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VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

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THE LION OF FLANDERS;

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

----:-0-:----CHAPTER II-(CONTINUED.)

been taken for a son of Robert de Bethune the very considerable difference of age apart,—there was no little likeness between them; there was the same figure, the same bearing, the same cast of feature. But their dress was not alike; the cognisance embroidered upon Adolf's breast shewed three golden-haired maidens in a red skield. Over bis arms stood his chosen motto: Pulchrum pro patria mori

From his earliest youth Adolf had been brought up in Count Robert's house, whose bosom confidant he now was, and always treated by him like a dear son. He on his part honored his benefactor at once as his father and his prince, and entertained for him and his an affection which knew no bounds.

Immediately behind came the ladies, all so gorgeously attired, that the eye could hardly bear the flash of the gold and silver with which they glittered. Each one rode her ambling palfrey; her feet were concealed under a long dress which reached nearly to the ground; the bosom was encased in a bodice of cloth-of-gold; and a lofty head-dress, adorned with pearls, was furthered decorated with long streamers which fluttered down behind. Most of them, too, bore falcons on their wrists.

Among them was one who quite eclipsed the rest both in magnificence and beauty. This was Count Robert's youngest daughter, by name Halilda. She was still very young (she might count some fifteen summers); but the tall well-developed figure which she had inherited from the vigorous stock from which she had sprang, the Retene beauty of her features, and the seriousness of her deportment, gave a royalty to her air and bearing that made it impossible to look on her without respect and even something of awe. All the knights about her showed her every possible attention, but each carefully guarded his heart against all venturous thoughts. They well knew that none but a prince could without folly lift his eyes to Matilda of Flanders. Lovely as some delightful dream hovered, so to say, the graceful maiden over her anddle, with head proudly uplifted, while her left hand proudly held the rein, and on her right sat a falcon with crimson hood and golden bells.

Immediately after this glittering bery came a multitude of pages and other uttendants, all in silken attire of various colors. Such of them as belonged to Count Guy's court were easily distinguished by the right side of their dresses being black, the left golden yellow. The rest were in purple and green, or red and blue, according to the colors of their respective masters.

Lastly followed the huntsmen and falconers. Before the former ran some fifty dogs in leash : sleathbounds, gaze hounds, and dogs of chase of every

The impatience of these spirited animals was so great, and they pulled so hard at the leashes, that every now and then the huntsmen had to bend forward down to the very manes of their horser.

The falconers bore each his bird on portable perchas. Hawks of all kinds were there, gerfalcons and tercels gentle, hobbies and sparrow-hawks; replied:
every one with a red Lood set with bells on its "Ah'! legs. Besides these, the falconers had their decoys, false birds with moveable wings, by means of which the hawk was lured back from her flight.

The cavalcade once clear of the castle, the way and of the imprisonment of my poor child Philippa, which is fast hastening me to the grave."

One this own friend or comrade, and the time passed Count's lament. He was sunk in deep thought, so the cavalcad in her nosom.

"If so," said the prince, with a smile, "he indeed well merits this favour, Do not, I pray you, let me detain you a moment longer."

And immediately, without heeding the presence

merrily in justs and joyous talk; even several of the ladies had found places among the knights. Count Guy and Charles de Valois were still is

front; no one had ventured to take the lead of those two. Robert de Bethune, however, and his brother William. were now riding on the one side of their father; and, in like manner, Raoul de Nesle and De Chatillon had taken place alongside of their prince, who at this moment, with eyes fixed in deep commiseration on the white hairs of the old count and the depressed air of his son William,—

was thus speaking:

"I pray you, noble count, to believe that your hard lot is a subject of real grief and pity to me. I feel indeed your sorrows as though they were my own. Nevertheless, he still of good heart; all hope is not lost, and my royal brother will, I doubt not,

upon my intercession, forgive and forget the past.' "Messire de Valois," answered Guy, "you deceive yourself greatly. Your king has been heard to say, that to see the last day of Flanders is his dearest wish. Is it not he that has stirred up my subjects against me? Is it not he, moreover, that has cruelly torn my daughter Philippa from my arms to shut her up in a dungeon? And think you that he will again build up the edifice which he has, at the cost of so much blood, cast down? Of a truth you deceive yourself. Philip the Fair, your king and brother, will never give me back the land he has taken from me. Your generosity, noble sir, will remain recorded in my heart to the last hour of my life; but I am too old to flatter myself now with deceitful hopes. My reign is over-so God has willed it!"

"You know not my royal brother Philip," resumed De Valois; "true it is that his deeds seem to witness against him; but I assure you his heart is as feeling and noble as that of a true knight ever should be."

But here Robert de Bethune impatiently broke in -"What say you? Noble? Noble as that of a true knight should be? Does a true knight break his pledged word and plighted faith? When we, fearing no evil, came with our poor sister Philippa to Corvay, did not your king violate every law of hospitality, and make prisoners of us all? Was this the deed of a true knight or of a traitor? Say yourself!"

"Messire de Bethune!" replied De Valois, stung by the reproach, "I do not believe you intend to affront or annoy me."

"Oh, no!" rejoined Robert, in a tone which bespoke sincerity; "by my faith and honor, that I did not. Your generosity has made you dear to me; but for all that, you cannot with good conscience

uphold that your king is a true knight."

"Listen to me," answered De Valois. "I tell you, nay, I swear it to you, that there is not a better heart in the world than that of Philip the Fair; but he is surrounded by a troop of miserable flat-terers, and unhappily lends his ear to them.— Enguerrand de Marigny is a devil incarnate, who instigates him to all evil; and, then, there is At the first glance, the young knight might have another person who often leads the king astray, is, in very truth, answerable for all you have had to suffer."

"Who may that be?" asked De Chatillon, not

without design.
"You ask what every one knows, Messire de Chatillon," cried Robert de Bethune; "listen to me, and I will tell you. It is your niece, Joanna of Navarre, that holds my unhappy sister in captivity; it is your niece, Joanna of Navarre, that debases the coin in France; it is your niece too, Joanna of Navarre, that has sworn the destruction of the Flemish freedom."

De Chatillon's rage at this retort knew no bounds. Furiously wheeling round his horse in front of Robert, he cried out in his face.

"You lie! false traitor that you are!"

"Touched in his honor's tenderest point, Robert backed his horse a few steps, and drew his crooked sword from its scabbard; but in the very moment of making his upon De Chatillon, he remarked that his foe was unarmed. With manifest disappointment, he put his sword back into its sheath, and approaching De Chatillon, said in a smothered voice:

"I do not suppose I need throw you down my gauntlet; you know that your words have cast a blot upon me that can only be washed out with blood; before this sun goes down I will demand an account from you for this insult."

"It is well," replied De Chatillon; "I am ready to maintain my rayal niece's honor against all opposers."

The two knights resumed their former places in silence. During this short episode, the bystanders had been variously affected by Robert de Bethune's bold outbreak. Many of the French knights had felt inclined to take his words umiss; but the laws of honor did not allow of their interfering in the quarrel. Charles de Valois shook his head with an air of annoyance; and it was easy to see from his manner how much the whole affair vexed him. But a smile of pleasure hovered upon the lips of the old Count Guy, and turning to De Valois, he

whispered: " My son Robert is a brave knight, as your king Philip experienced at the siege of Lille, when many a valiant Frenchman fell before Robert's sword .--The men of Bruges, who love him better than they do me, have given him the surname of the Lion of Flanders, a title which he well deserved also in the

battle of Benevento against Manfred." "I have long known-Messire Robert de Bethune," answered De Valois; "and every child, I ween, knows the story, how with his own hand he won the Damask blade he now wears from the tyrant Manfred. His deeds of arms are far and wide renowned among the chivalry of France. The Lion of Flunders passes with us for invincible, and has well earned his fame."

A smile of contentment gilded the old man s face; but suddenly his visage darkened, and his hoad sank upon his breast, while he sorrowfully him"

"Ah'! Messire de Valois! is it not a misery that I have no heritage to leave to such a son? To him who was so well fitted to bring the house of Flanders to fame and honour? It is the thought of that

that the rein had fallen from his hand, and was hanging from the pommel of the saddle. Count Guy long watched him as he thus sat, and could not "Adolf! Adolf!" and joyors as a child, she held enough admire the generous feeling of the brave knight, who was evidently, from his very heart, concerned for the woes of the house of Flanders.

But suddenly the French prince sat up in his saddle, his countenance beaming with joy; and laying his hand with a sort of confidential familiarity upon that of the old Count, he exclaimed:
"It is a suggestion of he even!"

Guy looked at him with curiosity,
"Yes!" continued De Valois, "I will bring it
about that my brother, Philip of France, shall restore you to the princely seat of your fathers."

"And what spell of power, think you, have you found to work this miracle, after he has conferred upon yourself the fief that he has taken from

"Give me your ear, noble Count. Your daughter sits disconsolate in the dungeons of the Louvre; your fiefs are gone from you, and their heritage from your children; but I know a war by which your daughter shall be released, and yourself rein-

I cannot believe, Messire de Valois ; unless, indeed, your queen, Joanna of Navarre, should have

ceased to live." "No: without that. Our king, Philip the Fair, is at this moment holding court at Compiegne my sister in-law Joanna and Enguerrand de Marigny are both at Paris. Come with me to Compiegn take with you the chief nobles of the land, and falling at my brother's feet, pray him that he will receive you once more to allegiance, as a repentant and faithful vassal."

"And then?" asked Guy, amazed.

"Then he will receive you into his favour, and you will recover both your land and your daughter. Be of good courage, and trust to these my words; for, the queen absent from his side, my brother is all generosity and magnanimity.

"Oh! blessings on your good angel for this saving inspiration! and on you, Messire de Valois, for your nobleness of soul!" cried Count Guy joyfully. "O God! if only I may be able to dry the tears of my poor child! But alas, who knows whether in-stead of that, I may not myself find a dungeon and fetters in that fatal land of France!"

"Fear not, Count! fear not!" answered Do Valois, " I will myself be your advocate and your protector; and a safe conduct under my seal and princely honor shall secure your free return, even should my efforts be in vain."

"Guy let fall his rein, seized the French prince's hand and pressing it with fervent gratitude, exclaimed.

"You'are a noble enemy!" Meanwhile, as they thus discoursed, they had reached a wide plain, apparently of endless extent, watered by the gurgling stream of the Krekel. All

now made ready for the sport. The Flemish knights took each his falcon on his kinds of birds of high flight, such as ducks, herons, rist: the steinos made ready for casting off, and the hounds were

properly distributed. Knights and ladies were promiscoously mingled ogether; by chance Charles de Valois found him self by the side of the fair Matilda.

"I cannot but think, fair lady," said he, "that you will bear away the prize of the day; for a finer bird than yours I have never beheld. What perfect plumage! what powerful wings! and then the yellow scales upon her claws! Is she heavy on the hand?"

"Yes, indeed, Messire," answered Matilda; and although she has only been broken to a low flight, yet she would be quite a match for any crane

"It seems to me," remarked De Valois, "that she is somewhat full in tiesh. Would it not be better, lady, to give her her food softer ?"

"Ob, no! excuse me; no! Messire De Valois," cried the young lady, piqued for her reputation for good falconry, " I am sure you are wrong their ; my bird is just as she should be. Something of these matters I think I know: I have myself trained this noble bird, have watched her by night, and prepared her food myself. But quick, Messire de Valois, out of the way; for just over the brook there flies a snipa."

While the prince fixed his eye upon the point indicated, Matilda quickly unbooded her falcon, and

The bird gave four or five strokes with her wings, and then circled gracefully before her mistress. " Off, off, dear falcon!" cried Matilda.

And at these words the bird rose skyward like an arrow, till the eye could no longer follow it; then for some moments, poised in the air and motionless she cought with her piercing eye her quarry; there, afar off, flew the snipe, and more swiftly than a stone from on high, stooped the falcon on the poor victim, which she soon held in her sharp talons.

"There, Messire de Valois!' cried Matilda, exultingly; "now you may see that a Flemish lady, can break a hawk! only look, how skilfully the faithful bird brings in her quarry !"

And the last words were hardly over her lips, before the falcon was again upon her hand, with the snipe in its talons. " May I have the honor to receive the game from

your fair hand?" asked Messire de Valois. But at this request the young lady's countenance became somewhat troubled; she looked imploringly on the knight, and said :

I hope, Messire de Valois, that you will not take it amiss; but I had already promised my first quarry to my brother Adolf, who is standing yonder beside my father."

" Your brother William, mean you not, lady?" " No ; our brother Adolf of Nieuland. He is so kind, so obliging to me; he helps me in training my hawks, teaches me songs and tales, and plays to me on the harp; we all in truth heartily love

While Matilda was thus speaking, Charles de Valois had been regarding her with the closest attention; he soon, hower, convinced himself that friendship was the only feeling which the young knight had excited in her bosom.

up the snipe for him to seg.

At her call the young knight hastened up to her.

"Here, Adolf," added she," is your reward for the pretty tale you last taught me."

He bowed respectfully, and received the snipe with pleasure. The others regarded him half with eavy, half with curiosity; and more than one souththe desirable as trader. sought to decipher a tender secret upon has countenance: but all such speculations were in vair. Suddenly a loud exclamation called every one's actention to the sport.

"Quick! Messire de Bethune!" cried the chief falconer; "loose your hawk's hoad and cast her off; youder runs a hare."

A moment later, and the bird was hovering above the clouds, and then swooped perpendicularly upon the victim as it fled. It was a strange sight to see. The hawk had struck its claws deep into the hare's back as it rap, and so held fast to it, while both together rushed onward like the wind. But this did not last long; for the hawk, loosing one claw, seized hold with it of a tree, and with the other "What say you ?" cried Guy incredulously. "That | held her prey so fast, that in spite of its desperate struggling, there was no escape for it. And now several dogs were uncoupled; these hurrying up, received the hare from the hawk, which now, as if exulting in its victory, hovered aloft over the dogs and the huntsmen, exhibiting its joy in the most

various sweeps and turns.
"Messire de Bethune," cried De Valois, "that is hawk that knows her business! A finer gerfalcon I never saw!"

"You say no more of her than she deserves. Messire," replied Robert; "in a moment you shall look at her claws." With these words he lifted up his lure, on catch-

ing sight of which the hawk immediately returned to her master's fist. "Look here," proceeded Robert, showing the bird

to De Valois; "see what beautiful fair-coloured plumage, what a snow-white breast, and what deepblue claws." "Yes, indeed, Messire Robert," answered De Valois, "that is in very truth a bird that might

hold comparison with an eagle. But it seems to me that she is bleeding." Robert hastily inspected his hawk's legs, and cried

impatiently: "Falconer, hither, quick! my bird is hurt; the poor thing has tried its claws too much. Let her be well seen to; you, Stephen, keop her under your own eve; I would not loose her for more than I

And he gave the wounded hawk to Stephen, his rainer, who all but wept at the accident; for the hawks he had broken and tended were to him as

his very children. After the chief persons present had flown their hawks, the sport became more general. For two nd craves without, at the same time, sparing of low flight, among which were patridges, fieldfares and curlews. By this time it was noon; and now, at the cheerful summons of the horns, the whole party came together again from every side, and pro ceeded on their way back to Wynandael as fast as a moderate pace could carry them.

On the way, Charles de Valois resumed his conversation with the old Count Guy. The latter, much as he mistrusted the result of the proposed expedition into France, was yet, out of love for his children, disposed to undertake it; and finally, on the repeated instance of the French prince, resolved on casting himself at King Philip's feet, with all the nobles who remained faithful to him, in the hope that so humiliating a homage might move the conqueror to compassion. The absence of Queen Joanna flattered him with a ray of hope that he should not find her husband inexorable.

Since their morning's quarrel Robert de Bethune and De Chatillon had not met again; they purposely avoided each other, and neither of them said another word on the subject of what had passed between them. Adolf of Nieuwland was now riding beside Matilda and her brother William. The young lady was evidently occupied in learning off the Home Rule members as a party. some lay or tale which Adolf was repeating to her; for every now and then one of her Indies exclaimed in admiration :

"What a master in minstrelsy Sir Adolf of Nieuwland is!"

And so at last they got back to Wynandsel. The whole train entered the castle; but this time the bridge was not raised nor did the portcullis fall, and after a delay of a few minutes the French knights issued again from its walls armed as they had come. As they rode over the bridge De Chatillon observed to his brother:

"You know that I have this evening to uphold the honour of our niece; I reckon on you as my second.

"Against this rough-spoken Robert de Bethune?" asked St. Pol. "I know not what may happen, but I fear you may come but badly out of it; for this Lion of Flanders is no cat to be taken hold of with. out gloves, and that you know as well as I."

"What is that to the purpose?" answered De Chatillon hastily. "A knight trusts to his skil and valour, and not to mere strength."

"You are quite right, my good brother; a knight must hold his ground against every one, be he who he may; but for all that it is better not to expose oneself unnecessarily. In your place I should have let Robert talk his spite out. What signifies what he says now that his lands are gone, and he is as good as our prisoner?

"Be silent, St. Pol. Is that a seemly way to talk? are you a coward?"

As he spoke these words they disappeared among the trees. And now the portcullis fell; the bridge was raised; and the interior of the castle was again concealed from view.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

A good word for a bad one is worth much, and

youth. If you would be happy when old, be temperate while young.

HOME RULE.

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Exposition of Both.

(Concluded.)

Not in Ireland alone was Mr. Gladstone overwhelmed by defeat, his clever stroke of midnight dissolution notwithstanding. The English elec-tions also went bodily against him. In the middle of the fight he resigned, and the minister who met the new Parliament with the seals of office in his hand, and the smile of victory on his countenance was Benjamin Disraeli, the Conservative leader.

