leather was reduced onequarter, the value of that burned up being .\$95,000. The greater portion of the stocks of groceries, dry goods, and boots and shoes were burned up, with more than one-half the readymade clothing; but the quantities destroyed were scarcely equal to more than a three weeks' supply, and are now being rapidly replaced. Not more than 10 per cent, of the currency was destroyed by the fire; there are 30,000 houses left standing, and the real estate could not burn up.

A dispatch from Rome, Oct. 21, says:—The re-union of the Cardinals of the Church for the arrangement of a solemn conclave has been concluded in the Vatican. The question placed before their Eminences for debate was the important one of what action should be taken by the head of the Church relative to the claim of the King of Italy to a supremacy of rule in the city and domain of the Holy Sec. The Cardinals have advised His Holines to quit Rome in order to preserve his spiritual independence. The Pope received the decision of the Cardinals with a considerable degree of favor, after some hesitation, and he has partially determined to take his departure from Rome at the Convocation of the Italian Parliament within bounds of the municipality.

A Berlin despatch says a distinguished prelate, an emissary of the Pope, obtained an audience with the Emperor yesterday, to ascertain if it would be allowable for the approaching conclave to sit outside Rome, for instance, in some French (?) city. The emissary was referred to Bismarck, who evaded a reply.-The Emperor has sent an autograph letter of sympathy to the Pope.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 23 - In the Municipal elections yesterday the Catholics were success-

HOME RULE.—The question of the day, both in England and Ireland, is that of " Home Rule." Of the English papers, many sneer at it; some discuss it more calmly, and reasonably; but it has few supporters. Mr. Gladstone has declared himself strongly against it; but time works great marvels, and the man who took the lead in abating, or partially abating the Government Church nuisance in Ireland, may yet introduce a Bill for restoring to Ireland her legislative independence, and do battle for her right of self-government, such as we enjoy in Canada.

That Great Britain and Ireland do not live happily together under the present form of Legislative Union, is, considering their relative geographical positions, much to be deplored, but cannot be denied. That a Legislative or Incorporating Union, if the terms of such a Union could be made equally acceptable to both countries would be the most desirable form of government for both, cannot be doubted; but smaller and less wealthy country? In such circumstances has the former the right to impose the Union upon its neighbor?

The English press generally discusses the question of "Home Rule" for Ireland solely from the point of view of expediency. It would not be expedient, it argues, either for England or Ireland to adopt it. On the other hand, the Irish Nationalists view the question chiefly from the stand point of right. They claim that Irish affairs be discussed and determined by an Irish domestic legislature, not on the grounds of expediency merely, but on those of "right;" they urge it as a measure of justice, whether it be fraught with good or with evil. On these grounds the opponents of the measure shrink from encountering its advo-

As a measure of justice the Irish-it cannot be denied in Canada surely-are entitled to the local legislation which they demand; looked at from the stand point of "right," their position is unassailable. No reason can be assigned why Ireland should not legislate for Ireland, which is not valid as against the right of Canada to legislate for Canada, or of Australia to legislate for Australia. What would be the ef fects of giving back to Ireland her long lost, long withheld but ever deeply cherished right of self-government, it is not for us to say, and is foreign to the question at issue altogether. Some tell us, that the Irish, if left to legislate for themselves, would soon cut their own throats; others, and with more cogent argument. maintain that "Home Rule" would restore Ireland's prosperity; would promote peace amongst all classes, would revive her languishing commerce, give fresh impetus to all her industries, and make her not only flourishing at home, but an attached member of the British Empire. We have not the presumption to offer an opinion as to the effects-or consequences of Home Rule; but we must confess that-though were it possible so to administer the existing Union as to make it palatable to the people of Ireland we should be in favor of Union,-we cannot see how, consistently with justice, the demands of the Irish for legislative separation can be refused, if these demands be persisted in. We may wish that it were otherwise; we may wish that Great Britain and Ireland could live happily together with one common Legislature; but the stern fact meets us that such is not the case, and that there are no prospects of such ever becoming the case. What then should Great Britain do? Justice we reply: no matter what the cost.

PROTESTANTISM A BARE NEGATION. - It is instructive, and to the Catholic consoling, to note the terms in which the Protestant press now speaks of the anti-Catholic movement in Germany with which the name of Dr. Dollinger is associated. At first Protestants were in rapture with this movement; it was the precursor of a new reformation; it was the dawn announcing the rising of the Sun of Justice, the herald of the Gospel light about to break apon the world. Catholics looked on in pity, and in wonder at the extreme silliness of the men who could deem that the movement could in any important particular run a course, or arrive at any terminus, different from that which all previous anti-Catholic movements have traversed and finally attained. "It is simply Protestantism" said they, "disguising itself for the moment under the name of Old Catholicity," a disguise however so transparent that it can deceive none but fools. It is essentially a Protestant movement, and must therefore sooner or later reach the terminus of all Protestantism that is, "bare negation."

This is what from its inception Catholies predicted of the Dollinger movement; here is what the London Times, wise after the event. says of it in an editorial article on the late Munich assembly of Professors, suspended priests, and others who openly avow their ultimate design to the substitution of "rationalism" for Christianity :-

But they who look for any good from Munich ful, defeating the Radical candidate for Mayor. must stand aghast at the conditions and the auspices.

This is an assemblage of Professors at war with theology, priests at war with their Bishops, and laymon at war with their priests. Wherever we look it is a form of negation personified. No doubt any and every one of these five hundred gentlemen has a great deal to say for himself, but it is all of the same kind, and the agreement in the tenour of their utterances must at once appal and stifle, Think of a grievance in every face and tongue, whichever way you turn. The life of the Vatican Council was its positive character.

What is it at Munich? Its greatness is the great-

ness of that which it opposes, and which it challenges to the combat. But, constituted as men are, fed as they are on mother's milk, creatures of instinct habit, and law, how will they respond to an appeal which runs the changes on negation, and is a crusade, not to conquer and restore, but to destroy The five hundred are men of sense and reason, and no doubt, as they become better acquainted they will get over some of their own differences. Bu here is the fatal dilemma. So far as they agree, and advance in agreement, it will be in the negative direction. So far as they disagree, and persist in disagreement, they will be inoperative and without influence. They will either do a great deal one way or very little in the other direction. The differences between the only programmes published—that is, between the Dollinger and the Stuttgart platformsthough considerable, are by no means the only differences or the most serious to be encountered what if the terms be not acceptable to the for the programmes themselves contain incompatibilities needing to be some day reduced to harmony and the greater part of the persons present neither subscribe to any programme of others nor avow any definite intentions of their own. The programme of the Professors represents the opinions of men who think theology so far a science and an inquiry as to require the study of the Scriptures and of the Fateers in order to a full apprehension of the truth, who are ready to defer to a General Council rightly constituted, and who hold that its decisions must be in accordance with the above tests. They accept, as they have accepted, the Council of Trent, but hold that the Papacy has now for a long time been working against that Council. They denounce the Jesuits, the Syllabus, and of course the last Dogma which they regard as an act of sebism from the Catholic Church. They hope for the reform and final re-union of the Eastern and other Churches including even ours in the bright vision. They hope for Bishops and clergy who shall not be "lords "over the heritage," but elective, and under control. The Stuttgart Committee go much deeper into administrative reforms. For its guiding principles it evokes the primitive Church, It demands the public election of all the clergy from the l'ope downwards, and of the deputies to any Council which may be called; it stigmatizes "celibacy," auricular confession, adoration of relies and images as crying abuses; it desires "disestablishment," civil marriage and the exclusion of religion from public schools it insists that the clergy shall be compelled to com-ply with the Civil Code, and that the "Old Catholics" shall have their share of the Church property. Such are the two programmes; but there is more be hind in this Assembly. Perhaps it is even in front. There are those who think this only a step to a more thorough reform, ending in Scriptural Christianity; there are those who hope it may lead to purely "rational" religion; there are those who look only at the destructive tendency of the process, and care not what it may attempt, so as it ends in unbelief. When the first act of the movement is to recruit its ranks from classes open to such suspicion, and thus publicly described, is it likely that its positive aims, whatever they be, will prevail over its negative tendencies and necessities?