There was considerable uneasiness in England when the Irish elections were found to be going for the Home Rulers, until it turned out that the Disraeli party had a hundred majority on the British vote. "The empire is saved," gasped the alarmed Englishmen; " we were lost if such a Home Rule phalanx found parties equal in the House of Commons. They would hold the balance of power and dictate terms. Let us give thanks for so providential a Tory majority." There was much writing in the English newspapers in this strain. They took it for granted that Home Rulers were "balked" or checkmated, for a time at least by this preponderance. It cost them over a year to find out that no one rejoiced more than did the Home Rulers in secret over the same state of things; that it was a crowning advantage to the Home Rulers as a party to have the Liberals in opposition for four or five years.

Returning a number of men as Home Rulers did not necessarily constitute them a political party. Neither would a resolution on their part so to act altogether carry out such a purpose. The discip-line, the unity, the homogeneity, which constitute the real power of a party come not by mere resolving; they may begin by resolution, but they grow by custom and practice. Men behind the scenes in the Home Rule councils knew that serious uneasiness prevailed amongst the leaders lest their ranks might be broken up or shaken by the prospect or reality of a return of the Liberals to power two soon -i. e., before they, the Home Rulers, had time to settle down or solidify into a thoroughly compact body, and before discipline and habit had accustomed them to move and act together. Four or five years training in opposition was the opportunity they most wanted and desired. From a dozon to a score of their rank and file were men who had been Gladstonian Liberals, and whose fealty would be doubtful if in 1875 the disestablisher of the Irish Church called upon them to follow him rather than hours the party continued the chase after various Mr. Butt. These men would at that time have felt themselves " Liberals first, and Home Rulers after." Even in any case, and as it is, there are six or seven of these former Liberals among the Home Rule fifty-nine who are looked upon as certain to "cross the house" with their former chief whenever he returns to office. In 1875 those men would have carried a dozen lukewarm waverers along with them; in 1877 they will not carry one, and their own action, discounted before hand, will disconcert or surprise no one, and will merely cause them to lose their seats on the first opportunity afterwards.

Quickly following upon the general election, the members returned on Home Rule principles assembled in Dublin, 3rd of March, 1874 (the Council Chamber of the City Hall being lent to them for that purpose by the Municipal authorities), and, without a dissentient voice, passed a series of resolutions constituting themselves a separate and distinct political party for Parliamentary purposes. Whigs and Tories, Trojans and Tyrians, were henceforth to be alike to them. The next step was to elect a sort of "cabinet" of nine members, called the Parliamentary Committee, to act as an executive; while the appointment of two of their body most trusted for vigilance, tact, and fidelity, to act as "whips," completed the formal organization of

Not an hour too soon had they perfected their arrangements. The new Parliament, after a technical opening a fortnight previously, assembled for the real dispatch of business on Thursday the 19th of March, 1874 and next day (on the debate on the Queen's speech), in the very first hour of their parliamentary life, the Home Rulers found themselves in the thick of battle. Mr. Butt had taken the field at once with an amendment raising the Irish question. The house was full of curlosity to hear " the Irish Home Rulers" and see what they were like. It was struck with their combative audacity. It frankly confessed they stood fire "like men," and that they acquitted themselves on the whole with astonishing ability. From that night forward the British House of Commons realized that it had for the first time a "third party" within its walls. How utterly opposed this is to Englishmen's ideas of things proper or possible will be gathered from the fact that they construct or seat the chamber for two, and only two, parties; and that they even

* It may be doubted whether there is any man amongst the Home Rule members better entitled than their senior "whip," Captain J. P. Nolan, to be ranked as next to Mr. Butt himself in importance and in service. On him it rests to keep the party on the alert; to note and advise with his chief upon every move of the enemy; to have his own men always "on hand," so that they may never be caught napping; to keep his colleagues informed by circular (or "whip") of all forthcoming bills or motions of importance; and finally, to act as "teller" or counter on a division. In fact, if Mr. Butt is the bead or brain of the Home Rule party, Captain Nolan is its right hand. He belongs to an old Catholic family, the O'Nolans of Leix, who, in 1645, were put upon allotments beyond the Shannon in return for their estates in fertile Leix, which were handed over to Cromwell's troopers. Captain Nolan is a man of considerable literary ability. He is a captain in the Royal Artillery, and is a scientific and practical artillerist stands in the highest repute. He is the inventor of "Nolan's Rangefinder," adopted in the Russian, French, and Austrian armies. নীয়ে বিভাগ কৰিবলৈ এক ক্ষেত্ৰী কৰাই এই মান্ত্ৰী কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ বিভাগ কৰিবলৈ

Prepare for sickness in health, and for old age in

truth.

can be no more than two, parties in the House namely, "Her Majesty's Government" and "Her Majesty's Opposition." American legislative chambers, as well as French, German, Italian, Austrian, are constructed and seated in a semicircle or amphitheatre. The British, on the contrary, is an oblong hall or short parallelogram, divided right and left by a wide central avenue running its full length from the entrance door to the "table of the all political considerations; something must be done House" fronting the speaker's chair. There are, to lighten the work, and remit to other assemblies therefore, no middle seats; every one must sit on one side or another-with the Ministerialists or Tories on the right of the chair, or with the Opposition or Liberals on the left. Half way up the floor there runs (right and left to each side of the chamber), at right angles to the wide central avenue above referred to, a narrow passage often mentioned in newspaper reports as "the gangway." "Above the gangway" (or nearest the chair) on each side sit respectively the thick and thin followers of the present or late ministry. "Below the gangway" (or farthest from the chair) sit on each side men who would occupy some section of the middle seats, if the House possessed any—the right and left centres, so to speak. The Home Rulers sit in a compact body "below the gangway," on the oppo-

In their third session public opinion has now pretty well guaged and measured the ability and resources of the Home Rule party. In their first campaign, 1874, though much praised because they were infinitely better in every respect than most people expected, they exhibited plentifully the faults and shortcomings of "raw levies." Their formal debate on Home Rule, on the 30th of June and 2nd of July was utterly wanting in system and management, and would have been a failure had not the anti-Home Rule side of the disscussion been incontestibly much worse handled. But never, probably, in parliamentary history has another body of men learned so quickly, and so rapidly attained a high position, as they have done. By the concurrent testimony of their adversaries themselves the Home Rule members are the best disciplined and best guided and, in proportion to their numbers, the most able and powerful party in the British House of Commons. In order to have a complete and accurate conception of all that relates to the Irish Home Rule movement, there remains only to be considered the policy or line of action on which its leaders propose to operate. How do they expect to carry Home Rule.

At no time have the criticisms of the English press on the subject of Home Rule exhibited anything but the shallowest intelligence; and many of the Home Rule victories have been won because of the stolid ignorance prevailing in the English camp. The English journalists disliking the Irish Government, believe and proclaim to their readers only what accords with their prejudices; and, accordingly, upon them has fallen the fate of the general who refuses to reconnoitre the enemy and accurately estimate his strength. On this subject the British journalist will have it that he "knows all about it," and has no need to investigate things seriously. From the first hour of the Home Rule movement he has declared it to be "breaking up." "failing," "going down the hill." It has been so constantly going down that hill in his story that one can never find out when or how it got up there, or whether there is any bottom to the declivity which it can ever reach in such a rapid and persis tent downward motion. On no feature of the Home Bule question has there been more affectation of knowing all about it, and more complacent dogmatism as to its inevitable fate, than this of the Home Rule plan of action. The way these people look at the matter explain their consolatory conclasions. They view the Home Rulers simply as sixty members in a House of six hundred and fiftyeight. "Six hundred to sixty—surely it is absurd! Are the Irish demented, to think their sixty will convert our six hundred?"

The mistake of viewing Mr. Butt and Home Rule, just as they view Sir Wilfried Lawson and prohibibition is just where the English show their unpardonable and fatuous want of intelligence. Indeed, others besides commentators fall into this error they imagine the Home Rulers contemplate working Home Rule through the House of Commons by bringing in a "Bill" and having an annual "vote" upon it, as if it were the Permissive bill, or the Woman's Suffrage, or the Game Law Bill. The Home Rulers laugh heartily over all this sort of criticism. They dream of nothing of the kind. There is another way of looking at the Home Rule party and the Home Rule question in the House of Commons.

Six hundred men can, indeed, very easily vote down sixty, and make short work of their opposition; always supposing these latter to be units from places wide apart, representing scattered interests or speculative opinions. The House of Commons do la every year, session after session. with several such sixties and seventles and cighties and nineties. But it would be a woful apology for " statesmanship" to regard the Home Rule sixty in this light. In their case the government have to do, not with sixty of their own general body of British members, but with the Irish representation. The question is not with sixty members of the House, but with Ireland. In any crisis of the empire, as the English Chancellor of the Exchequer said recently about the British representatives on the Suez Caual Board, " their votes would be weighed

The purpose of the Home Rulers, for the present, at all events, is much less with the flouse of Commons than with the country; they operate on the country through that Hoose. They want to get Ireland into their hands; and even already they have very substentially done so. They want to convince and conciliate and enlist the English democracy; and they have very largely succeeded. With this key to their movements, the supreme ability and wisdom which they have displayed will be better recognized. They have taken the whole of the public affairs of Ireland into their charge. They have taken every public interest in the country under their protection. Whoever wants anything done or attended to, whether he be Catholic. Protestant, or Dissenter, now looks to the Home Rulers, and to them alone. Not the humblest peasant in the land but feels that, if a petty village tyrant has wronged him, the Irish party in the House of Commons will "know the reason why." They have seized upon every subject deeply affecting the people as a whole, or important classes among them, and showered bills dealing with these subjects on the table of the House of Commons. The distracted Premier knows what is beneath all this; he detects the master hand of Isaac Butt in this deep strategy. These are not sham bills, merely to take up time. They are genuine bills, ably and carefully drawn, and every one of them dealing with a really important and pressing matter for Ireland. Every one of them hits a blot; they are nearly all such bills as our Irish Parliament would pass. Some of the subjects (such as the "Fisheries Bill") are popular with very nearly all classes in Ireland; then there are the University Education Bill, the Land Tenure Bill, the Grand Jury Bill, the Municipal Privileges Bill, the Franchise Bill, the Registration Bill, besides a host of others. Suppose the Government give way, and accept one; there is a shout of triumph in Ireland: "The Home Rulers have forced their hand !" and a cry of dismay and rage from the irreconcilable Orangemen: "The Government have succumbed. to the Jesuits;" Suppose they resist and vote down the bill; matters are worse. The Irish people are inflamed, and even Ministeralists sulk and say:

still make a great struggle to have it regarded as a game." Suppose, again, Mr. Disraeli adopts a "constitutional theory" that there must be two, and middle course and says: "This is an excellent bill in many respects, but really we have not time to consider it this year." A louder shout than ever greets such a statement: "There is no room for Irish busines:. Then let us transact it here at home."

It is a matter of notoriety, that there is growing up among Englishmen, within and without the House of Commons, a feeling that, even apart from a large portion of the legislative business now attempted there. The House is breaking down under the load laid upon or undertaken by it. So would Congress, if, in addition to its own functions, it attempted to do the work of the State Legislatures besides. There are hundreds, it may be said thousands, of influential English politicians who, seeing this, regard as simply inevitable something in the direction of the Home-Rule scheme only, of course, "not so extreme," as they call it. Nothing but the bugbear of "dismembering the empire" prevents an English cry for lightening the ship. The Home Rulers watch all this, and take very good care that the load which the House prefers to retain shall press heavily on it. Not that they pursue or contemplate a policy of mere obstruction, which many persons, friends and foes, thought they would. Mr. Butt has again and again repudiated this. He knows that such a course would only put the house on its mettle, and would defeat his scheme of silently sapping the convictions of the more fairly am chief if you deny me the dominion?' You are disposed Englishmen. He knows that the present | chief, but in solicitude. So the steward has control system cannot last many years. He knows that the of the farm, and the pedagogue of his little master, soon give way before public exigency. To affect those convictions and to create that exigency is the preside in the character of a minister, procurator, Home Rule policy. It is all very well, while the skies are clear and tranquil, for English Ministers, is no poison, no weapon so much to be dreaded by past and present, to bluster greatly about the impossibility of entertaining the Irish demand. It is to fancy that you have received greater gifts than all very well, while the present Tory majority is so | the Apostles, one of whom said, to the wise and the strong, for both parties to protest their hostility to unwise I am not ruler, but debtor." Home Rule. Opinions change wondrously in these cases. When the Disraelian majority has in the course of nature dropped down to forty, thirty, twenty, and ten; when the Liberal leaders find they can attain to office with the Home Rule vote, and cannot retain office without it, they will-offer Home Rule? No. Offer palliatives—good places for Home Rulers, and good measures" for Ireland? Probably. But when these offers are found to be vain; are found to strengthen the power and intensify the resolution of the Home Rule party, the transformation which England went through on so many great questions-Catholic Emancipation, etc. (each in its day just as solemnly sworn to be "impossible")—will begin to set in; and—all the more loudly if such a moment should happen to synchronize with a deadlock in the legislature, peril abroad, and popular resentment at home-from England itself will arise the cry that " Ireland must be fairly dealt with." At such a moment a British minister will easily be found to "discover," as it were most fortunately, that "the question has hitherto been misunderstood," and that it is England's interest not less than Ircland's to have it satisfactorily adjusted. For it is not with Ireland alone British ministers

will have to settle. Although no reference has previously been made here to the fact, the strongest arm of the Home Rule party is in England itself. Within the past thirty years there has grown up there, silently and unnoticed, a new political power-hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who, having grown in citizenship, power, and influence. From Bristol to Dundee there is not a large city that has not now on its electoral roll Irish voters whose action can decide the fate of candidates. Coincidently with the establishment of the "Home Government Association' in Ireland there arose in England, as a co-operative but independent organization, the "Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain." This body has organized the Irish vote all over England and Scotland, and holds virtually in its hands all the vast centres of political thought and action. Reflecting their sentiments and their influence, Dundee, Newcastle, Tynemouth, Cardiff, and more than a dozen other important English and Scotch constituencies returned English friends of Home Rule to Parliament. It was not the mere you from all parts of the world, and indeed they matter of so many votes that lent such value to this are a witness to your primacy. Would they were fact; it was the incentive which it gave to the as fruitful as they are necessary! Would that when growing feeling (amongst the English working- the oppressed man cries, the oppressor should feel classes especially) that the Irish question was one to be sympathized with. An event which occurred in England barely a few weeks ago was, however, beyond all precedent in the sensation which it created. This was the recent Manchester election. A week previously, in Burnley, it was found impossible to return any but a Home Rule Liberal, and such a man accordingly headed the poll. In Man chester Mr. Jacob Bright (son of Mr. John Bright) was the Liberal, and a Mr. Powell the Conservative candidate. It became clear that the Irish vote would decide the issue. One morning the news flushed through England that both candidates, Liberal and Conservative, had undertaken to vote for Mr. Butt's motion on Home Rule! What! Manchester, the political capital of England, gone for Home Rule? It was even so, and Mr. Bright, being preferred by the two, was trimphantly returned by the Irish Home Rule vote.

All this means that on English ground Ireland now has hostages-hostages of s-curity that no during act of armed violence shall be attempted against her; hostages of friendship, too, as well as of rafety; centres of a propagandism, of conciliation; citadels of political power. The growth of feeling in England in favor of the concession of Ireland's national autonomy is simply incontestible. It may well be that, as many Irish politicians declare, "the battle of flome Rule for Ireland will be fought and won on British soil"

And this is how Ireland stands in 1876-erect, powerful, resolute, united. What the future may have in store for her, victory or defeat, is beyond human ken. This effort too may tail, as many a gallant endeavor in her behalf has failed before All that can be said is that so far it has progressed with a success upparalleled in Irish political an nals; that it is wisely guided, boldly animated, faithfully upheld. Much depends on her own children, at home and in foreign lands; on their devotion, their prudence, their courage, their perseverance. May this new dawn of unity, of concord of conciliation herald the day they have so long noned to see!

"And thou, O mighty Lord! whose ways Are far above our feeble minds To understand, Sustain us in these doubtful days, And render light the chain that binds Our fallen land! Look down upon our dreary state, And, through the ages that may still Roll sadly on, Watch thou o'er hapless Erin's fate, And shield at least from darker ill The blood of Conn."

Men may blush to hear what they were not ashamed to act.

If every man had his own ends, all would come to a bad end.

Sin is like a bec, with honey in its mouth, but a ting in its tail.

Imitate the dove in innocence, and the serpent in wisdom.

He that believes his own relatives his best friends 'This is bad policy; 'tis playing the Home Rule is frequently mistaken.

ST. BERNARD "ON CONSIDERATION" TO B. EUGENE III.

Præsis, ut prosis .- St. Bern. De Cons. L. III.

Br J. F. L., D.D. (Continued.)

"If I were more fully informed how you have taken my efforts hitherto, I should preceed either more confidently or more cautiously or else desist altogether." With these words St. Bernard begins his fourth book, De Consideratione, resolved to leave off, if his freedom have given offence; but, if requested to continue, determined to speak the

After having invited the Pontiff to enter upon a serious examination of himself, the Saint directs his attention to the things which are under him. " If you ask me, O Eugene, best of priests, what these things are, I shall ask you what things are, not under you? Whose would find anything not under your care, must seek it outside of this earth. Your birthright is the universe, not that it belongs to you for you are not he of whom the Prophet said : The whole earth shall be his possession. It is Christ who claims the possession by right of creation, by merit of redemption, and by the gift of His Father. His is the dominion, thine the management. Be careful that you do not usurp what is

not yours.
""But, you will say, 'how can you admit that I
""But,' you will say, 'how dominion?" You are English people, once their convictious are affected although neither the farm belongs to the steward, nor is the pedagogue lord of his master. Thus you servant. . . . l insist upon this, because there you as the lust of power. Certainly you ought not

> The Pontiff being a steward, it follows that he will be held to a strict accountability. It is expect ed that he use all means in his power to extend the possessions of his Divine blaster by the conversion of the heathen; that he do his utmost to correct schismatics and heretics if possible, or at least prevent them from ravaging the flock; and that he enforce discipline and extirpate vice within the fold. While infidelity, heresy and vice shall last, the sword of the Gospel, the word of Faith, must not be hung up in his halls. St. Bernard exhorts him to move forward his missionary army. "How long shall we detain God's truth unjustly? Are we to expect that the Gentiles shall believe by chance? But who has ever believed without a preacher? Peter was sent to Cornelius, Philip to the cunuch. and if we seek a more recent example, Austin was dispatched by St. Gregory to preach the faith to the English. Do you in like manner.

Then giving a glance at the internal condition of the Church, the saint discovers an ample field for the exercise of Apostolic zeal.

"Behold! we all of us are intent upon our own interests. Hence it comes that we envy one another, we take up arms to injure and quarrel, we are prone to detractions, we break out into curses, we are oppressed by the stronger, and oppress the weaker. How well and worthily may your heart's meditation occupy itself with this pestilentious folly, which has occupied the body of Christ, the multitude of the faithful. O ambition! thou cross of the ambitious! how dost thou still please all though torturing all! Nothing is so bitterly racking, so ruthlessly troublesome, yet nothing by wretched mortals so universally courted. Does not ambition bring more votaries to the tomb of the Apostles than piety? Is it not with her prayers that your palace resounds? Is it not she that disturbs your rest, interrupts your religious exercises? Does she not take advantage of the right of appeal, in order to rule the Church through your authority?"

The question of appeals to the Apostolic See was one which Bernard had studied profoundly in all

its lights and bearings.

"The right of appeal is of prime necessity—as necessary to morials as the sun itself; but if abused, it may occasion pernicious evils. Appeals reach it, when the poor is in grief, the wicked had no reason to be proud! What is so becoming as that the oppressed should rejoice, and the oppressor tremble, when your name is invoked? On the other hand, can there be anything so preposterous as that your name should shield the wicked and annoy the just? You are most inhuman if you are not moved to compassion toward one whom injuries endured, a laborious journey and heavy expenses have laden with grief; and you are shamefully sluggish if you are not moved to anger against one who of so many calamities has been partly contriver and partly cause. Be watchful, man of God, when these things occur, and be aroused to pity and indignation, to pity towards him who suffers, and to indignation against him who caused the injury Let the former be consoled by compensation for his losses, by satisfaction for his injuries, by the cessation of calumnies; and let the latter be forced to repent of that which he dared to do, and not be suffered to laugh at the grievances of the innocent."

Thus far Bernard has been treating of one who appeals with reason. But what if he had appealed

without cause? "Let an unreasonable appeal be of no use to the appellant, nor an obstacle to the appellee; for such an appeal is unjust, and if allowed to go unpunished, will breed numberless others as unreasonable as itself." When is an appeal unjust? "Whenever," answers the saint, " the appellant has recourse to it, without being forced to it by failing to obtain justice at home," Hence it is not lawful to appeal before an unjust sentence has been pronounced, unless the grievance is palpable. "Whoever appeals before he has been aggrieved, evidently is seeking either to aggrieve or to gain time. But appeal is a refuge not a subterfuge. How many we know who have appealed, simply that they might be allowed in the interim to do that which is never allowed? We know several that on the strength of an appeal have continued to the end of their lives in incest and adultery. Is it not absurd, that what was in-stituted in order to strike terror into the scandalous should be made to patronize their scandals? Awake and consider this great confusion and abuse of appeals. They are made against right and justice, against usage and order. They have become a terror to the just in the hands of the wicked, and this great antidote is changed into poison. " But, you will say, why do not those who are

unjustly appealed from come and prove their own innocence, and the malice of the appellants? I will tell you what they used to say on this point. We do not wish to trouble ourselves in vain. There are those at court, who are ever prone to favor appellants and encourage appeals. It is better to yield at home than yield at Rome."

St. Bernard next exhorts the Pope to respect the several grades of dignity in the Hierarchy, and not allow them to be confused or disturbed. He ought to be content with the fulness of power which he possesses and not envy others the small remnants assigned to them, or imitate the impious King Achab, who, though of sovereign authority, was restless until he had deprived his neighbor of his humble vineyard. By weakening the authority of the Bishops, discipline becomes lax; by granting untimely exemptions and dispensations, the Church become mutilated and disorder reigns.

own, how can it be just to deprive every one of what is his? And yet we see abbots independent deemed it matter of duty to endeavor to remove from your mind the impressions you have recovered. of their Bishops, Bishops of their Archbishops, Archbishops of their Patriarchs or Primates! Does this look well? It proves indeed that you are full of power, but not that you are full of justice. You do it because you can, but the question is whether you ought. You err if you think you are sole as well as chief authority. There are others in the Church, some with intermediate, some with inferior. power; and as we are not to separate what God has conjoined, so neither must we equate what He has subjoined. Would it not be monstrous to subtract the finger from the hand and make it depend from the head? A similar monstrosity is produced whenever you locate the members of the Church otherwise than Christ has disposed."

"It now remains that you take in with a glance the general status of the Church. Consider whether with due humility the people are subject to the clergy and the clergy to God; whether in the monasteries and religious houses discipline wakes, order reigns; whether the ecclesiastical censures against vice and heresy are enforced; whether the vinyards are flourishing with a respectable and virtuous priesthood; whether the fields are whitening with a faithful and dutiful laity; in fine, whether your Apostolic mandates and decrees are observed with the becoming diligence. Do not doubt that you will find many a thing left untilled through negligence or pilfered by fraud."

In the next book the holy Abbot passes to consider the things which are about the l'ontiff, the Roman clergy and people, his Cardinals, the court and household. Nothing escapes the vigilance of Bernard, not even the table and kitchen of the Pope. He desires that everything should be exemplary in the Eternal City. If any abuses are tolerated in the centre of Catholicity, what pretext can Eugene allege in extenuation? "And, first of all, your clergy ought to be well conducted, as they are the pattern of the clergy throughout the world. It deeply concerns the reputation of your Holiness that those who are under your eyes be the embodiment of respectability and discipline. .

. . . If the priests of your household are not more orderly than the other, they are sure to be the

laughing stock of all.

"What shall I say of your people? They are Romans, I could not more briefly or more forcibly express my sentiments regarding them. Populus Romanus est. What is so notorious from of old as the impudence and arrogance of the Romans?--nation unaccustomed to peace, accustomed to tumult a savage and intractable race, never obedient except when they are powerless to resist." St. Ber nard, will not, however, despair of their conversion He exhorts the Pope to take upon himself the burden of preaching the Gospel to them, instead of entrusting it to others. "Your satraps will cry out that I am counseling an unheard of thing, but they cannot deny that it is just. They fear forsooth, that it may lessen your dignity to assume the office of pastor. But you must either deny that you are pastor to these people or show that you are such. You will not deny it, lest you deny that you are the successor of Peter. It is in your pastorship that you succeed to Peter: in your gems, and silks, and horses, and soldiers you are the successor of Constantine. Tolerate these, but let not your purple and gold prevent you from performing your pastor al duties.

I should be obliged to transcribe the entire work if I wished to lay all its striking passages before my readers. There are properly speaking, no salient points in any of St. Bernard's compositions. Every sentence is pithy and contains a new idea. We shall also pass over the last book in which the holy abbot opens heaven to the consideration of the Pope, and leading him through the Angelic choirs, conducts him to the Throne of God and develops the mystery of His Unity, Trinity and infinite Perfections.

Eugene did not long survive to profit by the instructions of his great adviser. He died on the 8th of July, 1153, about a month before the death of St. Bernard. The remains of the Pontiff were carried in state to St. Peter's and buried before the main altar He was even then looked upon and invoked as a saint, and miracles were not wanting to confirm the opinion of the people. He had borne the honors and hardships of a stormy Pontificate for upwards of eight years .- Catholic Standard.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND THEIR VOWS.

MR. GLADSTONE AND PERE HYACINTHE. The following correspondence between Mr. Owen Lewis, M.P., for Carlow, Ireland, and the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, will be read with interest:—

" TO THE RIGHT HON, W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. "19 Seymour-street, Portman-square, W.,

July 14th, 1876.

"Sin-The Guardian of July 8th contains a report of a meeting held in St. James' Hall, on the 28th of June, at which you presided, when an address was delivered by M. Loyson, a suspended priest, formerly known as Father Hyacinthe, of the Order of Mount Carmel. At page 883 he is stated to have used the following words- The present system-he was compelled to say it-led to in morality. A minority of the priesthood kept their vow of chastity; the majority did not. But the immorality which destroyed souls was preferred by the Papacy to marriage, which saved them.' As a Catholic layman, I have a right to inquire if this charge of wholesale immorality against our clergy all over the world-a body of men numbering half a million-was made in your hearing and with your approbation, as you are not reported to have made any expression of dissent. I do not believe that any Catholic would have brought such a charge against the clergy of the Church of England. calumny not being one of our arguments; but had any one done so at a meeting, of which I was chairman, I should have instantly and indignantly rebuked the slanderer. The opinion of M. Loyson matters little to Catholics, for we know that some men are ant to measure the morality of others by their own fidelity to their vows; but it becomes a different matter when an illustrious English statesman appears to indorse it, even by his silence. The Catholic clergy need no defence from me. They are men upon whose lives, with infinitesmal exceptions, the shadow of suspicion has never rested. It would be wasting words to refute or to characterise the statement of Mr. Loyson; suffice it to say a more gross and deliberate felsehood has never been uttered -I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"OWEN LEWIS."

"TO OWEN LEWIS, ESQ. " 73 Harley-street, July 15, 1876.

"Sir-Passing over the parts of your letter which animadvert on the character of Perc Hyacinthe, who is one of the most true and honorable men I have ever known, I beg to assure you that you have been innocently misled by an inaccurate report. The distinguished speaker made no charge whatever against the purity of Latin priesthood at the present day. I will not pretend to recall the whole of his words, but I remember well that the opinion he gave embraced all the centuries since the general enforcement of celibacy began. This I conceive to be an historical question, on which an unfavorable judgment may be passed without any fault of slander or uncharitableness, even if it be erroneous .-You may perhaps remember the statement of one of the greatest of all historians-Father Paul-on this subject with regard to the German clergy of the sixteenth century. I should not wish to quote or describe it. It is not easy for me to give an ac-"If justice consists in giving to every one his count of the speech of another man or even of my

from your mind the impressions you have received -I remain, sir, your faithful servant,

" W. E. GLADSTONE." "TO THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P. "19 Seymour-street, Portman-square, W. July 19th, 1876.

"Sin-I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 15th inst. which I have just received on my return to town. It is useless to discuss the conduct of M. Loyson, as, if you consider that a man who has deliberately broken his vow to Almighty God of perpetual chastity, and his solemn oath of allegiance to the Holy See, can be 'true and henourable,' we have no common ground to go upon. As far as I can understand the drift of your letter you are prepared to defend the allegation that nearly all the Catholic clergy have been living for many centuries in habitual vice and profligacy, though you are willing to except from this wholesale indictment those of the present day. If this is so, the case assumes a far worse aspect than before. The Guardian's report made M. Loyson assert that the clergy of the present day were immoral-a frightful calumny undoubtedly; but according to your explanation it is not one single generation, but the entire body, who for hundreds of years have been indulging in impurity. If such be true, when did they cease to be bad, and how is it that a practice which according to M. Loyson and yourself has produced such evils in the past has suddenly lost its perpicious character? If nearly all our priests in former days were bad, how is it that those of the present day are good; and if clerical celibacy produces virtuous priests in the nineteenth century, why should it not have done so in preceding centu. ries? I also gather from your letter that statements of this kind, though unjust when made against a body of living men, when hurled against those who have passed away become legitimate even if 'erroneous' in point of fact. Such may be your view of moral theology-it is not mine. I believe false accusations, or, as you perfer to call them, 'erroneous and unfavourable judgments,' of the living to be wicked and unjustifiable, but when such are made against those in their graves who cannot answer them or defend themselves, the sin and the slander become, in my mind, increased and intensified. If it is wrong to accuse one generation of a crime which they have not committed, a fortiori it is improper to slander many generations of men. It is plain, however, that as regards the lawfulness of assailing personal character you and I have nothing in common. I would merely observe that 'unfavourable and erroneous judgments,' if passed upon the character of a particular ecclesiastic, would not be held to be charitable or justifiable in an English court of justice, as M. Loyson would find out if he had the courage to fix his misrepresentations upon some living representative of the clerical order. The assertions of Paolo Sarpi, to whom you refer me, have no weight whatever with Catholics; very much the reverse. Nevertheless, I fully admit that at the period in question great scandals did prevail among a portion of the German clergy. Any Church must have been corrupt which produced such men as Luther and his follow-workers, but the question is not whether a particular portion of the Church was at a particular time and under particular circumstances corrupt or not, but whether the great majority of the clergy in all ages and in every country have been, white preaching purity and morality, living in vice and hypocrisy of the most odious description or not. This is the question at issue, and the only difference between the Guardian's report of M. Loyson's speech and your recollection of it is that while the former makes him impugn the character of one single generation of priests the latter takes in in one widespread and telentless condemnation the virtues and purity of countless generations. I cannot accept as any justification the difficulty you mention of giving an account of the speech of another. If a public man who has occupied such exalted positions in England and whose words carry such weight with millions of his countrymen, undertakes to preside at a meet ing where statements of the most sweeping and terrible nature are made affecting the personal character of a numerous body of ministers of religion, whether in the present or in past generations, he should be prepared to assume the full responsithese charges to which he lends the sanc tion of his name. Ultramontane as you would call me, I should blush either to make or to sanction such, call them charges, insinuations, what you please, against the clergy of the Church of England whether in the present or in past generations. Their views I believe to be erroneous: the men themselves I do not consider to be profligates and hypocrites .-I have the honour to be sir, your ob-dient servant, "OWEN LEWIS"

The General Councils of the Church. The Nineteen Councils which have taken place in the nizeteen centuries of the Christian Ela may be

thus epitomised :-I. The Council of Nico (i), in 325, when 318 bishops were present. Arianism being condemned. II. That of Constantinople (i), in 381, when there were 150 bishops, and Maccdonius was condemned.

III. That of Ephesus, in 431, when there were 200 bishops, and the Nestorians were condemned.

1V. That of Chalcedon, in 451, when there we condemned. 630 bishops, and the Entychians were condemned.

V That of Constantinople (ii), in 553, when there were 165 bishops, when the three chapters of Theedorus were condemned.

VI. That of Constantinople (iii), in 681, when there were 170 bishops, and the Monothelites were con demned. VII. That of Nice (ii), in 787, when there were

367-bishops, and the Iconoclasts were condemned. VIII. That of Constantinople (iv), in 870, when there were 102 bishops, and Photius was condemned.

IX. That of Lateran (i), in 1123, when there were 1,000 bishops and 600 mitred abbots, when the contest regarding investures was settled. X. That of Lateran (ii), in 1139, when there were

1,000 bishops, and the errors of the Albigenses were repressed XI. That of Lateran (iii), in 1179, when there

were 300 bishops, when a better form of electing the Sovereign Pontiff was prescribed.

XII That of Lateran (iv), in 1215, when there were 412 bishops and 800 abbots and friars, when a short exposition of the Catholic Faith was made out in opposition to the errors of the Waldenses and

XIII. That of Lyons (i), in 1245, when there were 140 bishops, and the Emperor Frederick II. was deposed and excommunicated.

XIV. That of Lyons (ii), in 1274, when there were 500 bishops, and the Greeks returned to the unity of the Church.

XV. That of Vienne in France, in 1312, when there were 300 bishops, and the Order of the Knights Templars was abolished.

XVI. That of Florence in 1438, when there were 200 bishops, and the Orientals were again united to the Catholic Church.

XVII. That of Lateran (v), in 1512, when there were 120 bishops, and the Pragmatic Sanction was abolished.

XVIII. That of Trent, in 1545, when there were 200 bishops, and Catholic doctrine was clearly expounded in regard to the Holy Scriptures, Tradition, Original Sin, Justification, and the Seven Sacra-

XIX. That of the Vatican, in 1869, when 704 hishops were present, and the dogma of Papal Infallibility was defined. .

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel John Southcote Mansergh, of Greenane House, Tipperary, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Lieut Colonel Charles George Tottenham, of A pilgrimage was to have been made to the grave Suday, the 13th August, by the Nationalists of Kildare, Dublin, and the adjoining districts.

On the 28th ult., Mr. John O'Meara, auctioneer, Templemore, sold a large quantity of meadow hay by public auction, some of which fetched the high figure of £14 per acre with auction fres. The remainder averaged £11 per acre.

The trial of the man Edward Eagney, charged with the murder of Sister M. de Sales Fitzpatrick, at the Presentation Convent, Maryborough, on the at the Tith June, was postponed to the next Assizes, owing to the great excitement against the prisoner.

We have much pleasure (says the Kilkenny Journal) in announcing that our present worthy Mayor, Right Worshipful P. M'Dermott, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the city of Kilkenny.

At the Queen's County Assizes on the 24th ult. Baron Dowse opened the Commission, and addressing the Grand Jury, said he was happy to say their duties would be very light. He alluded to the great increase in intoxication, and regretted the shelving of the Sunday Closing Bill.

At the last meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association thanks were voted to the grand jurors who supported the reduction of the cess collectors' poundage at the last assizes, and a committee was appointed to take further steps for the reduction of county taxation preparatory to next assizes.