> There are those who think that the strictly euforcing of the existing Bye-Laws of the Corporation of Montreal in the matter of wooden buildings would press severely on the poor; and that it is the rich proprietors whose interests are chiefly consulted in the enacting of laws for the better security against fire.

insisting that every possible precaution be taken against such a calamity as that which has lately befallen Chicago, and which at any moment may fall upon this City. The poor man is invariably the chief sufferer by a fire; and though all suffer, rich as well as poor, there is no class of the community that suffers so severely as the laboring class, as the humble ar. tizans whose capital, or worldly possessions consist of their simple furniture, and household

As a general rule the rich man is insured against loss; as a general rule the poor is not. The fire that consumes his stove, his furniture. bedding and children's clothes, sweeps away all he has in the world, and leaves him utterly destitute. He has no Insurance Company to fall back upon, and to make good his losses. which are total and irremediable. Not so generally is it with the wealthy proprietor. His land certainly remains untouched, is not deteriorated in value by the fire; and the Insurance upon his houses soon enables him to restore

The question of rigidly enforcing the actual Bye-Laws, and indeed of rendering them more stringent, is essentially a poor man's question; and if the poor be wise, and awake to their own interests, they will of all classes of our City population, the most strenuously insist upon the enacting of such precautionary laws, as shall most effectually lessen the risks to which all are exposed from fire.

The section of the community whose interests prompt them to resist such legislation, are the capitalists, owners of lots in not very eligible sites, who thereon build what are called "tenement houses" for the reception of poor artisans, day laborers and the non-wealthy classes of the community. These tenement houses, wooden shanties, open to the four winds of heaven-in point of cleanliness and comfort little superior to barns, are subdivided, into small rooms, each of which is let at a high rate to those who cannot afford to take an entire house for themselves. By these means enorthe accommodation therein afforded, than are in extraordinary cases do its members make paid by the wealthiest merchants—are extracted domiciliary visits.

from the pockets of the poor; and there is we suppose no City property that pays so well, which is occupied by those least able to pay high rents. It is of course the interest of the owners of this kind of property to build as cheaply as possible, and therefore of wood, reerection of such buildings proceeds; and if they Huron in Canada. talk about the interests of the poor, it is in order to make a cat's paw of the latter, and to use them as the instruments for perpetuating a system which fills our suburbs with filthy, unhealthy hovels alike discreditable, and dangerous to the entire community, although it may put money into the pocket of a few capitalists, and smart speculators in city property.

THE MANITOBA RAID, -Our contemporaries give the details of this silly affair. About 7 a.m. of the 5th inst., the leading division of the Fenian Army, consisting of two or three Generals, a lot of Colonels, several other officers of high rank, one or two privates, and in all numbering some thirty men, armed with Springfield rifles, advanced upon the Hudson Bay Post, garrisoned at the time by three men and two women. The garrison finding itself outnumbered, capitulated, whereupon the invading Army sat down to breakfast. After this a Council of War was held, during which a cry arose that the U. States troops were at hand; whereupon the Council broke up in confusion, and the Army ran away, forgetting in its hurry to pay for its breakfast, and abandoning much of its materiel in the shape of General O'Neil's sword, Colonel O'Donoghue's rifle, and other accoutrements. The leaders were however captured, and having been taken in the act of Jesus" in benighted Italy. violating the U. States Neutrality Laws were at once set at liberty by the officer in command of the troops that had captured them. Nobody hurt; but as a measure of precaction the Canadian Government is sending out another expedition to the remote Province of Manitoba.

A more serious business than that of the says:-Manitoba raid might have arisen out of the forcible abduction of a United States fishing eral years ago. There was reason to believe that schooner arrested and detained for violation of the money never reached its destination." the Fishery Laws, by the Canadian authorities. The following are the particulars as given by the press of the U. States:-

(From the New York Herald.)

The facts in the case are these :- The schooner Edward A. Horton, Torry, master, of this port, was seized September 1, near St. George, N. S., by the entter Succepstakes, for alleged violation of the fishing treaty, and taken into thuysborough, while the master and crew were turned ashore to get home the best way they could. She had a full cargo of mackerel and was nearly ready to come home. The a few hours before his appearance on the seafcase was of a peculiarly aggravated nature, as she fold—we find the leading doctrine of the Pro-This is a grave mistake. It is the poor man, the non-proprietor, residing in humble lodgings who above all others is interested in prevalent among the fishermen and fishing owners | The convict left behind him a set of doggrel it these audacious seizures, and the attempt on the part of the owner of the schooner Clara E. Friend to obtain his vessel, which ended in her recapture by fession of faith, which shortly before his death the Dominion steamer, has added fuel to the flames. The plan of the recapture of the Horton, so far as our correspondent can learn, was concocted here in town, and one of her owners, it is said, was one of I have spent sixteen the prime movers. These plans were kept so secret that none but a chosen few outside of those who were to take an active part therein knew anything of the affair. Suffice it to say that the plan was well matured, and the men who accompanied her owner to Guysborough were determined either to return the schooner to this port or destroy her. There were to be no half-way measures one way or the other, and with this resolve they left Gloucester.— The matter has been brought to the attention of Collector Russell, of Boston, who will interview President Grant, who is in that city to attend the laying of the corner stone of the new post-office.

The New York Herald says editorially :- The Gloneester fishermen, in their efforts to involve this country so far as they can in war with Great Britain, and thereby abrogate the Treaty of Washington, have at last taken a very desperate step. A party of them, secretly organized for the purpose, recently recaptured the American schooner, E. A. Horton, which was lying at Guysboro, N. S., awaiting the decision of the Admiralty Court upon dharges of violating the Canadian fishery laws, and put to sea with her. The Surveyor of the Port at Boston has sent an American gunboat to Gloucester to look after American interests, and the good will, peace and amity so lately negotiated between our .selves and Great Britain are at the mercy of any little breeze that may blow this spark into a flame. In the meantime General Butler is lecturing upon the disadvantages of the treaty, trying in his magnetic way to prepare the people for any difficulty these hot-headed fishermen may precipitate upon us. The act of the fishermen was undoubtedly a flagrant violation of our laws and of the laws of nations, and whatever the original seizure of the schooner by the British may have been, and in view of the verrecent suppression of attempts no more unlawful on the part of General O'Neill and the Fenians, it would seem that the Government has no course to pursue but to teach these brawny sons of the sea to have more regard for the peace and prospects of their own country, even if they must have less for their own private pockets.

His Lordship, Mgr. Pinsonneault, Bishop of Birtha, officiated on Saturday, the 14th inst., at the Institution of the Brothers of Charity and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about thirty of the pupils. This Congregation already numbers sixteen Brothers, and six novices; its objects is identical with those of the Grey Nuns, and the Sisters of the Providence with the difference that its objects mous rents-rents far higher in proportion to are exclusively men and boys; neither except

Our Catholic contemporaries in the United States will permit us, we hope, to correct an certainly none that is leased so dear, as that error into which several of them have fallen. when reporting amongst their "Ecclesiastical Items"-the "death of the Bishop of Huron" under the impression that the deceased was a real Bishop of the Catholic Church. The gengardless of the comfort of their tenants, or the tleman in question was merely a Protestant security of the City. It is from them that the bishop, and was only spoken of as Bishop of opposition to the wise laws which prohibit the Huron by courtesy. There is no diocese of

> . A PUBLIC LIBRARY.—It is announced that the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal, with their accustomed liberality and zeal for the promotion of the best interests of the City, are about to open a public library, which will comprise the works of the best writers on Law and Medicine, and which will be open to students at all hours, gratuitously. The library will be under the direction of M. L'Abbe Mar-

> M.D.-No. Tierna N'Oge's Sketches, which you have read in another journal published in New York, appeared in TRUE WITNESS first It certainly is complimentary to our contributor, but searcely fair to our journal. We cannot prevent our contemporaries from using the articles in question; we merely ask as a matter of courtesy that acknowledgement be made whenever they deem fit to reproduce any. thing published in our paper and written for us.