The schools hitherto conducted by the Vincentian Fathers at St. Patrick's-place in Cork, have just passed into the management of the diocesan clergy, under the immediate patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Lord Bishop of the diocese. who intends to convert them into a diocesan semi-

The Most Rev. Dr. Warren, Bishop of the diocese of Ferns, has made the following changes:— Rev. Nicholas Hore, P. P., Tintern, to Newbawn; Rev. Andrew O'Farrell, C. C., Marshalstown, to be parish priest of Tintern; Rev. Michael Keating, C.C. Taghmon, to Kilmore; Rev. William Fortune, C. C. Kilmore, to Enniscorthy.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons of whiskey (says the Limerick Reporter) are believed to have been stolen by degrees from the bonded stores of the Thomond Gate distillery, Limerick. The discovery has led to the dismissal of a number of old hands, and an investigation is taking place with the view of discovering the parties who purchastd the stolen property, for it is known that without the assistance of a receiver the thief or thieves could never have effected their object,

In opening the Tyrone assizes, Dr. Battersby, addressing the grand jury, said be congratulated them on the peaceful state of their county, that was commen to the whole country. Ireland was now as peaceable as any country could well be. There seemed to be a sort of truce between the law breakers and those who vindicated it; yet they, having the guardianship of the peace, should not relax anything, for in Ireland these truces were only very hollow.

A branch of a Polish conventual order has been formed at Carrigtwobili, County Cork. The idea of the originator of the sisterhood, M. Bojanowske, was that each little village might have a branch, as the religious should provide her own maintenatce by the work of her own hands. Father Seymour, of Carrigtwohill, has erected a small building, and installed three sisters in it. The furniture was so scant as to cause a reporter of the Cork Examiner to laugh, but the good ladies are content. They earn a livelihood by flower making and the teaching of a small day school.

On the 21st ult, a pretty and comfortable cottage. to which was attached some seven acres of good land, known by the name of Annefield, and situated in the immediate neighborhood of Maryborough. was put up for public sale by auction. The sale was at the suit of the mortgagees of Mr. Patrick Dowling, late proprietor of the Leinster Independent newspaper. There are twelve years of an unexpired lease to run of the place, and the yearly rent is £24. The Rev. John Doyle, P.P., was the purchaser at £245, with auction ices, &c.

The splendid fox covert of Ballyadams, one of the very best in the Queen's County, has been consumed by fire. On the night of the occurrence the country was illuminated for a considerable distance round, and the people were under the impression that it was some atmospheric phenomena which was occurring. When the police at Ballylinan station got intimation of the fact, they hurried to the spot, and at lenth succeeded, without assistance, in extinguishing the fire. The impression is entertained by some that the burning was a malicious one.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- Nothing could be more satisfactory than the accounts of the state of the country to be gleaned from the remarks of the judges now in circuit. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, who has now traversed nearly the whole of Ulster, has found nothing but peace and prosperity in that provvince, and the crime with which he has had to deal present no features of an exceptional character. In Armagh he warmly congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful manner in which the Orange anniversaries had passed over. From Munster the reports are of the same tenor, and in Connaught also the judges have little or nothing to do in the shape of criminal business.

The Freeman's Journal of the 27th ult., says :---"After a remarkable drought of more than five weeks' duration, the rain has come down in a copious torrent. For a period of ten years there has not been a greater drought than that from which we have been timeously relieved. For the hast five years the summer has been of the most uncertain nature, and the lamentations for a May like the Mays of old have been on every lip. This year proved a singular exception, indeed the weather was too fine, and grave fears were entertained for the ultimate bounty of the harvest. It is pleasant to beable to add that our country notes show that the rain has been general and sustained and that on all hands it is regarded as likely to produce a benefit-comparing the prespect with the retrospect-worth from a third to half a mil-

Baron Dowse opened the Assizes at Carlow on the 78th ult, and in addressing the Gand Jury he reinef of the families of the Irish political prisoners, congratulated them on the peaceable state of have realized £397 10s, 9d. the country, and said that he was very glad to be in a position to inform them that on the present occasion their duties would be absolutely nil There was nothing in the shape of criminal business to go before them, there not being a single tried by a petty jury, but this case stood over from the last assizes, the party not being amenable, and, besides, the offence had been perpetrated in December, 1875, so that virtually there was not a single offence committed in the year 1876 to go before the United States. Meanwhile, accounts will be kept, Grand Jury of this county.

We (Clonmel Chronicle) learn with pleasure that approval. the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford was en-

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and, upon their arrival, speedily concluded arrangements with Mr Richard Kielly for purchasing the property. On Monday evening last the tenants were re-admitted into the bouses which they for-Ballycurry, Ashford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Wexford. gratification they felt at so satisfactory a termination of the matter, All classes are loud in the A prigriming was to density on Churchyard, on noble marquis's praise for his thoughtful considerat'on and kind-heartedness.

> A public meeting of the electors and people of Moycarn, county Roscommon, was held on the 23rd ult., in the chapel of Creagh to protest against and condemn the action of the O'Conor Don, and the Hon. Charles Ffrench. Amongst those present were :- Rev. Father Walsh, P.P., Taughmacconnell; James Kilmartin, P.L.G.; Matthew Harris, Michael Mahony O'Sullivan, Bartholomew Ward, P. O'Conor, River street; William Ivers, Lewis Ward, M. Killeen, M. Fanning, B. Finn, B. Mitchell, John Carr. The chair was occupied by William Ivers, Esq., Ballinasloe. After an introductory speech by the chairman, Rev. Father Walsh addressed the assemblage. He was followed by Mr. Kilmartin, who proposed "That we, the electors and people of the Barony of Moycarn and adjacent parishes, in public meeting assembled, do hereby empathically condemn the action of our representatives. The O'Conor Don and the Hon. Charles Ffrench, in voting against Mr. Butt's Land Bill." The Rev. Mr. Walsh, P.P., seconded the resolution. Mr. Harris proposed-"That the necessity of Tenant's Defence Associations is made manifest by the action of the O'Conor Don and the Hon. Charles Ffrench, who, in defiance of the wishes of the electors and the people of the county Roscommon, voted against Mr. Butt's Land Bill, a course we believe they would have hesitated to adopt had the tenants of the county been properly organized." The meeting then adiourned.

> Consequent (says the Irish Times) on the late excitement caused by the visit of the Omagh Home Rule and Protestant bands to Enniskillen it will be remembered that some arrests were made by the constabulary, and, at a special pretty sessions held next day, Francis Devane, of Omagh, was sentenced to three mouths' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting the county inspector of constabulary, J. C. Hill, Esq., while in the discharge of his duty. Thomas Corry was fined 10s, or seven days', for be ing drunk and disorderly, and for assulting sub-con stable Casey and tearing his tunic, got an additional 14 day' hard labour; and Samuel Birney, for assaulting the police, one calendar month's hard labour, and for being drunk and disorderly was fined £1, or 14 days' additional hard labour. As the excitement was but of short continuance, owing to the admirable arrangements which were made to prevent the rival bands from getting into the town, and to dissipate as much as possible the growth of any bad feeling, the magistrate, on further consideration of the cases, thought the interests of justice sufficiently satisfied by the imprisonment already undergone, and represented the whole circumstances of the affair to the lords justices, with a view to a remission of the remainder of the sentences to entertain, which their lordships have been pleased to entertain, and two of the parties whose sentences were longest have been discharged from custody; the third, Thomas Corry, to be discharged on the completion of one term of the sentence recorded against him.

An Inisii National Museum.—In the British House of Commons, recently, Mr. A. M. Sullivan asked the Vice-President of the Council of Education if it is the fact that another year has been lost without effecting the promised establishment of a National Museum and Institute of Science and Art for Ireland, and whether the failure of the Government has not, in this instance, resulted from an attempt to establish a scheme essentially different from the promise of the Government through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1868, and from the terms of the resolution brought before this house by the honorable member for Louth, and the honorable member for Dublin, in 1875? Lord Sandon replied as follows: - No one has a better right than the honorable gentleman to ask a question on the subject of science and art for Ireland, as he has for a long time taken a most useful interest in this another year must elapse before carrying out their proposal to establish a Science and Art Museum in Dublin. But when it is remembered that the establishment implies an expenditure of something like £100,000 from the Imperial Exchequer in aid of this large undertaking, which we hope will be an important addition to the scientific and artistic advantages of Dublin, it can hardly be expected that a matter of this magnitude should be settled very rapidly. A good deal of misapprehension has exist ed on this subject, but I believe that these misapprehensions have been removed by the speech made by the Lord President in another place. The plan is undoubtedly different from the proposal of her Majesty's Government in 1868. It only varies in a minor degree from the plans proposed by the honorable member for Dublin in 1875, and is in keeping, in my opinion, with the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the same subject, in consequence of which the resolution of the honorable member for Louth was withdrawn. I have a good hope that by further communications with different parties concerned, in Dublin, we shall be able to confer what we believe will be a great benefit upon that city. But we should not be justified in making the proposed large expenditure of public money which, I need hardly say, the Exchequer will not readily defray, unless we are quite satisfied that we had a thoroughly satisfactory scheme. I may, however, say, that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a bill next session to provide for the site of a new institution.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS-MR. DION BOUCH CAULT'S AID FOR THEIR FAMILIES.-The annexed correspondence, which does justice to the goodness of heart of our talented countryman, Dion Boucicault, proves likewise that his proffer of aid for the families of the Irish State prisoners was of that practical kind that does not content itself with more professions, but finds expression in direct action :--

(From the Dublin Nation, July 29.)

We have much pleasure in publishing the tollowing letter, a perusal of which, we feel sure, will afford much gratification to all our readers :-

THE DUBLIN FUND. 326 REGENT St., W. LANGHAM PLACE, July 24, 1876.

Dear Sir .- The performances given in the North of England and in Scotland during the past Spring, the proceeds of which have been devoted to the

having a like object. I have called it "The Dublin Fund." It may be gratifying to you and others to learn it has already done good service. It has raised heads that drooped and hearts that bill to be sent up, although there was a case to be failed. Sincere thanks are due to the gentlemen

who have kindly assisted in its bestowal. There is plenty left. And this plenty will be made more plentiful, during the next Autumn and Winter, when we appeal to our friends in the and in due course submitted to proper audit and

thely ignorant of the eviction which recently took to revisit America. It is a strange reflection that they get tamed into habits of civility, obedience, place in Dungarvan. Immediately upon hearing of I shall find over there a new Ireland, prosperous, and attention to lessons. These schools afford the the measures which had been adopted towards the welcomed, and happy, made out of a population ex | best of accommodation, a very important fact in con-

Sept.

poor people, this nobleman's esteemed agents, Mr. Edward Roberts, J.P., of Weston, and Captain Ganby were instructed to proceed to Dungarvan, I shall find a useful, thrifty, laborious people, thrust I shall find a useful, thrifty, laborious people, thrust out from home because they were regarded as useless, thriftless and idle.

When England reckons up her great battles, she takes no account of what share Ireland has had in those glorious results. And when English statesmen are deputed to visit America this year, to join in celebrating a successful rebellion that liberated the United States from an intolerable oppressionwhen they congratulate the American people on their prosperity-they will not remember how much the despised and exiled people of Ireland have contributed to that glorious result.

Surely our national motto should be, "Sic vos non vobis"

Yours truly, DION BOUCICAULT.

We heartily wish the patriotic and warm-hearted writer of the foregoing letter a pleasant and prosperous time during his American tour. The good wishes of all his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic go with him and from his countrymen on the other side he is certain to experience an enthusiastic welcome.

The following letters having reference to this subject have also reached us :-

THE GROVE FALLOWFIELD, NEAR] MANCHESTER, July 25, 1876

To the Editor of the Nation : Dear Sir,-I beg to acknowledge the sum of £20, hauded to me by Mr. Dion Boucicault for the sisters of the late Edward Duffy, political prisoner, who died in prison shortly after his conviction. Accompanied by Mr. James Fox, of Leeds, I handed over the sum above mentioned to Miss M. A. Duffy, in Bradford, on Friday last, who received it with the warmest expression of thanks to Mr. Boucicault for his generous assistance. I am, yours faithfully,

JOHN BARRY.

BRADFORD, July 24, 1876. To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir,-Will you have the kindness to acknowledge in the columns of your paper the generous gift of £20, sent by Dion Boucleault to the sisters of Edward Duffy, who died at Milbank Prison, through their good and kind friend Mr. Barry, of Manchester.

I am, yours truly,

ANNIE DEFFY.

GREATB RITAIN.

Eurl Bective has sold to the Duke of Manchester for 3,000 guineas a bull calf, just eight weeks

The Catholic vote of London is about being thoroughly organized, for the purpose of securing a proper representation of Catholic interests on the various school boards. The Duke of Nor-folk heads the subscription list with a donation of £50.

The Lord-Lieutenaut of Herefordshire, Lord Bateman, has issued an address to his tenantry, stating that in consequence of the bad season, and the general unfavorable farming prospects this year, he has determined to make a reduction in all his rents, which exceed £20 a year, equivalent to 10 per cent, on the gross amount

An influential meeting has been held in London to express indignation at the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, and the strong desire of the British publie that no support whatever should be given to the Irish members of Parliament present were trade by preventing the intrusion of foreigners. Mesers, Biggar and Callan.

William Fish was tried at the Liverpool assizes, a few days ago, before Mr. Justice Lindley, for the murder of Emily Holland, at Blackburn, on the 28th March last. The prisoner was further indicted for outraging the deceased, and for a third offence of an abominable kind. The evidence was overwhelming against the prisoner, who did not deny his guilt, but said he did not know what he was doing. The plea of insanity was set up, but the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

On Wednesday 19th ult, the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre administered the sacrament of Confirmation at Fort Augustus. On Sunday 30th ult. his Grace held a Confirmation service at Bracara, North Morar. This is one of those districts in the Highlands of Scotland whose inhabitants are almost exclusively Catholic, their forefathers having clung stendfastly to the baith through the dark days of persecution, even when deprived of the spiritual guidance of their priests. Another of those districts s contiguous to Morar, viz., Arisaig, where the influence of the Chiefs of Clauronald and the fact of their having an almost unbroken succession of native clergy, kept the spark of faith alive and bright. whilst it was being dimmed or entirely extinguished in districts not far removed from them.

The Grocer says that the evil of unwholesome tea is as great as ever, and no one has the courage or the power to enforce its removal. Putrid teas are still to be seen lying in the bouded warehouses at the port of Loudon, in defiance of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Abhorrent and stinking teas have within the last week been "cleared" from load on payment of duty, in spite of their having been condemned by official authority; and certain rubbish which it was impossible to dispose of in the back slums of London has been exported for transhipment to the country, again " restored " by villianous manipulations and infamous blendings, so that the persons to whose hard lot it finally falls to drink the abominable concoctions will narrowly escape being poisoned, while the law of the land is torn up and cast aside as a dead letter.

CATROLIC EDECTION IN SCOTLAND,-The following extract from the report of the British Government School Inspector for 1875, refers to the Catholic schools in the middle and lower wards of Lanarkshire, and is of interest as showing the vigorous condition of Catholic education and progress in Scotland: "Six or seven non-public schools are at present being erected in the district, chiefly by the Roman Catholics, who have shown very great energy of late in providing schools for the children belonging to their Church. By the kindness of Archbishop Eyre I am furnished with the authorized statistics from his Secretary, Mr M'Farlane. The number of the Catholic population in my district is about 422,700. The following table summarizes the progress of Catholic school building during the past four years: Twenty new Catholic schools have been erected at a cost of £52.912 9s 94d, the number of children being 7,584; and four more new schools are being built at a total cost of £8,810; the number of children being 865-making a total cost of £61,722 9s 91d with 8,449 child-To distinguish this subscription from another ren. It thus appears that the average cost of these twenty four schools is £2,571 158 43d cach, and that the average number of children they (according to regulation) can each contain is 362. These schools are fitted up and furnished with all the modern desks and apparatus, and, indeed, so far as fabrics are concerned, they will bear comparison with any school under my inspection. The above facts attest the extraordinary efforts the Roman Catholic Church is making for the education of her public institution the old shibboleth of Bandon children, while Catholics, like all others, are rated for the public schools, and five will soon be added. Numbers of the Arabs of the street are pouring into I leave Liverpool next Saturday in the Russia | the Catholic schools, and it is wonderful to see how

sidering discipline; but they also shew a systema-tized and regimental regularity in all school things -a fact not less important.

THE SCOTCH FISHERIES .- The Commissioners of the Fishery Board (Scotland) have issued their annual report in reference to the Scotch herring fisheries for 1875. They state that the number of barrels cured was nearly a million, of which the number stamped with the Government brand under the grant was 523,789. For hranding these the fees received amounted to £8,729, being more than half the amount of the annual State bounty to Scotch herrings. The national profits of this vast concern are shown by the fact that in 1875 there were 660,000 barrels of the cured herrings exported being considerably more than the quantity stamped with the Government brand. Under the stimulus of the bounty system as against free trade, the trade in Scotch cured herrings grew steadily from 90,000 barrels in 1810 to 943,000 last year. Up to 1859 the herrings were branded free under the grant of £15,000 a year. Since that time a small fee has been charged of 3.1. for the branding of each barrel, and 11d for each half barrel. Singular to say, the Act of l'ailiament pas ed in 1858 imposed a fee of 4d. for branding each barrel and 2d. for brandeach half barrel, but the rule of arithmetic applied to the Commissioners' returns shows that the brand fees charged have been precisely 3d, and 11d. With the continuous encouragement and expansion of the trade, the amount of brand fees bas increased from £2,644 in 1859 to £8,729 last year, and probably in 20 or 30 years more the trade will have become so strong as to be independent of the State bounty, and be in a position to adopt the principles of free trade. A very curious fact shown by the commissioners' returns is that up to 1846 Scotland exported to Ireland about one-third each year of the total amount of cured herrings, but since that time the great bulk of the export trade has been with the Continent, the amount of herrings sent to Ireland steadily dwindling until last year it was only 33,000 barrels, being scarcely more than onethirtieth of the entire quantity. Under the encouragement of the grant a large trade has also grown up in cured cod and ling, of which the Commissioners give ample details. It having been noticed that the fishing on the west coast was declining, the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Dalrymple, M.P., and Sir W. Cunninghame, M.P., patriotically undertook the task of instituting an inquiry on the subject, and collecting, voluntary evidence They made a report on the subject, with recommendations which they presented to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, by whom it was submitted to the Commissioners for their report upon it, and the Commissioners under the sanction of the Lord Advecate published their report in the newspapers. The Meteorological Society of Scotland, under the presidency of the Marquis of Tweeddale, have for several years past, with the view of forwarding the National trade, been investigating the apparent capriciousness in the movements of herrings on the coast, and daily registers being kept, important information has been thus obtained. The number of applications to register fishing boats made to the Board's officers in 1875 by their owners or masters was 736. The number of registers issued was 726, and the number examined and endorsed was 6,474, being an increase upon each head over the return of the previous year. The Commissioners refer to the kind interest taken in the promotion of the Scotch fishing trade by R. H. Scott, Esq., Director of the Government Meteorological Department London, who forwarded barometers on loan to various places on the Scotch coast, where they were badly wanted for the fishing. Two gun boats were as usual put by the Admirality in communication with the Board, on behalf of the herring fishery, Turkey. Lord Shaftesbury presided, and among and these were effective in the protection of the

UNITED STATES.

Financially the Centennial Exposition is so far a failure, although as a grand international display it is a grand success. The calculations originally made were that the number of visitors would reach at least 10,000,000. Half the time has passed and the number admitted has been but 2,545,000. Expectations are indulged in that September and October will witness a and we hope they will be realized. Still the deficiency is at present so large that the prospect is not a hopeful one. One reason for this is the hard times, and another is the fact that the railroad companies have not yet showed much liberality. There is yet time for a change of policy in this respect.

In the New York Times of the 29th ult., is an article on the "cost of high life." In this article the writer compares the expenses of such life in England and the United States. He comes to the conclusion that it is hard to devise methods of spending such immense sums in this country, as are constantly reported as the cost of living in England. The writer of the article referred to says: "We give below a careful estimate of the annual expenses of a man of first class fortune and of jovial and convivial habits in New York." Excluding all reference to articles of art and of luxury, which would have swelled the account to much larger dimensions. The list of expenses makes up a grand total, of \$95,200 a year.

The Hartford Post of July 18, says :- The "drive" of six million feet or logs, cut on the banks of the Indian River, which flows into the Connecticut near its source, has arrived at Holyyoke dam on the way to the Dutch Point saw mill. These logs were started with the spring freshet with the "drives" of three other owners, which together have required the services of two hundred lumbermen to guide them over the shoals and rocks and keep them steadily moving on their downward course. It is not yet decided how the logs for Dutch Point will be sent down from Holyyoko, but if the river rises they will be made up into rafts, as more convenient to manage than when separate, and decidedly more easy to get together. It is probable that a large number of the logs will be floated down to Wethersfield Cove where there is more room for them than along the river bank adjoining the mill here. The owner of the mill had contemplated building a place for confining the logs in the river near Enfield Dam, but this has not yet been done, and may not be until next season. In whatever way the logs come down, there will be lively work halting them at this point, and more especially if they come down separately instead of in rafts.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.-The New York Express of the 11th inst., noticing the dedicalya says :- "St. Cutherine's Hospital was opened in Brooklyn yesterday by Bishop Loughlin. It is unsectarian, and in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic." Our contemporary overlooks the fact that all Catholic charities are, from their very nature, unsectarian." It is sufficient that any mumber of the human family is in need of their ministrations to entitle bim to receive them, whether he be Infidel, saint or sinner. It has been left to our political Christian statesmen" to introduce into these United States the only real "sectarianism" known here—that which would place over the door of every bigotry-

"Turk, Jew or Atheist . May enter here—but not a Papist." Irish American.

Total gradie i same A videncja kad kompet sad kalendaja. Viden jam i same same kalendaja kad kalendaja jamija og

posed to question the truth of our statement, that a negro man who was killed by lightning, a few days ago, in Campbell county, had the letters "God" on his body. Dr. Thomas Mooreman, whose postoffice adress is Mt. Zion, Campbell county, has furnished the Richmond Christian Advocate an account of the circumstances, from which we extract the the following: On the evening of the 6th inst, Perry Jones and George Brown, colored men, notoriously the most profane, wicked persons in the whole community, with three other colored persons, took refuge, during the rain, accompanied by a good deal of lightning and thunder, in a tobacco barn on the land of Mr. George Creasey. From their several positions one would have thought that two of the others were in more and the third in as much danger, as Jones and Brown were, They, as their custom was, were engaged in cursing and swearing. Suddenly the lightning descended upon them, while the other three were comparatively uninured. Jones was killed and Brown was stricken down senseless and almost lifeless for a time. He revived after a few minutes, and soon seemed to have regained all of his strength, but was dumb and bereft of his mind for several hours And was burned on his chest and left side and arm, before the fire was extinguished. In his maniacal efforts to free himself from those who were restraining him, the skin was rubbed from the burned flesh and presented the following characters, "God," -very close representations, to say the least of them, of the capital letters used in printing the name of deity, while around and between them the skin was unremoved, and apparently not burned. The above characters occupied the angles of an equilateral triangle, which, as you are doubtless aware, was in ancient days the symbol of deity. This man then appears to have been branded with the name of his creator, in the symbolic language. it may be, of his forefathers, three thousand years ago, and in the printed language of the nation to which he belongs.

CANADA.

The Canada Southern Railway have cut the time of their employes in the machine shops down to nine hours and the wages to \$1,50 per day.

New Bells,-The parish of Beauport has lately received three bells, one of 1,500, one of 1,200 and one 2,000 lbs., from the celedrated London foundry of Mears.

GRASSHOPPERS .- We are informed that the plague of grasshoppers is doing considerable damage in the parish and neighborhood of St. Catherines near this city.-Quebec Budget

There has been less water in the Grand River this

summer than for the last ten years. This is hard to account for, as the water is four feet higher in Lake Ontario than in 1875. A traveller through Hastings, Northumberland and l'eterboro reports that the crops are unusually

good, especially the hay crop, which has been the heaviest for many years, Chatham, N. B., exported to Great Britain in the month of June, 839 tons of timber, 26,452,000 feet of deals and 865,817 palings, besides nearly 2,000,-

060 feet of deals to continental ports. The directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia have discharged the two tellers, who were in charge of the money at the time of the late robbery, and the act-

ing casheir has resigned. The annual fair of the Algoma Electoral District Agricultural Society will be held at Sault Ste. Marie on October 5. This will be the seventh exhibition made by the Society, and no doubt will show the same gratifying progress as has been shown by each of its predeceesors.

Connwall Canal -The Ottown Citizen says : " It is understood that the firm of Gordon & Co., of Sherbrooke, of which Mr. Brooks, the weil known contractor, is a member, has been awarded the Cornwall canal contract, their figures slightly exceeding \$400,000."

Belleville Cheese Marker .- Shipments this week amounted to about 2,300 boxes, the price paid ranging from 71 to 71c. Although the quantity forwarded this week is large the greater part is forwarded on consignment, as holders are not desirous of disposing of this commodity at the prices now paid .- Intelligencer.

Work on the Sarnia, Chatham, and Eric Railway will be commenced on the 1st of October. Operations will be begun at Sarnia, Dresden, Chatham, and Blenheim simultaneously. The delay has been caused by Chatham trying to make more favourable terms with the Canada Southern, but Mr. Muir's letter has finally decided the matter,

An exchange says a new horse disease has made its appearance and threatens to spread over the country. It is not at all dangerous, and resembles the epizootic of 1872. The symptoms are swelling of the legs, slight running at the nostrils, swelling of the eye-lids, and pinkish colouring of the eyes. The disease is variously described by horsemen, but the term generally applied to it is "pink-eyed distemper."

The Leamington Post records the melancholy death, in that village of a man named Lyckman, from the effects of systematically imbibing too much liquor. He had not been free from its influence for weeks prior to his death. Only about a year ago he came to this township in good circumstances, and began the erection of a mill near Blytheswood, but sold out before it was completed. Since that he has done little else but drink, with the above result.

Too Much Heat .- A St. Catharines paper says that the great heat of the past two or three weeks, added to the absence of rain, in that section of the province, is having a very injurious effect upon the root crops in that section. Potatoes, and almost all other vegetables show signs of wilting under the fervent heat. The wheat crop is now pretty well harvested, and promises to be a very fair yield in both quantity and quality, though in some places it is very short in straw, and a good deal has been winter killed on high lands.

TURNIP INSECT.-The Gueloh Mercury learns that a new and destructive pest has attacked the turnip crop in some sections [of the Province. It is not the fly or flea hopper, which only attacks the plant in its early rudimentary stage, which is now oast. A farmer in the township of Blenheim states. that as he proceeded to single out his crop lately, he found large patcher, several yards in length cut tion of the new Catholic Charity Hospital, in Brook- down in drills apparently as if the root had been enten across by a cut worm. These plants are entirely destroyed, and the same effect has been noticed on several other farms.

Scottish Games -From all appearances Tuesday. September 12th, will be a gala day among Caledonian societies, and St. Andrew's societies and clubs in the western section of the Province. On that day the first annual games of the Guelph Caledon-ian Society will be held, and the clansmen there confidently expect that, from the arrangements already made, success will crown their efforts, and the thistle be in the ascendant on that day. The rules of the North American Caledonian United Association will govern the conduct of the games. All throughout Canada and the United States be-longing to the Society will be eligible to enter the lists on showing their certificate of membership. A. A BLASPHEMER STRUK BY LIGHTNING-THE WORD brass band, and pipers will furnish the music, and God". Branded on his Body.—The Lynchburg (Va) it is expected that many from Hamilton will parti-

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES,

AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, August 18, 1876

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1876.

Friday, 25-St. Louis IX., King of France, Con-

Saturday, 26-St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (Aug. 20). St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.

Sunnay, 27-Twelfth Sunday After Pentecost.-Sacred Heart of Mary.

Monday, 28-St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermes, Martyr Tuesday, 29-Behending of St. John Baptist, St. Sabina, Martyr.

Wednesday, 30-St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. SS. Felix and Adauctus, Martyrs.

Thursday, 31-St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A letter from Rome states that the Holy Father continues in excellent health and has daily receptions. Monsignor Kirby, the rector of the Irish College, recently presented his Holiness with Peter's Pence to the amount of £1,000, sent to him by the Most Rev. Dr. Walshe, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

Trouble is again brewing in Crete, and the Greek Government has sent a letter to the Porte, demanding that the requests of the Cretan Assembly should be granted, as their discontented spirit is infecting the Greeks.

The Standard's despatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says reports have been received from Abyssinia that Walda Mikail, an insurgent chief, has defeated the Abyssinians at Zakaraga, and 1,500 women and children have been massacred.

A depatch to the Daily News from Alexinatz reports that in an engagement on the Servian outposts on Saturday, Ali Said pressed towards Zesica; the cannonading was heavy and fighting obstinate. The Servians withstood the assault the Turks began to retreat and in the afternoon the Servians followed. driving them across the frontier.

It is rumored that Dr. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, is about to resign his Episcopal position, being unable, owing to the effects of an accident which befel him some time since, to discharge the duties of his office.

At a meeting, says the Express, of representatives of the various trade unions in New York, the secretary of the organization, who has all the means of knowing, reported that the members of unions had dwindled from 73,000 in 1872 to about 15,000 in but we beg to assure him that silence in such a 1876. This is a decrease of about four-fifths.

The Bishop of Mayence and M. Groschmann, editor of the Wesphalian Mercury have each been fined 375 francs for an article alleged to be disrespectful to Herr von Kiiblwetter, Oberpraesident of Wesphalia.

Amongst the latest items of news from Germany, it is announced, apparently on good authority, that the Cathedral Chapter of Cologne have unanimously resolved to refuse compliance with the summons of the Prussian Government calling upon them to elect a successor to that Archiepiscopal See, which Dr. Falk asserts to be now vacant.

Forty-five nuns who hitherto were allowed to continue to reside in part of their monastery of S. Sylvester in Capite, have been turned out by the Italian Govenrment, and were crowded into another convent in Trastevere. The monastery of S. Sylvester is to be made the General Post Office of Rome. The works incident to this change have been commenced.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has addressed to M. Dufaure, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and Worship, a long and eloquent protest against the reduction in the grants for religious and charitable purposes, proposed by the Budget Commission under the presidency of M. Gambetta. His Eminence complains not only of the pecuniary injury to the church proposed to be done by these recommendations, but also of the unhandsome and calumnious insinuation made against the national clergy in the preamble to the report of the Commission; and of the suggestions made in it of ulterior measures of Church spoliation and destruction beyoud those which it ventures actually to propose; such as the suppression of the Chapters of St. Denis and the like.

Monsignor Woodlock, Rector of the Catholic University, Dublin, makes an appeal in the Press to the friends of the institution for funds to meet the expenses of the new examination Hall which he expects to be completed by the 1st November. The contract for the works is £2,420 of which only £850 has been received, thus leaving £1,560 to be made

The French Journal Official publishes a decree by the Chief of the French Republic, changing the Legation of France at the Quirinal to the rank of an Embassy, thus placing it on an equality with that to | they press upon the thoughtful everywhere—in the the Vatican. The revolutionary papers applaud this measure, which they represent as a definitive abandonment by France of the cause of the Temporal Power; and they regard it as, in some sort, a compensation for the vote of the Senate throwing out pect presents itself like a spectre of evil. The the University Bill. The Paris Univers couples the | Summer has waned and the Autumn days are with fact with the withdrawal of the Orenoque last year, and attributes both to the weakness of France. The tion the leafless trees, and the frost-rim on the honour of the nation has suffered another dim-

than to report home from time to time the successive acts of aggression committed by the Subalpine Government against the Church and Holy See.

An address, signed by 8041 old women of both sexes, the men calling themselves "priests" and been presented to Dr. Dollinger. The address poor in the coming season," is the sentiment on tbanks the apostate priest of Munich as being a chosen instrument in bringing together the conference of Churches, held last August, at Bonn. | monstrations is about the meanest of all mean pre-This conference was a strange jumble of sects, Old Catholics, Orthodox Greeks, Unorthodox Protestants, Anglicans, and Ritualists, who met together to form a basis on which they could agree. Anglican disputed with Greek, Protestant with Ritualist as to the meaning of creeds. Dr. Dollinger was of the citizens; the fraud was however soon deready, for the sake of agreeing amongst themselves, to sacrifice, any article or any creed. It all ended in smoke, or rather, after a true protestant style, in an agreement to differ as to what were or what were not articles essential to faith. And now all the theological mess that was made at Bonn is mopped up by an address which makes a clean sweep of all difficulties, and leaves the ground common to all encumbered by articles of faith.

Mr. Disraeli has issued a farewell address to his Buckinghamshire constituents, who have returned him to the House of Commons since 1847.

Telegrams confirm the news of the Servian victory over the Turks on Sunday, but state that the fighting has been renewed and the result is yet un-

The diplomatic agents of England, France and Italy made overtures to Servia Monday looking to negotiations for peace.

It is believed the Servians will fall back on Alexinatz, and that a decisive battle will be fought there. If the Servians wia, the war will be continued; but if they are defeated they will be ready to treat for

The Vienna special to the Daily Telegraph asserts that prince Milan, in spite of the exertions of the war party to the contrary, has received the communication of England with considerable favour, and is personally inclined to apply to the Powers for mediation.

NON-SECTARIAN SECTARIANISM.

There is trouble, a regular tempest, in the governng department of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute and it is reported that the interference of the Minister of Education in the premises will be called for before long by the Board of Treetees who, poor men, seem to be in quandary. This gives us an opportunity to repeat in substance what we wrote some weeks ago about the undisguised sectarianism of the Institute. We then pointed out to Mr. Crooks-knowing that it was useless to point out anything to the Trustees-that there is employed on the staff of this-according to law-non-sectarian educational establishment a sneaking proselyte, a a preaching advertisement of Chiniquy's grossly immoral book on the confessional-or "blast from hell," as it has been aptly described-and a sort of chaplain to the young ruffians, called "Britons," who are bent on reviving feuds long since buried and almost torgotten. The Minister has not so far noticed our charge and complaint, perhaps because he does not consider them worth notice, or probably because he has his hands full of such things-they say the godless system isn't running smoothlyserious matter as this will not satisfy the Catholic rate-payers of Ottawa, whose rights and interests the law and the minister are bound to protect and

All we ask is that the Professor should cease to proselytize, or the proselytizer, cease to teach. The one or the other will satisfy us. This is a free country, and he is at liberty to blather in speech or writing against the errors and abomination of Rome as long as he pleases, or it pays. We don't at all object to him in that character; indeed, to be candid, as such he amuses us as we were never amused in our younger days by the clown of the circus ring or the itenerant Punch and Judy. But when the Proselytizer enters the non-sectarian classroom, into the midst of Catholic children, it is another thing altogether-a thing to which Catholic parents cannot submit, and which neither the letter nor the spirit of the law tolerates. No one understands all this better than Mr. Crooks, and we do hope he will not require to be reminded a third time of his duty. Perhaps Mr. Fraser will be good enough to urge his colleague to be prompt, not, he knows, as a favor, but in simple justice to a much abused minority.

Then there is the High school at Richmond, a few miles from Ottawa that is sadly in need of s partial clearing out at least. A man totally unfit for the position is Principal. He is a bigot and an ignoramus, as a report of an oration by him delivered on last 12th of July will prove to the satisfaction of Mr. Crooks, if he will only muster up courage and patience enough to read it through. Therein will be found anti-Catholic invective, Orange claptrap, and profound ignorance of historical facts commonly supposed to be notorious, never excelled and rarely, if ever, equalled. If these are qualifications and recommendations for the principalship, keep him on and encourage him with an increase of salary. But if not, the sooner that man is dismissed the better for the reputation of the province as to average intelligence and respectability, not to mention fair-play.