ANOTHER "BRAND SNATCHED FROM THE BURNING."—The National Baptist of Phils. delphia warns the public to be against an evangeliser called Antonius Cereghino now busy taking up collections in New England for the purpose of preaching the "Truth as it is in

This eminent " man of God," like many, we may say like most, of his class has a trifling weakness-that of receiving monies, and not accounting for them. The National Buptist points out this little indiscretion on the part of our "brand" and cautions its " brethren in the East" to be on their guard against him. J1

" There was a time when Antonius Cereghino received many gifts in this vicinity, but that was sev-

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH "ALONE."--In a report of the execution at Hartford in Connecticut, of a hardened criminal by the name of Wilson, who to a long series of other crimes had added the deliberate murder of one of the wardens of the prison wherein the criminal was working out a sentence of 14 years imprisonment, and who attempted suicide only verses written on the wall of his cell his conhe read to a visitor. We lay a specimen he-

I have spent sixteen months in this narrow cell. And now my friends say I am going to h-But God in His mercy will take care of me-I have but fulfilled high Heaven's decree; On the billows of sin I have often been tossed: But the soul that trusts God will never be lost While my body lies mouldering beneath the cold sed, My soul will repose in the bosom of God.

PROTESTANT ECCLESIASTICAL.—The tele graph from Halifax gives glowing details of the nuptials of the Right Reverend Father in God. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Newfoundland, with Miss Bliss, whose sister is, we are informed, "the lady" of another Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, by whom the ceremony was performed. There was full choral service, after which "the holy communion was administered to the newly wedded pair," who, we suppose, will keep their honey moon in the diocese of the reverend Benedict Bishop. This " happy affair" which so strongly recalls to mind the Apostolic age, and the Primitive Church is, so the telegraph informs us, "the absorbing topic of "conversation for the time." It adds, "the ladies and other interested parties were delighted." This is very

The Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec have been assembled in Quebec during the past week discussing important questions connected with the requirements of the Church in Canada.

His Excellency, Lord Lisgar, Governor (101eral attended at the opening of the European and North American Railroad at Bangor, Me., on the 18th inst. At a collation given subsequently His Excellency replied in the following terms to the toast of the Governor General of

"Senator Hamlin proposed the health of the Governor General of Canada.

" Lord Lisgar hoped that they would believe that he was exceedingly gratified to be received as the representative of Canada. He congratulated them upon the success of their enterprise, which is to

unite two countries. He had often heard that bitterness existed in this country towards Great Britain, and especially in New England. (Cries of no, no.)—But since what he had witnessed the past few days, he thought this statement should be received with qualification. There ought to be a union of hearts; and when he saw the Union Jack floating side by side with the Sturry flug, he felt that bitterness was not wholly unreconcilable. He alluded to the treaty of Washington amid loud cheering, hoping old animosities were forever buried out of sight.— The treaty, he said, had been severely criticised : but for England he would say that there was not a statesman in the land but would be proud to have his name enrolled upon it. The honor of completing this treaty had in this country fallen upon President Grant (cheers), and so long as reason says a peace has triumphs as well as war," this will be mentioned to his honour. And equal honor rests upon Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues for this, as well as their treatment of Ireland.

"At the close of his speech three cheers were given for the Queen of England."

The correspondent of the St. Louis Watchman, writing from Chicago gives full details of the late terrible fire. We make some extracts :-

"To give you an idea of the damage done to church property in Chicago, I will state that St. Louis Church and schools are burnt down; St. Mary's Church, Bishop's Palace and Mercy Convent are no more; the Cathedral of the Holy Name is a mass of ruins; the Orphan Asylum attached to the last named church sharing the fate of its parent; the Academy of the Sisters of Charity, standing near by, lies now a mass of ruins. Fortunately, in these two cases the inmates were safely removed, but with the loss of all their effects. The Church of St. Paul, on Clinton and Mather, is destroyed; the principal college of the Christian Brothers, on Van Buren street, was denolished, nothing being saved; the Church of St. Joseph, one of the finest in the city, with its convent of Benedictine Sisters and its three schools, is gone; the Immaculate Conception church and schools are destroyed; the grand convent and Magdalen asylum of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, occupying a whole block, is in ruins; also the convent of the Dominican nuns: the large hospital of the Alexian Brothers is demolished the inmates with difficulty escaping. Lastly, the Church of St. Michael, with its grand convent and schools, frequented by five thousand children, lies a mass of debris Of the Catholic Churches saved seven are of rock and brick and eight are frame. It is almost incredible, but my eyes were witness to seven diabolical attempts to burn the remaining portions of the city. Two men were detected on Monday night in an attempt to fire the Church of the Holy Family. They were promptly shot, and their bodies exposed to the gaze of the populace. Near the same place to-day I saw a man hanging from a lamp post, with a handkerchief around his neck and a label tied to his breast, with the word "Arson" written on it In different parts of the city nine others were killed in various attempts at incendiarism-aladof twelve years, and another a middle-aged Bohemian, who was literally covered up under a heap of stones and missiles. Just as the Illinois Central passenger train was leaving this evening, a man was detected on Twenty-second street firing a frame building. When arrested, eight small vials of nitro-glycerine were found secreted on his person. After a brief council, it was determined to tie a rope with a rock attached around the fiend and bury him in the lake. I saw him drown. To prevent incendiarism it was necessary to surround with a cordon of guards every block in the whole city; and in spite even of such precantion several fires broke out."-Cor. St. Louis Wetchman.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. - For sale at D. & J. Sadliers' & Co., Montreal.—The October number of the Catholic World, now before us, is one of the very best issues which it has been our good fortune to read. It contains:-Christianity and Positivism; Evening Clouds; The House of Yorke-chap, XIV.; A Convert; The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius - II.; Lucas Garcia; Egyptian Civilization according to the most recent discoveries; A Week at Lake George; The Elements of Our Nationality; Our Lady of Lourdes: The Riot of the Twelfth; The Place Vendome and La Roquette; New Publieations. The paper, on the Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius, is most interesting, and presents many features hitherto unknown. The Elements of Our Nationality on the whole is good, and while dissenting from some of the views of the writer, we wish to recommend in an especial manner, that portion of it which refers to Irish immigrants. It is worthy of all consideration for its soundness of argument, and were its theories to be reduced to practice, great benefits would result not only to the immigrants, but to the country at large.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first two numbers of a new French paper, Le Negociant Canadica, devoted as its title implies to the commercial interests of the community. The Negociant promises to be a valuable addition to the French press of Montreal. It is a well printed paper of sixteen pages published at the very low rate of \$2 per annum, and contains a large amount of interesting information. We wish it a long and prosperous

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.-The current number is interesting. It contains :- Fair To See, part 10; American Books; Cornelius O'Dowd; Charles Lever on Scott; The Internationalists; How to Tether Them; How They do These Things at Vicana; New Books; Trourville and Calverdos shore; The Maid of Sker.

THE NORTHERN JOURNAL.—This is the title of a new, well printed, and smartly edited Weekly paper published in Montreal, by Mr. Lovell, for Mr. T. L. Steele, proprietor. With its politics we cannot agree. It advocates "Annexation," sneers at all our Canadian inmen, and glorifies at our expense the U. States. We may be open to criticism in many points; which was close by, would have been almost certain, Februa.—The very agreeable character of this pre-

but this we may say, that though our soil and climate are inferior to those of our neighbors lying South of us, our political as well as our is better security for life and property in Can-Quebec than in New York or San Francisco.

REV. MR. GERMAIN, PARISH PRIEST OF THE PARISH OF ST. BRIGIDE, COUNTY AND DIS-TRICT OF IBERVILLE.