WHAT OF THE WINTER? It is not one instant too early to take to heart the important interests involved in this question. These interests are significant and suggestivemidst of comparative wealth and luxury they crop up in imaginative contrast; amongst the laboring poor-if that were not a misnomer when with anxiety for work no labor is procurable—the pros us : and before we can well appreciate the transiwindow-pane, and the herald snow-flake eddying in men, that their labors in the great cause of revival inution, and that is all, for the Ambassador at the air will have come. Ah, yes; it is time to think were to be followed by no earthly remuneration-

Vatican has ceased to be of any other practical use of the Winter-time to ask ourselves the question but they were-Mr. M.'s bank account, being worth What of those who are ill-prepared for the season's the neat little sum of \$35,000, while his confrere rigors—ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed—if indeed cal. | had to content himself with \$20,000. Had we not culation can be made for food, raiment or lodgment | the high authority of one of New York's leading at all for many thousands in our community.

Go where we may we find individual apprehen-"bishops," has just, after nearly a years' hatching, sion very unreservedly expressed. "God help the the interest of that paltry sum. But to proceed. At every lip-let us hope too in every heart-for the the managers thereof were more surprised then pleassympathy of words unaccompanied by practical detences. Men turn their thoughts back to the past Winter and cannot fail to realize what an extent of peril Montreal escaped. The suffering of the indigent of our own locality were taken advantage of by the cash, that it being the amount accouning from tramps from a distance to make appeal to the fears | thank offerings received during the revival, it was, tected, and in the detection there was all honor to laborer. That, seemingly, settled the gentlemen in the piety and patience of our own poor. In the "food riots" and "processions of starving men," which were so prominently chronicled in New York and other cities' journals, our people had little, if any, distributive share: and a little exertion on the part of our foremost men, and a little | his partner. Now, however, for a reason that the liberality on the part of the citizens generally, warded off or mitigated what might have been a calamitous evil.

But a new Winter, with possibly increased rigors, is coming upon us—with certainly increased destitution, and consequently with increased claims on all who not alone influenced by the spirit of charity are prepared to step forward to the relief of a suffering brother but even upon the selfish and the illiberal if they would preserve the public peace protect the interests of private property. Hunger has not yet learned the nice distinctions of Honesty | tends applying to the law for redress. Yes, this in the abstract—we mean the hunger that a strong fact though startling is still " a fuct." sensitive man shares with a sick wife and starving children; pinching Poverty is not a very favorable condition for appreciating the philosophy of proprietorial right; and men versed in the politicoeconomic doctrine that Society owes them a living will have that living from Society by fair means or foul. This is not perhaps a high base on which to build our arguments for the necessity of speedy action in the premises, but it is a sound one; many men can only be moved when self-interest or selfprotection beckons the way; in this case we care not for the inducement, let us have the movement, and thus not only save the city from the peril of a famishing populace, but higher still in the scale of claim, save God's people from the horrors of death by destitution. We have only to look around us at every turn for premonitory indications of the approaching distress-for absolute proof, we should have said of existing poverty: Public offices and private dwellings; hotel vestibules; and church porches; the public streets at every turn give evidence of what we write. Men, women and children ask alms-some in the professional whine of the prac- | share of the booty, as he has to divide it with others. tised mendicant; some with that shrinking back in That would only be charitable. The two friends shame which proclaims that begging is a new and not acceptable role; not a few with an insolence of demand which tells that, time and opportunity serving, the bludgeon would become the auxiliary of the beggary. Doubtless there is much of imposture in all this; but beyond question too there is much of real distress, and the difficulty is to draw the distinction without the self-accusing conscience of having turned a deaf car to the appeal of on the subject—it is one so loathseme, that it tires the legitimate object of charity. Well all these one to dwell on it, even in a sarcastic style. In things now so powerfully observable betoken a coming time of still more powerful observation.- the merits of a doctrine preached by such men. Last Winter was comparatively a mild one; and | Verily, the Gospel, they defile by even mentioning, by God's Providence much of the prevalent distress was mitigated in the homes of the poor. Who must the religion be that owns such a founder? shall speak of the condition of the coming season? But mild or severe the people are not as well prepared now as they were then. Some little savings of the Summer-time last year enabled the unemployed laborer to battle with the rigors of the seasou. This Summer there have been no savings because there was no opportunity therefor; indeed in hundreds of cases, we have heard of, household furniture, and wearing appearl, and articles endeared by associations have by degrees gone to the brokers to meet the absolute requirements of the day. There is nothing for the poor to fall back the spice of life." upon but the Infinite Mercy of God influencing the thoughts and actions of the affluent. Oh, no; we do not raise the warning voice one day too early.-It is not when the evil comes we should begin to devise means for its suppression; and indeed general distress is such a great evil, that we much doubt if, when once it shall have attained growth and strength, it will easily yield to temporary-

certainly not to ill-considered measures. We have said that individual opinion most rightfully estimates the claims of the hour. Every man you speak to is full of apprehension as to the coming Winter. Now would it not be well for Municipal authority and influence to collect this opinion at once into some combined expression, so that apprehension of an evil may yield to active effort to obviate it. "The poor we have always with us," according to Divine Authority; let us not show ourselves unmindful of the presence bequeathed to us as an incentive to Charity.

MOODY AND SANKEY VER, EVAN. GELICAL POVERTY.

Of all the shining lights, that have illumined the 19th century, few shine with such a pure light, as do the two great revivalists, Moody and Sankey It is not our present intention to discuss the merits of the two great apostles, nor even to reckon the amount of good or evil that may have followed their self-sacrificing labors "in the Lord's vineyard." The subject of this article is to transmit to our readers, or rather to epitomize for their benefit, a paragraph that appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer recently. We beg of them first to bear in mind that the two great disciples of the gospel professed, the one to preach, the other to sing the praises of the Lord, gratis-only condescending to receive money for the unavoidable expenses, attendant on travelling-Well now for the little anecdote related by our contemporary want of space forbids us copying the whole, but condensed, it amounts to this. Until some six months ago, the public generally believed that Mr. Moody and his partner Sankey, were poor

clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, we could hardly credit two such men could manage to live on the close of the very successful revival in New York. ed to discover that the two Saints had appropriated the sum of six thousand three hundred dollars exclusive of three hundred dollars consequential expenses! To the indignant remonstrances of the managers, Mr. Moody explained, while pocketing beyond question, the property of him and his coquestion, as we read of no other complaints from that quarter. The enemy, this time, is nearer home. Up to this revival, Mr. Moody, who acts as treasurer. had conscientiously, if we may use the word in reference to the gentleman, shared all profits with reader will guess as he proceeds, Mr. Moody ventured to hand over to his Brother in religion, only one thousand of the six he had carned during the Gotham Mission. Imagine Sankey's horror. And was this his reward for the very efficient aid he had given in spreading the Gospel through New York and its environs. Yes, Moody coolly told him when he insisted on claiming the other two thousand, that he could easily find hundreds to do his, Sankey's, work of revival for half a thousand dol lars. Sankey, finding remonstrances useless, in-One of the two Heaven sent, inspired ministers of the Gospel, has actually decided, we are informed, credit to Dicken's famous character in David Copperfield, Uriah Hecp. But the Committee of management, don't exactly fancy this. They have elected a staff of influential gentlemen to proceed to Chicago, and try to settle the matter amicably between the two disputants. And, without venturing to assume the role of a prophet, we should say they will succeed - as Dame Rumor says, that if the matter is brought before a court, some disclosures will be made that will not add much to Moody's reputation for morality. The reason assigned for this latter's selfishness in regard to the six thousand is that he has had to pay some pretty round sums to a fashionable lady, who has a claim on his bounty, more urgent, than is now agreeable to the moral Mr. Moody. If this be true Brother Sankey should "deal gently with the erring," and allow his co-religionist, a larger should arrange their pecuniary affairs, without appealing to a law court. As in retaliation of Sankey's accusation Moody says his brother's conduct could not bear investigation, any better than his own. Such is a short sketch of the present state of things, as they exist in the private life of the two great apostles of the Gospel. What Purity!!! What Poverty!!! We will not dwell any longer any case, our readers can form their own opinion of says "The tree is known by its fruits." What then We will conclude by suggesting to our contemporary, "the only religious daily," that the title we have chosen for this article would be an appropriate one for their charming "French column." It would be one suitable to the taste of the editor, we are sure, as he is such an advocate of Purity and Sanctity. Besides, by writing a column on this subject, it would have a characteristic quite novel, one seldom found in the Witness; the facts, that is if copied as we have given them, would be true. Any thing for a change, you know, friend Witness, and " Variety is

BRITISH TRADE.

While there has been as much complaint in and indeed all the Continent over, the British trade returns do not show a serious falling off in the aggregate imports and exports of that country. British Capitalists have no doubt met with severe losses since 1873 and have made but little money, but the masses do not appear notwithstanding the complaint to have yet suffered to any great extent. The National Revenue has steadly maintained its totals, and the railways show as large traffic receipts. In imports, 1875 shows the largest aggregate of twenty millions larger than 1874 and fourteen millions larger than 1873. In exports there is some decline, but it is but a small proportion of the total. The exports of Great Britain reached their highest figures in 1872, when they were \$1,281,000,000. Since that time they have annually declined by gradual stages to \$1,117,000,000 for 1875, the decrease of that year compared with the previous one having been eighty millions, or about one-thirteenth of the total. At the same time the exports of 1875 are larger than those of any year prior to 1872. A leading cause of the decline in exports is stated to be the falling off in the exportation of iron barely two thirds of the former years' exports of British iron and steel now being sent abroad. This has caused a great decline in the price of iron and heavy losses to the British iron masters from whom most of the complaints emanate. At the same time there has been a decided increase in the British exports of Cotton Manufactures, a fact of importance to the United States as it shows the ability of England to still take as formerly the greater part of the American Cotton crop. England is also taking large amounts of American breadstuffs although not so much during the last as in the previous year.

The Milton Post Office was broken into and robbed of a quantity of postage and bill stamps on the night of the 8th. No clue to the burglars.

CORRESPONDENCE

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

No. 2. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. Editor. It is rather out of of place, at this season of the year, to revert to the Anniversary Meetings, which take place about the middle of January; but the remark of a certain speaker—the Rev. Mr. Kemp, if I mistake not, at one of those interesting reunions, is too good and too witty to be either lost or forgotten. I cannot recall the precise epoch, but it happened during the reign of

Old Amaron that good old soul We ne'er shall see him more &c.,

who perambulated the country in the guise of Colporteur, dumfounding the cure A—in the village of B— or converting the grave digger C—in the parish of D—Mais revenons. The Reverend gentleman was descanting on the astounding development of the Tract Society, and by way of illustration, compared its puny commencement to the heroic effort of a patriotic Scotchman to transplant a few seeds of the Scotch thistle to the wilds of Australia. As this interesting vegetable, so dear to the heart of every good farmer, had increased and fructified, and in the course of a few years, overspread the land; so had the tracts multiplied till they fell on the nations like snow. I have been led into this long preamble by the following choice morsel copied from the Montreal Witness and trans. lated from the Civilta Evangelica, -a Protestant paper published in Naples, Italy, dated June 29th 1876.

"Father Chiniquy formerly a Roman Catholic priest, obtains extraordinary results among his former coreligionists of Canada. It is said that the wakening in progress through his instrumentality in Montreal, is worthy of the times of the Reformation: More than three hundred persons-noble hearted people-are without work, for having abjured the errors of the Roman Catholic Church." If the above twaddle be not sowing thistles, I know not by what more expressive term to name it. The thistledown of deceit is first innocently wafted from the Witness Office, across the wide Atlantic, and puffed back again by an evangelical confrere, to fructify in its own congenial soil. Worthy of the to appeal to an humble fallible earthly court for times of the Reformation truly! With every facility justice! This is an act of humility that would be a accorded to the Swiss Missionary Society to misrepresent and caricature Catholic doctrine and practices, to traduce and vilify our clergy, to depict our wives, daughters and sisters as wallowing in the filth of the confessional,—the result of all their vaunted efforts during the course of thirty years is almost nil. For what purpose was the French Presbyterian Church in Dorchester Street erected? Oh! for the converts. Well-during a rather lengthy period that morning service was held therein, the average attendance did not exceed six-pastor and wife included. Why, I ask again, was the edifice closed for a number of years, till cobwebs curtained the doors? Stock cleared out. Ah! but Father Chiniquy had not then come ("like a thief in the night" to sow his cockle or thistles.) Well-since Father Chiniquy's advent, affairs have not materially prospered. Russel Hall is not yet filled to overflowing. After the great fanfaronade of three hundred converts-" noble hearted people" whose names were so ostentatiously paraded last winter in the columns of the Religious Daily, I had the curiosity to wait a considerable time in the cold to witness the mighty crush at the exit. Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the Streets of Askelon! Instead of three hundred, I counted only twenty, the pastor apostate included. Another remarkable circumstance struck me on that occasion about the converts both male and female. They all spoke French; but their peculiar dialect and general make up was of the foreign type. In a word I could hardly divest myself of the suspicion that the shepherd had been experimenting a trifle with his sheep, after the manner of those advanced agriculturists, who often, at a ruineus cost, import from beyond the Atlantic an improved breed of horses and horned cattle.

Mr. Editor, there are other nuisances in this city

of Montreal, besides filthy yards and stinking sewers, that need looking after. Among these in particular is the Colonne Française nuisance. Did Monsieur le Redacteur, for instance, allow his putridity to percolate through some waste p that "Slough of Despond"—the Aurore, no one would have the slighest cause to complain. A wicked little cur barking and snapping at your heels, can be summarily disposed of with a kick, but when be keeps up a persistent yelp under the protecting ægis of a rabid religious bull dog, you may rely upon it—he means mischief. By the bye, I perceive in the Colonne of Wednesday the 9th inst., a new contributor to that column of inmmundicity, in the person of another apostate priest the Rev. B. Ourriere. He appears already quite an adapt in Amaronic tactics, and rides the Confessional horse to perfection. Did you read that funny story of the bishop of Athirty pious young ladies of the parish of B communicating every day and going to Confession thrice a week? How all at once they became possessed by the devil, running helter-skelter into wells and rivers? Two priests C--- and D-were dispatched, hot foot, to the scene of uproar. While there has been as much complaint in but all to no purpose, when curekal the liev. England of depression in business, as in Canada B. Ourriere was commissioned to solve the mystery. Who do you fancy, gentle reader, was the devil in this instance? No other than a very handsome devil composed of flesh and bones, in the shape of the father confessor of those girls, whom he had influenced to adore him and to submit to his infamous caprices. That is pretty well Mr. Ourriere for a start. Probably your next move will be an appeal, a la Chiniquy, to your new friends for a triffing bonus of \$30,000, to enable you to build a little college, or perhaps to start house-keeping with that essential article of apostate luxury, a woman. Faugh! I turn with loathing from these degenerate sons of In imports, 1875 shows the largest aggregate of a holy Mother, to contemplate souls of another any year on record, \$1,870,000,000, a total nearly stamp. Behold Lord Spencer or Father Ignatius— Father Newman-Cardinal Archbishop Manning and a host of others, whose great learning and unblemished lives might be assumed as proof sufficient that the Church of their youth and of their manhood could be no less than divine. With what talent and zeal they strove, at one period, to uphold her claim to that title, and with what result, is well

Si Pergama dextra Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.

Moved by the force of of truth-aided by the grace of God and the prayers of the whole Catholic world ascending like clouds of incense for the conversion of England, these noble hearted men, with a legion of others of all sects and denominations, magnanimously resolved to sunder ties dear as their very heartstrings, and to seek repose from error and doubt in the bosom of the One-Holy-Catholic

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY'S WILL .- Archbishop Connolly's will has been filed. It is dated August 13, 1875, and appointed Mesers. William Stoker and Jeromiah Kenny executors. After general directions as to the property of the diocese, which is to be transmitted to his successor in trust, he directs that moneys be invested sufficient to give Mary Dunphy and Thomas Grace \$100 yearly each; and \$50 yearly to Michael Berrigan, being three of his servants. He directs that \$100 be given to each servant that may be in his employ in any capacity at the time of his decease. He bequeaths 4,600 to the Eisters of Charity of Helifax; and \$4,000 to William Stoker, Esq., his faithful friend and business man. No other bequests are made.

WINNING NUMBERS OF THE GREAT GLENGARRY LOTTERY HELD 3rd AUG. 1876.

LETTER A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 54, 55, 56, 57, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 69, 67, 98, 99, 100, 101, 162, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 162, 103, 104, 105, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 130, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 130, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 151, 162, 163, 164, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 161, 162, 163, 164, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 188, 189, 190, 201, 202, 203, 204, 215, 216, 217, 218, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 233, 224, 225, 226, 236, 237, 238, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 555, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 273, 274, 284, 285, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 262, 263, 273, 274, 284, 285, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 262, 263, 273, 274, 284, 285, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 262, 263, 273, 274, 284, 285, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 262, 263, 233, 334, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 335, 341, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 367, 368, 369, 370, 351, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 321, 323, 341, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 377, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 410, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 457, 458, 461, 463, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 476, 477, 478, 470, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 483, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497, 498, 490, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 557, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 557, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 696, 697, 698, 699, 701, 702, 703, 705, 706, 707, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 726, 727, 728, 729, 731, 738, 739, 740, 741, 718, 720, 726, 727, 728, 729, 731, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 776, 777, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 793, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 866, 869, 870, 870, 872, 875, 876, 872, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 851, 852, 853, 884, 855, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909 892, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 960, 961, 963, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997,

114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 296, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 283, 284, 285, 286, 257, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 313, 314. 286, 257, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 316, 327, 328, 329, 330, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 389, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 438, 432, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 430, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 463, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 499, 500, 473, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 499, 500, 501, 502, 504, 505, 506, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 533, 539, 540, 541, 542, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 665, 566, 595, 596, 597, 667, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 621, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 635, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 668, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 773, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 850 840, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 832, 363, 884, 835, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902 303, 304, 305, 906, 907, 908, 909, 919, 920, 921, 922 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 949, 950, 951, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 979, 988,

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Letter E.—l, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 300, 303, 304, 307, 311, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 333, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 254, 455, 516, 517, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 525, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 589, 592, 593, 594, 595, 603, 605, 606, 607, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 628, 629, 634, 635, 646, 647, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 644, 645, 647, 648, 644, 645, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 644, 645, 647, 648, 644, 645, 644, 645, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645, 648, 644, 645 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 137.