We the Catholics of the parish of St. Brigide having learned of your intended departure from amongst us desire to tender to you before you leave us our heartfelt regret in severing yourself from the intim-acies and friendships which your long residence in St. Brigide has formed; Your Reverence will allow us to say that we are unable to find words to give even feeble utterance to our gratitude and thankfulness for the assistance and kind encouragement you were so good as to give on every occasion during the course of our undertakings. Be assured we shall ever remember it and shall cherish to the last day of our lives the memory of such distinguished kindness on your part. We might say that it is in a measure due to your watchfulness and zeal that our Magnificent Church and Parsonage House are now on the point of being completed.

And for your unceasing kindness, assistance and counsel we can never be sufficiently grateful. Reverend Sir, we shall never forget the pleasure of our associations with you, nor the many happy moments spent together in our reunions. If we cannot be present with you in person we shall certainly be so in spirit.

Have we not cause to regret your departure from a community amongst whom you have spent eleven consecutive years. Yet as you leave us let us hope and pray every blessing spiritual and temporal for you in the new home selected for your future resi-

In conclusion we offer our most grateful thanks and hope that happiness and prosperity shall attend you through life. We will now say Good-Bye and Believe us, Reverend Sir, it is in heartfelt sorrow and regret we bid you a farewell.

W. Merray, Mayor and Warden, County G. MONET, N. P., DR. C. BRLHUMEUR, W. Donnelly, Councillors, P. Comerfaro, Churchwarden, P. McRony, Trustec, P. Stilleve, Merchant.

I. PAQUETTE, PAUL BISSONETTE, and many others. ST. Brigme, October 4th, 1871.

TO THE CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE PARISH OF STE, BRIGIDE, COUNTY AND DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

Gentlemen,-The demonstration of which I am the object at this moment fills me with confusion, and I am unable to express in words the sorrowful feelings of my heart. Having lived with you since eleven years, I am persuaded, by the affection which you have always shown towards your former priests, that it was a proof of your esteem and kindness to your pastor. You have kindly added my name and my feeble efforts to the construction of your beautiful Church, your splendid preshytery and your other undertakings which are the admiration of all those who see them. I am very thankful to you and I must tell you that I have only been the spectator of your zeal and the sacrifices which you have so generously imposed upon yourselves, for God's honour, for the glory of Religion in token of your

I will remember, till my last day, the happy moments that I have passed with you, also the kind regards in all circumstances that you have always shown to me and all the precious favours I have received from you.

Lastly, Gentlemen, I have but one word to add that is to say-Farewell.

Forgive, Gentlemen, for to say never meet again is not a catholic expression. I intended to day we will meet again and I hope that all those who belong to this parish will not pass before my new residence without stopping to see me.

Receive my sincerest thanks, Gentlemen, be kind to my successor as you have been to me and do not forget me in your prayers, and may God, His Blessed Mother and Saint Joseph the new patron of the Universal Church and Ste. Brigide protect you all.

Farewell, Gentlemen, J. E. GERMAIN, P. P. Ste. Briging, October 4th, 1871.

TRYDERRS FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.-Last night the tenders for the building of the new City Hall were opened by the City Hall Committee. following are the lowest tenders for the various kinds of work required:-

Stone Work and Excavation, Laberge & Son . \$105.975 Brickwork, Compte. 20,259 Carpentry, Rutherford 52,500 Plastering, Pelletier Painting, Millen 6,498 Rooting, De Blois & Pleau 11,493
 Plumbing, Mitchell & Co.
 2,770

 Iron Work, E. E. Gilbert
 11,682

In addition to these amounts it is estimated that the following sums will be required to complete the

Excavation Heating Apparatus.

Furniture and Furnishing. 50,000 Contingencies..... 20,000 311,681 The Land will amount to 33,915

The appropriation was \$250,000, leaving nearly

Total\$345,596

\$100,000, to be yet provided. From the annexed paragraph from the Montreal Gazette, of the 18th instant, it would seem as if the Communists were at work in this country:-Our special despatches from London (Ont.) the other day made mention of the alarm and indignation excited in that city by what were supposed to be deliberate efforts to destroy the place by fire. It seemed difficult to believe in the existence of such shocking wickedness, while our feelings are still harrowed by tales of the misery occasioned by the Chicago conflagration. Yet the accounts received by mail seem to indicate that the suspicions of incendiarism are but too well founded. About ten o'clock on Friday night the Great Western Railway yardsmen discovered that fire had been applied to one of the cars of a train of seventeen that stood on an oil siding. Before it had gained much headway the prompt application of a pail of water sufficed to quench the flame. The remains of a bundle of stitutions, imputes corruption to all our public shavings and chips were discovered among the barrels on the burning car. Had the fire spread

over the train, the destruction of Englehart's refinery,

and the high wind would probably have caused the conflagration to extend among the factories and refineries in that quarter with frightful rapidity. lying South of us, our political as well as our Later in the same night, a freight car belonging to the London and Port Stanley Railway was found to be on fire. The waste and packing from the car axle boxes had been used to start the fire, but it was hapada than in the U. States; in Montreal and pily extinguished before much damage was done.

A third attempt was made at the Grand Trunk freight shed, but this was likewise frustrated by the vigilance of the employees. It is no wonder that the report of these simultaneous attempts to kindle fires in situations where they would be likely to become very extensive and destructive, excited the greatest indignation. The oil refiners have organized a Vigilance Committee, and ruffians detected in their diabolical work will most likely have speedy ustice dealt out to them."

The City Grant to Chicago, - The Mayor of Chicago having been apprized of the grant of \$50, 600, made to Chicago by the Corporation of the City of Montreal, hat sent to Mayor Coursol a telegram of thanks, which, and our Mayor's telegram, we publish herewith:

MONTREAL, Oct. 17th, 1871,-

To His Honour the Mayor of Cincago:- I have much pleasure to inform you that the City Council have just now voted \$50,000 in aid of the Chicago

C. J. Coursol. CHICAGO, Oct. 19th, 1871.-

CHARLES J. Courson, Mayor of Montreal:-" We have this moment received your despatch, advising of city aid, \$50,000. Our people cannot express their gratitude to their English brothers. Heaven bless you for this magnificent gift. It shall never be effaced from our hearts."

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

STARBING CASE. - About half-past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Joseph McDonough, residing at No. 7 Montcalm street, was stabled in the left reast, just above the heart, by a companion named John McKeown, and at a late hour last night was in a very critical condition. It would appear that Mc-Donough and a number of his friends had been drinking rather freely during the day, and between four and five o'clock they wandered into a vacant ot near Grant street. Here they quarrelled, when McKeown drew a jack-knife and stabbed McDonough in the left breast, inflicting an ugly wound. The parents of the wounded man were sent for, and on arriving found their son in a fainting condition .-Dr. Rivard was called, and pronounced the wound to be a serious one. McKeown has not yet been arrested .- Witness, 23rd inst.

A STRANGE DEATH.—The Gazette says :- A sailor named Daniel O'Brien, 28 years of age, left his ship on Saturday night, and went ashore for a night's frolic, accompanied by a friend. He returned late, and went down the forecastle, after a few words with the captain of the vessel to which he belonged. At seven o'clock Sunday morning a shipmate went to knock him up for the usual work of the day. The door was fastened, and O'Brien was lying on his back dead. Blood had flowed from his mouth in his dying moments. At an inquest held over the body yesterday morning, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased had died from apoplexy, as explained by medical evidence which was called.

Good News .- The Quebec correspondent of the St. Hyacinthe Nation says that the former city appears to be determined to awake from its commercial and industrial lethargy, and that if the present rate of progress is continued for a year, Quebec will become one of the great industrial centres of Canada.

The Frank Fizzle.- A most ludicrous account is given in the New York Tribune of the proceedings of he gang of armed thieves calling themselves Fenians. As at Pigeon Hill, the brave "General" O'Neill, who has a faculty for being captured, was with Donnelly, Carley and ten of the rank and file, "sur-rounded by Col. Wheaton of the United States Army. O'Donoghue had fled on horseback, but he was also taken. The first care of the army of liberation was to steal all the clothing, provisions and unconsidered tritles lying about, and ship them down the river. That these were due to them from the formidable nature of the defence they had overcome may be at once acknowledged when it is known that at the Hudson Bay post which they "captured" there were three men and two women, Cheese, and one a woman. The Custom House was equally well manned. The moment it was announced that troops were coming UNeill bolted without hat or sword-the sword, doubtless, with which he almost everything to lighten himself for the "coming race." The great Donnelly, who displayed so much agility at Trout River, also fled "promiseuously." and a new man named Carley, a colonel, made good time. The whole of the rabble crowd, it appears, threw away the arms as they fled. How long is the country going to be annoyed with a horde of nurderous thieves from the slums of the cities of the United States? A short shrift would be the best thing for some of the ringleaders, as was done with their compeers the Greek Brigands, who at least showed the virtue of courage, differing in this respect from these cowards, who have yet to show the first

indications of bravery.—Montreal Herald. Tennific Gale at Halifax .- On Thursday night the 12th inst., Halifax experienced one of the most terrific gales it ever met. The papers contain full accounts of the storm, and the damage done. About 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon rain commenced to fall, and the wind, shifting to the southeast, came in sharp gusts. By 5 o'clock the wind had increased to a hurricane, rain was falling in torrents, the tide was rapidly rising, and the harbor presented a scene of grandeur rarely witnessed. The wind was lashing the water into foam and driving it on the shore with fury, each succeeding wave rolling higher than its predecessor, while the ships plunged and strained, and the wharves creaked as if declaring their inability to withstand the storm. At about a quarter to six o'clock the gale became terrific, and it was then that most of the damage was done. The storm subsided about 8 o'clock. The barometer was never before known to fall so rapidly in Halifax, and we are informed that the same fact applies to this city, where, however, we had only showers of rain and slight gusts of wind. All the wharves have suffered more or less, and several of them were entirely carried away. The shipping disasters are very numerous; a large number of vessels lost masts, lowsprits, etc., while others were driven ashore. In the city chimneys were demolished, barns blown down, and other such damage done. No loss of life is reported. It will take considerable time for Halifax to recover from the effects of this gale,—

A gold rush to the North west of the Dominion is the latest sensational intelligence Gold is reported to have been found near Lake Shebandowan, and nuggets and quarts containing the precious metal have been brought to Winnepeg. Already there is a rush of diggers to the new gold fields,—Gazette.

NOVA SCOTIAN WOLVES .-- It appears that the race of wolves is not yet extinct in Nova Scotia. Large numbers of sheep have been throttled lately nea Yarmouth, and a few evenings ago a huge grey wolf was shot down in a farmer's barn-yard, where it had been in pursuit of mutton.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa. — GRATEFUL AND COM-

paration has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition; and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tiu-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists London Chemists, London

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sullivan, P. Moran, \$1; Toronto, W. J. MacDon ell, 2; Sandwich, Rev. D. O'Contor, 2; Lacolle, W. M. Harty, 2; Deschambault, Z. Bouille, 2; Carillon . Kelly, 4.

Por J. Clancy, Hemmingford—J. Maguire, 1.58. Per Rev. R. MacDonald, Picton, N.S.—Self, 2: St. Andrews, Rev. J. V. MacDonell, 2: Antigonish, A.

Per Rev. J. Masterson, St. Raphael-Self, 2: L McLachlin, 2.
Per J. Gillies—St. John, N.B., E. Harney, 1; Ri

chibucto, N.B., H. O'Leary, 2; D. O'Leary, 2; P. Quilty, 3; J. M. Sutton, 1; M. Flanagan, 2; Shediac, N.B., P. J. Sweeny, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour & brl. of 196 b.—Pollards\$6.40 @	\$6.50
Middings	4.75
Fine idi @	5.55
Superior Extra 6.75 @	7.00
l 11	
Fancy 6.50 @	6.60
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 6.20 @	6.40
Ordingry Supers (Consideration of the Consideration	6.25
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 6.20 @	
Strong Bakers' 6.35 @	6.4.5
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	
Canal 6.20 @	6.25
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	
Fresh Ground 695 @	0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2	6.00
western Supers, No. 2	6.00
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.80 @	2.90
City bags, [delivered] 307100	3.10
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 145 @	
l Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5 no @	5.10
Cern, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.65 @	0.00
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs a so @	
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs	
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.55 @	
Lard, per lbs. 0.101@	
Cheese, per lbs	
V.10 (W	1010

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Aug. 20, 1871. WHOLESALB \$ c - \$ c Flour # 100 lbs..... 0 00 to 1 80 Oatmeal, " " 0 00 " 0 00 Indian Meal, (Ohio) ... 1 50 " 0 90 1 70 to 0 00 0 00 "0 06 1 40 " 0 00 GRAIN.

Wheat ₩ 56 lbs...... 9 90 " 0 00 0 00 4 0 60 Pease " " 0 00 " 0 00 Pease " " 0 90 " 1 90 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00 9 45 4 9 50 Oats 0.80 * 0.80 0 00 0 00 60 G0 00 4 0 00 0 00 0 00 Flax Seed " 0 00 " 9 00 0 00 " 0 00 4 0 00 " 0 90 Timothy, 0 00 " 0 00 Beef, per lb....... 0 88 " 0 15 0 68 " 0 06

Veal, per lb 8 " 0 13 0 00 " 0 00 Beef, per 100 lbs 0 00 " 0 00 5 00 " 8 00 Pork, fresh " 0 00 " 0 00 6 00 " 6 50

MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes, per bag (new)...0 40 4 0 50 0 00 4 0 00
Turnips 40 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Turnips Hares, Woodcock, 8 40 " 9 50 0 00 " 0 00 Snipe,0 25 - 0 30 0 00 4 0 00

DARKY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per 150 23 " 0 27 0 00 " 0 00 " salt, 15 . 0 20 Honey, per lb...... 10 " 0 12 6 00 " 8 00

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

Hay 6 00 " 0 00 10 00 " 14 00

Straw 9 60 4 9 90 4 80 50

MONTREAL, Sept. 20, 1871

Heml'k Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 25 to 27 No. 2 23 to 24
 Slanghter
 No. 1
 27½ to 29

 do
 No. 2
 06 to 00

 Waxed Upper, light and medium
 43 to 45
 do heavy......40 to 43 Grained do Harness 30 to 33 Buffed ('ow, per foot 14 to 16] Pebbled Cow, do 15 to 17 Enamelled Cow do 17½ to 18½

 Rough
 27
 to 30

 English Oak Sole
 42
 to 44

 English Kips
 56
 to 66

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL in the Town of Lindsay, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first-class certificate of qualification, one capable of Teaching Classics preferred. Must be of good moral character and well recom-mended. Duties to commence 1st January, 1872. Personal application desired if possible. Applica-tions, stating Salary, to be made before 15th Nov. next. Addressed to

A. O'LEARY, Sec'y, B. R. C. S. S. T.

Lindsay, Oct. 21st, 1871.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. SEPA -RATE SCHOOL of Picton, P. E. Co., a First-Clas & MALE TEACHER, to enter on his duties in November. Salary liberal. Application to be made to the REV. J. BRENNAN. P.P., Chairman of the Board of R. C. S. Trustees.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE. Apply to

J. CROWE,

Black and White Smith,

No. 37, Bonaventure St., Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of teaching the French and English languages. One hundred dollars will be given for ten months' teaching. Teachers to provide their board and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid. Address, P. Carey, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebee Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Notacies of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1871.
WILLIAM FAHEY.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TAIL CHAPUT, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette, JOLIETTE, 22nd Sept. 1871.

J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF HONORA WELSH, a native of the Parish of Killure, County Kerry, Ireland, who was in Griffintown, Montreal, in 1853. She was then expecting two of her sisters from Ireland. Any information respecting either of them will be thankfully received by their auxious sister, Catharine, (now Mrs. Charles Martin) at Cobourg, Out. Should this meet the eye of either of them, they will relieve the anxiety of their sister by corresponding with Mrs. Catharine Martin, Cobourg. Ont.