656, 657, 658, 659, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 137.

Letter F.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 207, 208, 209, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 313, 344, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 543, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 399, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 445, 446, 447, 449, 440, 441, 442, 443, 445, 446, 447, 449, 450, 451, 453, 454, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 578, 500, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 539, 540, 541, 542, 544, 551, 552, 553, 554, 556, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 589, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 504, 502, 503, 504, 505, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 525, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 696, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 744, 745, 751, 753, 755, 766, 707, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 779, 780, 781, 783, 785, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 886, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 866, 877, 878, 879, 886, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 876, 877, 878, 879, 886, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 876, 877, 878, 879, 886, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880; 881, 882, 883, 884, 885 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919 920, 921, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998,

806, 807, 808, 809, 810.

226, 227, 223, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 260, 261, 262, 263, 364, 265, 266, 267, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 293, 394, 295, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 333, 335, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 475, 477, 479, 481, 482, 486, 487, 488, 490, 511, 513, 517, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 612, 613, 614, 615, 625, 629, 633, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 669, 670, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690,

153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170.

LETTER L.—37, 38, 49, 181; 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191; 192, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 276, 278, 279, 281, 283, 285, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 314, 315.

LETTER P.—440.

LETTER R.—122, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151; 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161; 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 49, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934.

LETTER S.—13, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1.

LETTER W.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Mr. John L. Barry, of Halifax, N.S., has kindly consented to act as Agent in that city and neighborhood for the TRUE WITNESS.

NEW AGENTS.

We would inform our subscribers in Quebec that Messis. James Murphy, and Martin Bannon, will act as Agents for the True WITHESE, for that city.

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who avail themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is our painful duty to chronicle to-day the death of Rev. Ronald McGillivray, P. P., Broad Cove. Father McGillivray's record is too well known to our readers to need rehearsal here. Born at Malignant Brook in this County of respectable parents, he evinced early in life a disposition to embrace the ecclesiastical state. Accordingly he entered the farfamed Laval Seminary, Quebec, where by his piety and application to his studies he won the csteem and respect of his superiors and classmates, and where after completing a course of Theology he was ordained Priest. On his return to the Diocese of Arichat he was assigned a position for a short time in the parish of St Ninian, and since, had charge of several of the most important missions in the Diocese. In each of these missions, such as St. Andrews, Arisaig and Judique, his name is mentioned with respect for in each he labored earnestly and successfully. He always aimed at weeding out the greatest evils, and as intemperance is one of the curses of the day it found an unvielding opponent in him. He knew his people could not be sober unless the occasion of drunkenness was removed; and hence he made it his aim always to banish the Rum den entirely from his mission. Father McGillivray was remarkable for the soundness of his judgment. The clergy, particularly the younger members, always looked up to his views as sound and practical. After an illness of a few days, amidst the prayers and regrets of a loving people, in the 59th year of his age and 30th of his Priesthood, he departed this life on the 8th inst. Eternal rest give to him, O Lord and let perpetual light shine upon him.— Antigonish Casket, Aug. 19th.

DOMINION ITEMS.

Grasshoppers have appeared in large numbers in Brantford township.

The Exter merchants at this late season have de-The assessed value of the township of Brock is \$3,

091.818, and the rates 32 cents on every \$100 assessed value. A young man named Conhey, aged 18, was killed as Calumet bridge on the Northern Colonization Railway on Wednesday. They were in the act of lifting a heavy stone with a derrick, when one of the derrick ropes broke. The derrick fell back,

striking him on the head killing him instantly. On Monday a gentleman travelling through the township of Whitchurch came upon a log cabin inhabited by an old woman of sixty and her two children, a boy of eighteen and a girl of twenty—all blind, living in the most indiscribable state of filth and misery. The old woman is afflicted with cancer. The family, whose name is Godfrey, has lived there

two years almost in a wild state.—Globe. TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK-The Grand Trunk Railway Company are doing a pretty heavy stock trade just now, over one hundred and twenty cars, equal to about two thousand head, having passed over their road recently, for Boston; within 24 hours. There is likely to be a slight falling off in the number of horned cattle passing over the line east of Montreal, now that they are being shipped from the land per ocean steamships to Eng-land. Three-fourths of the above were horned cattle, and as many as 10,000 hogs passed over the line east, some time ago, in one day.

CANADIAN CATTLE FOR ENGLISH MARKETS .- The London Times of the 25th ultimo, in its Metropolitan Cattle Market reports, says ;—" The most noticeable feature of our trade to-day has been the arrival of about 1100 Canadian oxen, which after a sea transit of 15 days, have come to hand in excellent congition. As a natural consequence the new arrival commanded much attention, and from their condition and quality, found ready buyers at about 5s. 10d. per stone. Their average weight was about 123 stone. On all sides both by buyers and sellers, their quality was highly commended. Future consignments will follow."

HAYMAKING .- Many of the farmers of this district have succeeded in safely housing all their crop of hay. The weather has of course been quite propitious for the work, and we have heard that on several occasions during the present heated term, hay cut in the morning has been housed before night. Judging by the improved machinery used by some of the farmers in the neighborhood, they

above last year, the employment given to carpen ters, joiners, bricklayers and masons, owing to the number of buildings in course of construction, laborers on the North Shore line of railway, &c., we believe there is every cause for congratulation, for bad as things may be, people are much worse off in many other cities, where absolutely a job cannot be obtained at any wages.—Quebec Budget.

The Georgetown, P. E. I., Advertiser says that on Monday, Aug. 7, whilst Mr. McArthur, of St. John, N. B, was in the act of lowering the window of the Bayvue Hotel, Souris, he was struck by lightning and prostrated on the floor in a state of unconsciousness, one of his legs being paralysed. Mr. Watson and others in the same room felt the shock to be very intense, but escaped unhurt. A child belonging to Mr. Jenkins was seriously injured by lightning in the Souris Hotel on the same evening.
The same night, during the storm, a barn belonging to Mr. John Maculay, Black Bush, was struck by lightning and set on fire. One of the neighbors hearing an unusual crashing noise was attracted to the spot, and hastened to give alarm, which was very fortunate, as it was with much difficulty they succeeded in saving his dwelling-house. large quantity of hay, waggons and sleighs, and al Mr. Macaulay's farming implements were con sumed.

TARIO .- R. CALLANDER, OF ARNPRIOR, CLAIMS THE EARLDOM.—AMBERLEY Aug. 19.—To-day about one mile from Amberley, Mr. R. A. C. Callander, of Amprior, being under the impression that he was the right heir to the Mar estates in Scotland, after seeing the advertisement in the Globe asking for his whereabouts, came to the conclusion that the napers necessary to make him the lawful heir were to be found on the premises occupied by Daniel Campbell, township of Huron, Co Bruce. Not being satisfied with searching the house, he went digging about an old residence vacated five years ago, and, much to his gratification, he found the necessary documents in a bottle where they had been carefully put by Mr. Campbell's father unknown to any of his family, he having been appointed guardian to Mr. Callander. Mr. Campbell died very suddenly by reason of an apoplectic stroke. In last Wednesday's Globe the following paragraph in refrence to this matter appeared:—The Review says:—Mr. Richard Callander, of Arnprior, left for Western Ontario to hunt up some papers in the possession of his guardian's family which he says will establish his claim to the title and estate of the ancient Earls of Mar, Scotland. This estate was confiscated at the time of the Stuart rebellion, but lately reverted to the original owners, whose true and lawful heir Mr. Calaladar claims to be. His true name, he avers, is John Francis Erskine, this surname being the patronymic of the Earls of Mar. He had been consigned by members of his family to a guardian, who brought him out to Canada giving him his own name—that by which he has hitherto been known. To this guardian was also entrusted the papers and documents necessary to prove Callander's identity, and his title to the Earldom of Mar, provided the ban which debarred it from the rightful heir should be removed. These papers Mr. Calander has now secured, and he writes home from Tiverton Ont., to his wife here, signing himself "John Francis Erskine," and stating that "it's all right" Mr Callander is a man of about middle age, with good intelligence, but limited education. He has a large family of young children and is in poor circumstances, having supported himself lately by doing odd jobs as carpenter and joiner. Should he succeed in making good his title to the Earldon of Mar, it will indeed be a great change in his condition and circumstances.

Errs's Cocoa,—Grateful and Conforting.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Acation. Application to be made to the undersigned Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us at Eganville, P.Q. ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and nourished frame."—Civil Scrvice Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." London.

Died.

DONNELLY .- At St. Brigide, on the 28th July Mr. Owen Donnelly, a native of Badona, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 79 years. Deceased emigrated to this country in 1823, and was one of the first settlers in the place. His death was sudden and unexpected, but, it is hoped that the Angel of Death, did not find him unprepared. The sad news, spread quickly, affecting both Catholic and Protestant, as he was loved for the many excellent qualities, which characterized him, and the crowd, which followed his last remains to the grave, testified to the place he held in public estimation. May his soul rest in peace.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	ellers	nyers
Montreal	1903	1901
British North America		
Ontario		
City		
People's	991	98
Molson's		
Toronto	• • • •	
Jacques Cartier	33]	32 🖁
Merchants'	92	91}
Hochelaga	••••	80
Eastern Townships	107	105
Quebec	108}	
St. Lawrence		
Nationale		
St. Hyscinthe	86	
Union		
Villa Maria	70	50
Mechanics'		10
Royal Canadian		
Commerce		124
Metropolitan		
Dominion		
Hamilton	100	
Exchange	100	

Greenbacks bought at 103 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

Flour # brl. of 196 h.— Foliarda\$0.00 @ \$0.0 Superior Extra
Superior Extra 5.35 54 Fancy 0.90 4.9
Fancy 0.90 4.9
Superfine 4.25 4.3
Extra Superfine
Fine 3.80 3.9
Strong Bakers' 4.80 5.0
Middlings
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30 2.3
City bags, [delivered] 2.35 6.0
Wheat.—Spring 1.06 1.0

do White Winter 0.00	0.00
Oatmeal 4.10	4.25
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.50	0.52
Page par 66 lbs	0.35
Pease, per 66 lbs	0.90
	0.00
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55	0.65
do do do U. Canada 0.00	0.00
Lard, per 1bs 0.121	0.13
do do do pails 0.00	0.00
Cheese, per lbs., 0.07	480.0
do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
Pork—New Mess	22.00
Thin Mess20.50	
Dragged Hoge	21.00
Dressed Hogs	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots	4.35
Firsts	0.00
Pearls— 000	5.00
Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.00
Clover 0.00	0.00
BUTTER.—Quiet; 16c to 20c, according to	
	i amirah .
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(G	lobe.)
	-

they succeeded in saying his dwelling-house. A	1771 4 (-2)				
large quantity of hay, waggons and sleighs, and all	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$0	00		0 .
Mr. Macaulay's farming implements were con-	do spring do	0	00	1	0 I
sumed.	Darley 40	0	00	Q	00
	Oats do	0	00	0	60
AN HEIR TO THE MAR ESTATES FOUND IN ON-	Peas do	0	00	0	00
PARIO R. CALLANDER, OF ARMPRIOR, CLAIMS THE	Rye do	-	00		00
EARLDOM.—Auberley Aug. 19.—To-day about one	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs		00		00
nile from Amberley, Mr. R. A. C. Callander, of	Beef, hind-grs. per lb		00		00
Amprior, being under the impression that he was	" fore-quarters		00		00
he right heir to the Mar estates in Scotland, after	Mutton, by carcase, per lb		00		00
eeing the advertisement in the Globe asking for his	Butter, lb. rolls	-	18		22
whereabouts, came to the conclusion that the papers	" large rolls		00	-	00
necessary to make him the lawful heir were to be	tub daire				
ound on the premises occupied by Daniel Camp-	tub dairy		18		19
pell, township of Huron, Co Bruce. Not being	Eggs, fresh, per doz		15		17
atisfied with searching the house, he went digging	" packed		14		15
bout an old residence vacated five years ago, and,	Apples, per brl		80		00
nuch to his gratification, he found the necessary	Onions, per bush	-	95		60
locuments in a bottle where they had been care-	Turnips, per bush	0	23	0	25
ully put by Mr. Campbell's father unknown to any	Potatoes, per bus	0	50	0	60
of his family, he having been appointed guardian to	Hay	08	00	10	75
	Straw	8	00	69	00
Mr. Callander. Mr. Campbell died very suddenly	Geese, each	0	60	0	90
by reason of an apoplectic stroke. In last Wednes-	Turkeys	0	50	1	00
lay's Globe the following paragraph in refrence to	Cabbage, per doz	0 -	40	0	50
his matter appeared :- The Review says :- Mr.		-	-	-	-
lichard Callander, of Arnprior, left for Western	MITTO WILLIAM AND				
Interio to hunt un some naners in the nassession i	THE KINGSTON MARKET—()	erits:	., T	Vhia	1

-	Turkeys 0 50	1 00
0	Cabbage, per doz 0 40	0 50
•]	
1		
1	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British W	hig.)
-	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 6.00 to	6.15
e	" " 100 lbs 3.25 to	3.40
•	Family " 100 " 2.40 to	2.50
-	GRAIN—Barley per bushel 0.00 to	0.00
, ,	Rye " " 0.60 to	0.61
0		
-	1 0000	0.72
s	0.00 0.31 10	0.40
s i		0.00
0	Fail Wheat 0.00 to	0.00
	MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 0.00 to	0.00
s	" hind " " 0.00 to	0.00
,	" per lib 0.00 to	0.00
1	Mutton per lb 0.05 to	0.07
9	Ham " in store 8.15 to	0.17
וי	Veal " " 0.00 to	0 00
۱:	Bacon " " 0.12 to	0.13
۱ ا	Pork 8.50 to	9.25
5	Hides-No 1 untrimmed 4.00 to	4.50
	" 2 " 300 to	0.00
t	" pelts 0.15 to	0.20
IJ	Calf Skins 0.10 to	0.12
ı Į		
- 1	Dekin Skins 0.25 to	0.50
.	Lambskins, 0.00 to	0.00
ì	Tallow 0.04 to	0.07
. 1		

J. H. SEMPLE.

MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCES,

53 ST. PETER STREET.

MONTREAL

TEACHER WANTED for School Section number two, North Algona, a male or female Teacher, holding a second class certificate of quali-

> EDWARD MADIGAN, AUGUST BESINTHAL,

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the parish of St. Sophic, County of Terrebonne, wants four Teachers capable to teach French and English. Liberal Salary.

2-3.

2-4

N. MARION, Sec.-Tres.

WANTED-Two Elementary Teachers for St Columban, County of Two Mountains.-Places open just now. For salary and particulars JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Treas. apply to

TITUATION WANTED as Teacher by a young lady, holding a McGill Normal school Diploma, capable of teaching both English and French, and has had eight years experience. Address " M. T.," True Witness Office.

The National Wanted of Mary Ann Clinton, native of Gashell, King's County, Ireland, who arrived in Montreal, in May, 1839, since which time she has not been heard from. If she will write to P. F., care of True Witness, Montreal, she will hear of something to her advantage.

NFORMATION WANTED—Heirs and next of Kin of JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN, formerly of New York, who died at Moncton, on the 15th May last; had a brother Denis in Montreal in the years of 1871 to 1874, latterly supposed to be in Chicago, will hear of something to their advantage, by com municating with

McSWEENEY BROS, Moncton, N. B.

M OUNT ST. MARY.—The classes of the Boarding School and Day School of this Institution will be opened SEPTEMBER 4711, 1876.

DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION—MILE END.— The re-opening of the classes of this Institution will take place on the 1sr of SEPTEMBER.
2.2 ALF. BELANGER, Pte. S. V.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL-PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 1077 St. CATHERINE STREET .- The re-opening of the Academy and of the Polytechnic School will take place on MONDAY the 4711 of SEPTEMAER next. For conditions of admission and other information ap-

ply to the Principal at the Academy.
U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

CRAND BAZAAR.

The Catholic ladies of Brockville have the honor to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a Bazzar of useful and costly articles on Monday, 11th September, and the follow-

ing days of the week.
The proceeds will be devoted to paying the debt on the New Parochial Residence. Contributions will be thankfuly received by the

undermentioned ladies. Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Redhead; Mrs. Braniff; Mrs. Cook; Mrs. Mathues; Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. O'-Donoghue; Mrs. Lachepelle; Mrs. Murray; Mrs.

McGlade, all of Brockville.

And by Mrs. John McGillis, 285 Peel Street, Montreal; Mrs. James Harty, Kingston; Mrs. Alexander Shannon, 654 Palace Street, Montreal. Brockville, Aug. 21st, 1876.

FORMIGN INTELLIGENCE

-103 The subscriptions in the City of Paris Loan, amounted to fifty four times the sum required. The Official Journal publishes a decree raising the French Legation of Rome to the rank of Embassy. "It is stated that, owing to the indisposition of the Sultan, no Ambassador at Constantinople has been able yet to present his credentials.