Cobourg, Sept. 25, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned has accepted the estate of the late Dame CHARLOTTE TARRIEU TAILLANT DELANAUDIERE, widow of the late Honorable Bathelemy deliefte, in his lifetime of the fown of Jeliefte, under benefit of inventory, and that the effice of the said estate will be at Mr. A. Magnan's office. Notacy of the said town of Joliette, who is authorised by the undersigned for him and in his name esqualite, to administer the affairs of the Joliette, 9th October, 1871.

G. DeLAUNADIERE.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 657.

In the matter of RAPHAEL CAMIRANT,

An Insolvent. Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November next, Raphael Camirant will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE. Att'ys for Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-seventh day of September last past (1871) at the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, François Bourgoin has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late Pasile Bro dit Pominville, in his lifetime of the Parish of Lacheray in the said District, in his lifetime Gentleman, and of the late Lisette Bourgoin

Montreal, 11th October, 1871. FRANCOIS BOURGOIN,

Per his Attorney, EDMUND BARNARD.

PROVINCE OF QUEEE,) IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist, of Montreal, | FOR LOWER CANADA. THE Fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one,

ADOLPHE ROY & ARTHUR ROY, both Merchants and copartners, of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business, as such, under the name and firm of "ADOLPHE ROY &

ANTOINEISAAC DEVEAUX, heretofore Merchant of the Parish of St. Justine of Newton, and actually absent from this Province, in the District of DEFENDANT. IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs, Le-

Blane, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pauze, one of the bailiffs of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve, and twice in the English language, in the news paper of the said city, called 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 answer to such demand within the period aforesaid the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist, of Montreal. FOR LOWER CANADA. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MAR-GUERITE DUFAUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLETUS ROBILLARD, of the same place, burgess, from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (separation de corps) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past under the

Montreal, 26th September, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attornies ad litera Of said Dame Dufaux.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 3 .- The Constitution, in reply ing to the assertion of M. Clement Duvernois in the new Bonapartist organ, L'Ordre, that Mr. Thiers was the lost card remaining in the hands of the Republican party, proposed M. Gambetta as the Pretender of the Democracy in case M. Thiers had failed. To this article M. Gambetta replied in a letter dated yesterday. and acknowledges that the Democratic party ought to support the Government, but objects to the expression of "Pretender of the Democ racy," as involving Monarchical ideas.

M. Gambetta cannot accept such an appellation, because he is of opinion that there can and ought to be found among the ranks of the Democracy only citizens called upon to render services to their country, and no pretenders.

At the present moment a very singular phenomenon may be observed in France. The Monarchist party, after several abortive attempts at fusion, now appears to be completely disorganized, and to be impressed with a belief that the time has not arrived for any serious effort to effect a restoration. But that party. which includes men of undoubted honesty and patriotism, has no intention of creating embarrassments for the existing Government. All in accepting the Republican form of Government comprehend that for the moment it is the only one which will permit France to recover her wasted strength. Thus, the Monarchists will do nothing that can in any way compromise the temporary tranquillity of the country.-They await the issue of the experiment. Should the experiment be successful, they will renounce their most cherished predilections in the intheir most domestic peace. If, on the contrary, side is the political side: Dr. Dollinger gets not terest of domestic peace. If, on the contrary, side is the political side: Dr. Dollinger gets not the experiment should fail, the partisans of only the applause of his meeting but he also Monarchy knew that they can afford to wait, gets the approval of the democrats and those of and that their most efficient auxiliaries are time and patience.

As for the Radical party, although of late it has thrown the responsibility for the horrors of the recent insurrection upon the desperate fanatics whom it now repudiates, it is not less certain that this party will not venture for a long time to aspire to the government power .-Its chiefs, as well as the rank and file, are aware that they have lost the game, and all the noise they make is intended only to prevent too severe chastisement upon such of their friends as have fallen into the hands of justice.

The Conservative Republican party, which at the present time seems to be in possession of the Government of France, in reality comprises only a limited number of supporters, and its to its strength. It is certain that this form of Government is the one so little understood in France that it is always looked upon as a merely provisional arrangement, even those persons who are most favourble to it continually referring to a time "when France will have a definitive Government." However, Monarchists, Radicals, and Republicans have tacitly agreed upon a kind of prolonged truce—the one party because their time has not come, the others because the use they made of success has been such as to alarm the country, and the last-menhave attained to the government of the country.

sprung up .- Times Cor.

The Government has issued orders to Commandants of military and naval posts and harbors on the coast of France, warning them to keep a careful watch on the movements of all suspicious or suspected persons, and to be prepared for prompt action, to suppross any disturbance. The object is to prevent the country from being disturbed or excited by a Bonapartist descent, which it is feared may be undertaken.

THE IMPERIALISTS AND THE ARMY.-The Siecle relates the following:-"We are told that there is no Bonapartist conspiracy afoot. It is possible. But it cannot be denied that the agents of the Emperor are hard at work among the army. The following incident cannot be denied. On Tuesday last, at the Camp of Satory, there was a grand dinner, at which were present many officers of the old Imperial army. During the dinner all kinds of hard things were said, of course, against M. Thiers and the Republic. At desert the health of the by swindling the linguist. "Oh, very well. unlucky hero of Sedan was drunk. At mid- that is all I wished to know. Sapristi, if you next morning sent off to the Loire one of the the Parisian joker strode off majestically, while regiments in camp at Satory. The Governmentacted prudently, and we cannot but approve | study of the English irregular verbs.

"TRANSPORTATION TO A FORTRESS."-The terms "transportation to a fortress." "transportation for life," of which such a free use has ments are not very harsh for prisoners who have money. A man sentenced to transportation must rough it if he be penniless, but in the contrary case he undergoes no greater hardship than that of being obliged to live within certain prescribed limits, and being obliged to report himself daily at stated hours to a commanding officer. It is garrison life without the uniform. A political convict of any status generally has his apartments as if he were at home. He may read, write, walk about his fortified town pretty much as he pleases, and have his family to live with him, if the family likes it. The only circumstances where severity is used are those where the prisoner is untractable, and declines giving his parole not to escape.-As for political imprisonment in France, it is When a man may receive his friends, give I do not hear of the detection of them a dinner, play music to them, and edit of the villains.—Cor. of Tablet.

his newspaper in his "cell" (which is generally a very cosily furnished room, at least at St. Pelagie), he may yet complain that life is adventures of our Italian Minister of War in not as sweet as it might be, but he can hardly unsuccessful search of a domicile at Rome. plume himself upon suffering very painfully for truth's sake .- Pall Mall Gazette.

THE DOLLINGER MANIFESTO FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW .- The Constitutionnel gives the following pithy analysis of the document from Munich :--

1. We are some Old-Catholics, and we reject the doctrines proclamed under the Popedom of Pius IX.-2. We accept the Pope's Primacy with a good many reservations. We receive the decrees of Councils so far as they meet our approbation.-3. We mean to reform the Catholic Church, and for that purpose we shall take counsel of non-Catholics.—4. We do not want the clergy educated in the Church seminaries; we think a general, in boots and spurs, more competent to decide the question than a worst political constitution is better than the institutions of the Church.-6. Deeply convinced of the truth of the doctrines preached by Eugene Suc, we demand that the Jesuits be put out of the way .-- 7. Although we protest against the Pope and the Bishops, yet we mean to retain our rights over Church property and the churches themselves.—Thus has it been resolved and declared at the Palace of Industry, Munich, under the auspices of Messieurs Pollinger and Hyacinthe Loyson. The grotesque is mingled with the serious. People reject the authority of the Pope, and yet want to remain Roman Catholies. The Pope has no right to define dogmas in his Council, but Dr. Dollinger and M. Hyacinthe Loyson have a right the middle-classes, who the other day were cheering Rochefort. Great men pat him on the back -Prince Bismarck, the King of Bavaria, and the Emperor of Germany. What they see or think they see in the movement is the triumph of Protestantism over Catholic Germany; the unopposed supremacyof the House of Hohenzollern over the whole of Northern Europe: that universal empire which Napoleon I sighed, intrigued, and fought for in vain; the Prussianization and enslavement of Europe which cannot be accomplished but through the destruction of the Papacy.

The Liberte, the Socialist organ of Brussels, declares itself authorized to foretell war to the knife, not in a figurative, but in the most literal sense of the word, to the class of emed there.

THE FIRST NEW STORY FROM PARIS. -The Paris correspondent of the Washington

Patriot says: One day last week a stranger entered a fine store in the Rue de Rivoli, on the window of which was printed, in large gold letters. "English Spoken," " Mann Spricht Deutsch," 'Se habla Espagnol." "Si parla Italiano." The chief clerk, scenting a fine customer, rushes to meet the stranger, who unfortunately, begins the conversation in English. The tioned because they honestly believe that they clerk, who possessed a great "chick" for selling overcoats and white vests, completely ignored But the phenomenon of which I spoke, and the language of Shakespeare, and no one in the they will incur the Royal displeasure. If this which is very noticeable at the present time, is establishment knew any more about it than he is not interference with purely spiritual liberties | 55" Da. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen :—It is with pleathe number of Imperialist partisans who have did. Mentally calling to his assistance the we know not what is, nor do we know how the sure that I am able to inform you of my success with shades of Mezzofanti and Crichton, he succeeded in informing the stranger that the English interpreter had gone to take a bath. The gentleman, pointing to the sign, quietly began the same questions in German. Astonishment of the clerk, repetition of grief, and a series of fierce shrugs; also a new pantomine, to say that the German interpreter had returned to Braunschweigerwurst-Oberlahnsteiner Station, gegenuber Stolzenfels. The unknown linguist, not discouraged, renewed his questions in excellent Italian, but the Italian interpreter had gone to a funeral, and Tasso's tongue found no representative in the establishment. With a frown the gentleman addressed the perspiring clerk in Spanish the special interpreter having been guillotined the week previous " Sacrebleu!" cries the infuriated customer, in the purest French, "do vou speak your own language at least in this cursed store?" "Certainly, sir," replied the knight of the yard-stick relieved of a great weight, and hoping to take his revenge night the company separated with cries of speak French, why not have it printed in big " Vive l'Empereur." The Government the letters in the windows ?" and with this farewell the dumbfounded clerk immediately began the

ITALY.

The conflagrations go on, and excite, as well they may, the greatest terror throughout Italy. Every day and every night great fires break been made at the recent trials at Versailles, are out, at some place or other, often several on apt to suggest misapprehensions to those who the same day. No part of Italy is quite free judge of French penalties by English. Ex- from them; Turin to Milan, and from thence cepting penal servitude (travaux forces), which to Sicily, the ravages of the petroleum extend. is a truly unpleasant thing, but is scarcely The terrible element has destroyed some of ever inflicted in political cases, French punish- the finest dwelling-houses and richest manufactories. On the day of the opening of the Mont Cenis railway, as the Ministers were sitting at their official dinner in Turin, they could see from the windows the flames of one of the most important manufactories in the city. The other day, a certain Signor Rossi of Thiene in the province of Vicenza received from London a letter intimating to him that his large mill, in which he employs 600 work-people, would be burnt down. He called all those in his employment together, and told them that his property was insured to the amount of 1,500,-000 lire and that if he feared the fire, it was not for himself but for them. The danger however is, that the insurances offices may refuse to pay, or may break down under the unlooked-for strain which this enormous increase not going too far to describe it as a mere joke. of incendiarism has placed upon their resources. I do not hear of the detection or arrest of any

The Tablet's Roman correspondent writes-I have just heard an amusing anecdote of the After many fruitless endeavours, his Excellency at length succeeded in meeting with suitable apartments. He eagerly engaged them, paid rent in advance, and took a written agreement from the landlord; but (unbusiness-like omission), forgot to add his official designation when he signed the counterpart lease. The furniture arrived at the house, escorted by a lacquey in a red livery, and the landlord enquired whose goods those were? "The effects of his Excellency the Minister of War; replied the servant. "Then you may take them back to where they came from;" was to answer. "I let my apartments to Signor Ricotti Magnani, not to the Minister of War." Recourse was had to law but without effect: strange as it may seem, the tribunal sustained the objection. The Minister's trouble did not end here. He applied to one of the employes of his own department who had rooms to let. "I should be only too happy to let them to your Excellency;" said the employe, if the proprietor of the house will consent. "Very well, let us see them;" said the Minister. He did see the rooms, and the proprietor also, who like a good Roman said; "I have let part of my house to Signor-at 2500 lire, but I would not let it to the King of Sardinia's minister at 100,000." I believe M. Ricotti Magnani is still at his hotel. Such facts as these, which are but a sample of many, show that the Romans are by no means universally delighted with their new

The Brazilian Bishops have published a strong protest, addressed to the Emperor of Brazil, against the usurpation, by the Italian Government, of the city of Rome and the remaining States of the Church.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Oct. 20th.—The Prussian . Cross Gazette contradicts the accounts given by M. Benedetti of the negotiations between Bismarck and Napoleon in 1866. It aszerts that the Germans, while at Versailles, found in the archives of the French Government a copy, in Benedetti's hand-writing, of the famous secret treaty which was published last year.

GOTHA, Oct. 20 .- Full reports of the last German expedition to the North Pole are published. It is claimed that the expedition was successful. A Polar sea was discovered, free of ice and swarming with whales.

Suspension of Dr. Hirschwalder .- The Archbishop of Munich and Friesing has suspended Dr. Hirschwalder from his office as continued duration and success alone can add | ployers in Europe if Chinese coolies be introduc- | priest, for attending the "Old-Catholic" Con-

AUSTRIA.

STATE V. CHURCH IN HUNGARY .- Aggravated instances of this interference have occurred in Hungary. At one moment it is the municipality of Buda which decrees that a certain theological doctrine shall not be taught in the churches over which it has temporal in the churches over which it has temporal by Rev. W. P. Martin, Bolton, S. C., a worthy Miniscontrol; at another it is the Government itself ter of the Church. It was addressed to the Editor which declares to the Episcopate, in the person of the Bishop of Stuhlweissenburg, that it must not teach that to be true which the King has decided on rejecting, although the Church in General Council has affirmed it. Otherwise Times would reconcile such a course with the words which it puts in the mouth of its statesmen: "Hold it, "define it, and interpret it as you please." It must be remembered also that in claming to teach its doctrines without restriction, the Church is only doing what every other religios body in Hungary is allowed to do. It was, therefore, only natural that the very day after Mgr Jekelfalusy received his admonition the Hungarian Bishops should have held a meeting and passed a declaration to the effect that the Catholic Church in Hungary is resolved to assert its full and entire liberty, such as is enjoyed by other confessions; and that they should have prepared a memorandum to the same purport for submission to the King.—Tablet.

HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.—The London Daily News, referring to the improved state of the Queen's health, says all reason for apprehension, and even, it hopes for anxiety, may now be considered to have passed away. The best-informed opinions describe the physical condition of the Queen as distinctly growng better and stronger, and it trusts the public will before long have the most convincing assurance that Her Majesty is perfectly equal to the discharge of all those duties which, while her health allowed, it was her pride and delight never to leave unfulfilled.

Good Pie.-The following recipe for making a good pie is worthy of dissemination. In half a teaspoonful of butter, one tenspoonful of molasses, one teacupful of dried currants, one egg, and a little nutneg. Roll two soda crackers fine and add to the above, and you will have material enough for three pies. Try them, and you will make more.

Domestic Recipes.-Iron rust can be removed by salt and lemon juice.

Put hot tallow on ink stains before sending to

Don't hang colored articles in the sun to dry; it fades them. Carnets can be well cleaned by sweeping them

sprinkled with wet corn meal or sawdust. An excellent tooth-powder is made of equal parts of honey and powdered charcoal.

MANURE.—The English Journal of Horticulture says that the degree of decay to which it is desirable that manure should be brought before it is used depends upon the condition of the soil for which it is in preparation. To a damp, heavy loam, it is best to apply the manure in as rough a state as possible, as every straw would serve, for a time, to keep the soil open and admit the air; but in almost every other case, manure in a state of decay is the most valuable. Horse dung by its stimulating quality is the best adapted to cold and clavey soils, while cow dung from its colder nature, is admirably suited to hot, sandy soils

REMEDY FOR FOUNDER. - Fourteen years ago, in a discussion by the New York Farmers' Club, one of the members said he would not make five dollars difference in buying a horse, whether it was foundered or not, or whether the founder was old or new, because one tablespoonful of alum would cure it.- At all events, if the first dose did not cure, the se- as her thumb, as she sometimes expressed herself. cond. would.

During the year ending Feb. 1st, 1870, Mr. Felows paid nearly eleven thousand dollars for advertising in the Dominion alone. He is doubtless the most extensive advertiser in the British Pro-

It is no wonder that invalids loose faith in all specifics, when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which, when tried, are "found wanting." We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS. - Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition I'owders, for horses.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EYES CURED, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated, 'cure guaranteed," by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest incention of the age.
Certificates of cures performed by the application
of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum
Vitae Eye Cups.

Reader please notice the permanent cure of Dr. Alex. R. Wyeth of Atchison, Washington Co. Pa. wrote to a friend of his on August 16th, 1871, nearly one year after his first certificate :-

"The certificate of mine you see published by Dr J. Ball & Co. of New York with Mealy, Irwin, Botkin & Boyd. Certificate certified before Judge Birch is not only my Certificate but emphatically true to the letter.

"I wrote this letter with the Right Eye closed using the left Eye that was blind, and further more there is a Lady in my neighbourhood who by using the Patent Cups was relieved of the necessity of using glasses, altogether her Sight was perfectly

"In short the Patent Eye Cups act on most correct philosophical Principles and that is simply a System of Dry Cupping particularly adopted by the constructions of the Eye Cups for rounding up the Corner of the Eye which always becomes that as age approaches or that condition of the Eye in which it becomes necessary to use Glasses. They also mee the necession deseases of the Eye and Open reached by any other means, "Yours Truly, "Dr. Alex. R. Wykth." the necessities in the treatment of many of the deseases of the Eye and Optic Nerve that can not be

Dr. J. Ball & Co., Oculists:

Gents .- I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Roudebush. After testing the efficacy

of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied that they are what they purport to be. After wearing glasses for 19 years for reading and writing. I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent

Very respectfully yours, REV. J. Spooner. Blooming Valley, Crawford Co., Pa.

The following is an extract from a letter written of the Working Christian, Charleston, S.C. He says:
"Bro. Gaines,—I write this without my spectacles I am using Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Eye Cups. They are the very thing for the Eyes, I first saw the account of them in the Working Christian." .

"FENTON, MICH, July 17, 1871.

the Patent Eye Cups I have been slow in my operations but work on a sure Plan.

"People are afraid of being humbugged; but I have convinced them of reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored, my Son's Eye Sight, who was Blind in his right Eye, since he was a lad, the Optic Nerve was injured, after applying your Patent a few times. he can read with that Eve unassisted; he can Shoot as many Birds from the Cherry Tree with his right Eye that was blind as any other Person.

"I have applied the Patent Eye Cups with my Optic attachments to two Persons Eyes who are near Sighted, their Sight is improving at an astonishing rate.

" My old Eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

"Many Blessings on the Inventors of the Patent Eye Cups for the Great Good they have done to suffering humanity.

"I remain. "Most Respectfully,
"Rev. Isaac Morton."

Camboro, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co -Gentlemen :- It has been a long imes ince I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent case. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups was of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in youth A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have on my place, was affected very badly with near-sightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to her eyes, and, strange to say, after a few applications, (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do be-

The patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering humanity, Yours most truly,

ISAAC BOWMAN.

Cambore, Haldimand Co., C. W. Copy of certificate received from Claysville, Wash-

ington County, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1871: DR. J. BALL & Co. - Gentlemen: - I have now

thoroughly tested and proved the l'atent Eye Cups they are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight, I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases of both acute, and what is called chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary, detrimental, and great expense.

My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habit ually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them the nature of the cape. The them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audiences every. where that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean pormyself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long. I am, very truly yours,

HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thou. sands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new: speciacles discarded; sight restored and vision prespectacles and surgical operations useless. served. Speciacies and surgical operations useless. All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free by return of mail.

> DR. J. BALL & Co., No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

Write to

P. O. Box 957. T. O. Box 577.

Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet. disposed of.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Wissow's South Synta was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offender at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single tral of the Syrup never yet tailed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP."

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

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Broxemat Trocties are offered with the fullest considence in their chicacy. They have been thoroughly tesied, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteened recipe for alleviating Baonomal Affections, Asra-MA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

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will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine, "Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor

imitation and nothing like Brown's Bronchan Tracenes, which are sold only in boxes with facsimile of the proprietors,

JOHN I. BROWN & SON.

on outside wrapper of box, and private government stamp attached to each box.

This care in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown's Drownad Troches.

Lawlon's Sewing Machines,-Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, 1

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

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

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTHEAL, April 23, 1871.

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

J. R. Mean & Co., Shirt Munufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

VILLA MARIA.

Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sm,-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of

the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers. Respectfully,

THE DIRECTHESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DIEU DE ST HYACINTHE. 11th September, 1871.

Mn. J. D. Lawton, Montreal:

Sin,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family"

of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

The Sisters of Charity OF L'HOTEL DIEV, ST. HYACINTES.

IRCULAR

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messis. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this parket comprising in part of Flour. Carmet. Cons. market comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Corn-MEAL, BUTTER, CHRESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, 4c, 4c,

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Mollatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's V aket.

TO THE CLERGY,

June 14th, 1870.

DIRECTORS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ORGANISTS.

PETER'S CATHOLIC CHOIR,

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

accompaniment.

Each number contains about 36 pages of Music, printed on line white paper, and from full-sized Music plates, and will contain from \$3 to \$4 worth

Music plates, and will contain from \$3.10 \$4 worth of choice new Music, by the very best authors.

The first number — just published — contains a complete Mass for 4 voices, by Spoth, an Are Maria, by Passeron, a Veni Creator, by Lortzing, a Salee Regina, by Albe Janssen, an Are Maris Stella, by Meyer-beer, and a Tantum ergo, by Mine.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION-PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. 6 Months (6 numbers) 3 50 A single number..... 1 00 Country Subscribers must add 30 ets, to the 6 months' or 60 ets to the yearly Subscription to cover postage. Now to be had of

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HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE,

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

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

NO'S. 6 AND 8, ST. CONSTANT STREET.

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

School, or at 185 St. Denis Street.

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CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

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

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

> Scholastic year, 101 months. Terms:

Per Month. Board and Tuition. (English and French.) ... \$6.00 Drawing and Painting...... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

Payments must be made invariably in advance. The Convent having been considerably enlarged

there is ample accommodation for at least fifty

Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

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THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a g' ye of its patronage.

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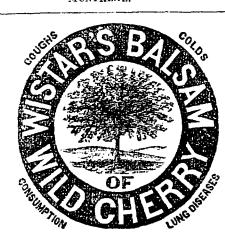
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The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History. Reading in French and in English. Arithmetic. Epistolary Art. Writing. Vocal Music. Geography.

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

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graphy. Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French.

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n an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.

Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices.
Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each

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VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.



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MENS'	::	" .		• • • • • •		\$	8.00
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The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

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

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Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and Prompt Delivery.

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

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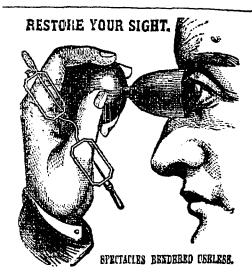
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