The Bishop of Mayence and M. Grochtmann, have each been fined 375 francs on a charge of libelling M. de Kuhlwetter, President of West-

Mgr. Cybichowski, bishop-auxiliary of Gnesen has come out of prison after a nine months incarcerasion. An immense crowd attended him to the

cathedral, where High Mass was sung.

The Russian Government will allow no Protestant mission to be established within its dominions. Since 1824 six such missions have been opened, but have been broken up.

The new French postage stamps which have just been issued represent Commerce and Peace join. ing hands over a terrestrial globe, upon which is the number indicating the value of the stamp.

An International Geographical Congress is to be held in Brussels on September 11. The King of the Belgians has invited the principal nations to send delegates, the object being an international expedition to explore Central Africa.

A sombre anniversary is this year to be celebrated by Antwerp-that of the plundering of the city by the Spanish soldiery, November 4, 1576. The Council have offered a prize of 1,000 francs for the best history of this event, to be written in Flemish and in a manner which may interest and attract the

The Univers learns from a sure source that the metropolitan chapter of Cologne has unanimously refused to obey the Prussian summons, relative to a pretended vacancy in the archiepiscopal see. M. than a mere notice of deposition, which his Grace takes no heed of.

of Palestine have been surveyed by English surveyors; nearly 4,000 heights have been measured; the position of three-fourths of the Biblical towns has been set at rest; and the true sites of the Cave of Aduliam and the Ford of Baptism of the Jordan

have been ascertained.

The Department of the Louvre assigned to the antiquities of Assyria, Phonicia, Asia Minor, and the Isle of Cyprus, is at present undergoing reorganisation A certain number of Phœnician monuments, brought to France some time ago by M. Ernest Renan, but hitherto stowed away for want of space, will now, it is stated, he exhibited.

The Paris Evenement tells this story as typical of the French character in politics. X meets Z on the the French character in politics. A meets 2 on the Boulevard, and says to him, "My dear fellow, I've picked up a prize." "What is it?" "I've bought the finest air-gun you ever saw." "What do you want with it?" "Nothing at all." "Then why did you buy it?" "Because it's against the law."

The heir presumptive to the throne, or crown or whatever they may call it, of Turkey is very unlike the present Sultan. While the latter is of a mild and rather indolent disposition. Abdul Hamid is strong and healthy, both in body and mind, and the energy of his character, should he succeed. would probably cause new complications in the politics of Europe.

Dr. Kallwoda, of Essex, in Austria, has been making studies which lead him to connect crime in that region after an extraordinary manner with the grape and plum crops. The Hungarians make a coarse brandy of plums called subowitz; and when subowitz is cheap, Dr. Kallwoda finds that crimes, particularly of violence, abound, 1870, for example, was a fine year for the fruits, and in January, 1871, thirty-eight deadly assaults were made in Sclavonia; 1871 was a poor year, and in January, 1872, there were but fifteen such assaults; 1874 again was a bad fruit year, and in January, 1975, there were but seven such assaults; September and October, 1875, were favourable months for the fruits, and in six weeks from thirty-eight to forty such assaults took place. Let the teetotallers take a note of this.

Godless Education in Rome. - Lately, in Rome, a to the head teacher, she said repeatedly to the boy. "My son, behave yourself well here. Listen attentively to your teacher, and above all never forclass-room." 'The magister, hearing these recommendations, screamed loudly: "Signs of the cross! they are not practised here any more; that is quite unknown here nowadays. Since a number of years I never sign myself any more; I never go to church, and my business goes on much better than ever." Upon such a clear profession of sheer incredulity, our good and sensible woman took back her dear boy and said to the Liberal teacher: "I understand, sir, what you are now doing here; I prefer keeping my son ignorant at home, rather than leave him at the school of the devil."

Prince Nikita has organized the Herzegovinian insurgents into ten battalions of five hundred men apiece to which battalions he has nominated officers, and presented colours as well as new rifles. The flags were blessed at a grand review, his Graco the Archimandrite Hilarion officiating. On that occasion the Prince appeared on a handsome charger in full gala uniform, his breast covered with stars and cresies. He was begirt with a famous historical sabre, once the property of the famous Emperor Dushan, which was presented to his Highness by the Czar Alexander in 1868. All the standard bearers of the combined army, one hundred and fifty in number, were drawn up in line, the army itself in battalion formation. After the blessing of the standards and new weapons, the Prince inspected

his forces very minutely.

A. Userul Career.—The Paris Figaro, announcing the death of Sister Martha, the senior of the Sisters of Mercy, says that by her death the poor afflicted Legion of Honour. She was from a very grand, noble and mighty family, and was of remarkable at the memorable time when the cholera more than decimated the population of the town, she was day and night at the sick beds of those afflicted. During the Crimean war she was at Constantinople, attending the wounded in the hospitals, and again a few years later in 1859, in Italy, in the war between Italy and Austria. At the outbreak of cholera she was at Amiens, and accompanied the Empress of France in her visit to the sick beds of those affected by the cholera. At the siege of Paris she was again her work of relief, although at that time over seventy

years of age. The Reforme Economique gives some interesting statistics on the price of land in Paris. On an average of sales, it is found that the soil of the capital of France is worth 12,706,060,000 francs, or upwards of £50,000,000 sterling. This does not include the value of the buildings. The highest prices paid for the square metre of land have been, in the Becond Arrondissement, Place de la Bourse, 1.800 frances; in the Fourth Arrondissement, Rue St. Antoine, 465 francs; in the Ninth Arrondissement, Boulevard, Haussmann, 965 francs; in the fifteenth Arrondissement, Rue Malakoff, 102 francs. The lowest prices paid in the same districts for the Government, dated Constantinople the 19th, giving

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price of the square metre in recent times is 1 franc. (Twentieth Arrondissement, Passages des Envierges). The highest price paid is 1,800 francs. The metre equals 1,960 English yards.

THE EASTERN WAR. The correspondent of the Daily News writes from Philipopolis, under date of Aug. 11, as follows: The condition of the Turkish army at Nisch is deplorable, and starvation is threatening. The country around does not afford supplies of forage. Along the road, between Nisch and Sophia, the villages are all abandoned. The army will soon be obliged to advance into Servian territory for supplies, or retreat. Through the efforts of Schuyler, of the American Legation, the release of all prisoners except those in Category, has been orderd. A despatch to the Times from Belgrade says Prince Milan has received from several, if not from all the Powers, congratulations upon the birth of an heir, all of which contain expressions, leaving no doubt in the mind of the Prince that the Powers are desirous of an end of the war. The result is that Servia is ready to treat for Peace, but will not, however, consent to the deposition of Prince Milan or the sacrifice of any territory, nor will she submit to Turkish administration. Every day that the war is prolonged adds to the danger of a general conflagration. The Daily Telegraph has a despatch from Belgrade, saying the Turks have surrounded Milanovitz, on the Danube. The Servians are defending the town, but if it should fall, the Turkish advance on Belgrade and Semendria could not be prevented. Official despatches received at Belgrade say that the reports that the Servians were defeated on the River Drina and at Banja, and that the Falk will have to take other measures, and stronger Turkish corps are advancing towards Kruchevatz, are pure inventions. On Friday the Turks attackkes no heed of.
Within five years, 4,000 out of 6,000 square miles They attacked the Drina army the day before, near Bodovinatz and were repulsed with great loss. Despatches from Belgrade says the engagement at Bodovinatz was a mere skirmish. The report is true that Belgrade is preparing for a siege. In view of the hopelessness of the struggle, the Powers are urging Servia to sue for peace. The Daily News despatch from Scutari says the report of the Turkish defeat at Brisauski on the 8th inst, is confirmed. The Turkish losses are estimated at 1.100. General Tchernaveff is reported to have issued a general order that all Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks shall be shot without parley when captured. The Times special from Belgrade says a note will soon be sent to the Great Powers, announcing the decision of the Prince, the Government and the Committee of the Skupstchina. It will declare that Servia is willing to treat for peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum. The note is to be revised and will be submitted to the Council summoned by Prince Milan for that purpose. The Times' correspondent adds:-Russian sympathy in the Servian ceuse is becoming more estentatious. Russian officers are in the capital in uniform, and many Russian Sisters of Charity are seen in the streets and Servian hospitals. The Government has just obtained a loan of 3,000,000 roubles in Russia, and the war is gradually becoming an affair not of the Russian Government, but of the Russian people. I feel no doubt that there is great danger of Russia drifting or being driven into the war. A London Times special correspondent writes:—It is not merely in sending medical and surgical stores and nurses that the sympathy of the Russ an people is displayed, for the South Slavonic movement is beginning to show itself on a larger scale; for sometimes quite a Hegira of Russian officers is signalized from the Lower Danube, all on their way to Servia. They come mostly from Bessarabia to Jassy, and go thence to Galatz or Giurgeve, where they embark as passengers on board the steamers of the Austrian Danube Navigation Company for Servia. The recruiting and sending out of this, educated military element to Servia, which is in woeful want of it, seems to be the merit of Colonel Ismailoff, who, as you may remember, was on the staff of General mother in the Transtevere took her young son to Tchernayeff, and who passed through here a couple the school in that district. As she committed him of weeks ago on his way to Russia, where it is said he was going on a special mission from Tchernayeff At least it is only since Colonel Ismailoff's return to Russia that this immigration of Russian officers get to make the sign of the cross on entering the has taken larger proportions, and, as it were, a more systematic character. They do not all go to Belgrade, but land at the various stations on the Servian bank of the river, such as Semendria, where they can get more speedily to the seat of war on the Timox and on the Morava. Among those who have arrived at Belgrade is the well-known Panslave Publicist, General Fadeyeff. According to information coming from Slavonic sources his errand is to unite all the volunteers who have hitherto joined the Servian army, and the number of whom is estimated at 10,000 men, into one corps, the organization of which would be in a great measure intrusted to the Russian officers who have lately come to Servia. The organization of these volunteers under trained officers would be, no doubt, a great advantage from a military point of view, while from a political point of view the bearings of such an organization under Fadeyeff and the Russian officers who have come out can scarcely be over-rated. Far more even than Tchernayeff, Fadeyeff is the zealous apostle of Penslavism, which considers Servian, Bulgarian, Bosnian, Montenegrin, and even Russian interests as quite subservient to the great Penslavonic idea, aiming at the union of all the fractions of the great Slavonic race all over the East and North-east of Europe. The enthusiasts or fanatics of this school consider the power of Russia as merely a means to an end, which is a federation of all Slavonic races on the most liberal and democratic, almost Socialist, basis. This idea, which not long ago was but a dream in the imagination of some people have lost their best friend. Sister Martha has had a very eventful career, applying all her abilities to the relief of suffering mankind. Upon her bosom could be seen, besides the humble cross of the lost wood, three medals and the Cross of the lost of Harring Sharman and the Cross of the lost of Harring Sharman and the Cross of the lost of Harring Sharman and the Cross of the lost of Harring Sharman and poor sufficient marking. In the lower classes, but among the educated, and above all in the army, where the new organization according to the Prussian system, instead of the old system of professional soldiers, who opened a wide field for a propaganda in this direction. The enthusiasts, has made great progress in Russia, not organization of a corps in Servia by men imbued with these Panslavonic ideas, as well as the infiltbeauty when, at the age of eighteen, she took the ration of similar ones in the Servian army itself, veil. During her stay at Lyons as hospital sister commanded by Tchernayeff, another of the apostles of the idea, may in time quite alter the character of the Servian movement and convert it into a crusade for Penslavism. Prince Milan has entrusted Colonel Despotanics with the chief command of the insurgents in Bosnia, who have defeated the Turks at Petroniatz, setting fire to the town. The Turks have left the Austrian frontier and are concentrating in the vicinity of Liono. About 5,000 Turks have been defeated at Jankona. The Turkish forces now in the vicinity of Albania are estimated at 40,found at her post, as well as during the horror of the Commune, always indetatigable and devoted to convoked shortly. The Political Correspondence of convoked shortly. The Political Correspondence of Vienna aunounces that the great excitement again prevails Crete. Despatches from Tchernayff to Prince Milau report his army perfectly reorganized and ready to assume the offensive. An extraordinary Cabinet council, held on Friday, Prince Milan

presiding, resolved to continue the war to the last

extremity. The Prince of Montenegro, understand-

ing that the Turks intended to invade Montene.

gro from Albania, has left his brother-in-law, Vuko-

vich, in command of the troops in the Herzegovina, and marched with 8 battalions into Montenegro,

whence he invades Albania, where the Catholics promise him support. Aristarche Bey, Turkish

Minister, has received the official declaration of his

square metre, amount—for the Second, 600 france, the history of the commencement of hostilities with. DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, for the Fourth, 130 france, for the Ninth, 43 france, Servia and Montenegro. It set forth the concessions of the cheapest recorded slops made to Servia under the Treaty of Paris. and speaks of the efforts of the Ports to aid in developing the prosperity of the Principality. The strife, it states, was caused by a few ambitious men, who sacrificed to vain popularity the true interests of the country, and from the beginning of the in-

surrection in the Herzegovina bave, by every means

in their power, aided the insurgents. Notwithstanding their disloyal attitude, great forbearance has been shown by the Porte and taking advantage of its pacific disposition, they prepared to take active part in the insurrection. Finally affairs reached such a point that the Imperial Government was compelled formally to ask the Belgrade authoities to explain. Prince Milan, in reply, charged the responsibility of military measures upon the Porte, and addressed a letter, asking that his troops be allowed to assist in the pacification of Bosnia, concluding by declaring that, in case of refusal he was disposed to act accordingly. In the meantime, his agent at Constantinople requested that Servia be given the administration of Bosnia, on condition of paying an annual tribute. Without awaiting a reply, the Servains invaded the Turkish provinces, and the Province of Montenegro also declared hostilities. The Porte was therefore compelled to repel aggression by force, and thus commenced the war. The declaration then goes on to state how the Porte had religiously adhered to the Treaty of Paris, and places on the provinces of Servis and Montenegro the onus of breaking treaty stipulations. The document concludes as follows :-" Trusting to the justice of our cause, all our efforts shall tend to a vigorous prosecution of the struggle waged against us, and try to bring it to a speedy close. By this means we shall be able to execute sooner the reforms and improvements which our august Sovereign has a firm will to introduce in the Empire, and which shall give to our populations the material and moral comforts they have a right to expect from the Government of his Majesty the Sultan." The Roman correspondent of the Standard says a despatch from Athens announces that an insurrection has broken out at Retimo, in Crete. A special to the Standard from Rasarci reports that Eyoub Pasha finally left Gurgusovatz and returned to Gramada. From Gramada he marched to Rasarci and then toward Alexinatz. His vanguard attacked three Servian battalians on Friday, and drove them to the Agdren Mountains. His headquarters are now ten miles from Alexinatz, which town, with Deligrad, will surely fall. The Greek Minister has presented a note to the Porte from the Greek Government demanding that Turkey grant the requests of the Cretans, because their discontent is reaching the people of Greece. A Reuter telegram from Constantinople announces that Ali Said Pasha is marching on Alexinatz simultaneously with Eyoub Pasha. In consequence of the Turkish strategy in marching back to the Gramada Pass, and around north-westerly to the rear of Alexinatz, the great Servian army at the Banja Pass is useless. If General Tchernayeff's scouts had been active, he would have had time to march from Bauja to Alexinatz to meet the Turks. A later despatch from Resarci to the Standard says Ali Said has attacked the Servian entrenchments on the frontier, and the Servians have fled towards Alexinatz. Bashi-Bazouks are firing the villages behind them. A despatch to the Daily News from Alexinatz reports that an engagement took place at the Servian outposts on Saturday. Ali Said pressed towards Tesica. Cannonading heavy and fighting was obstinate. The Servians withstood the assault. The Turks began to retreat in the evening; the Servians followed, driving them across the fron-

GRAND LOTTERY,

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS-PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY MUNS OF MONT-REAL.

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C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare, Esq.; N. Valois, Esq. Treasurer—Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank Secretary—Rev. M. Bonnissant, P.S.S.

EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS. LOTTERY PRIZES.

1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome

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gation Street) each valued at \$450.. 2,250 00 A double action Harp, handsomely 400 00

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Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles..... 11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles.....

12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, differ-375 00 320 00

250 00 225 00 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300.00 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles

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Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00 100,000 Tickets.

be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at :-The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will

The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revds.
M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy

Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St James Street, and at its different Branches-St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CELINA CAILLE, of the town of St. Henri, District of Montreal, bas, on the Fourth day of August, 1876, instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, EDMOND RHEAUME, Boot and Shoe Dealer, of the same place.

A. HOULE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 4th August, 1876. 52-5 1-5

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and r. fectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Chrkt ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th tudents committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established

discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and merals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September. and ends in the beginning of

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The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Firs Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite ness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS Board and Tution, per month,.....\$12 00 Half Boarders. 7 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 4 00 lst Class, " 5 00

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 6 00 1st Class, " 6 00 Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted

illness or dismissal. Extra Charges.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.
For further particulars apply at the Institute.
BROTHER ARNOLD, Director.

l'oronto, March 1, 1872.

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BY THE LATE

FATHER MURPHY,

GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82, (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 10 cents.

For Sale at TRUE WITNESS Office; D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street, and Battle Bros., & Sheil, 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of EDOUARD POITRAS, An Insolvent. On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-

EDOUARD POITRAS, per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876.

charge under the said Act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH DECHENE.

An Insolvent On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JOSEPH DECHENE,

per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ONEZIME BUTEAU, wife, common as to

to property, of PIERRE ARBEC, farmer, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said district, duly authorized to sue,

Plaintiff.

The said PIERRE ARBEC, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been-

instituted in this cause. PREVOST & PREFONTANE. Attorneys for Plaintiff. 52-5

ALLAN LINE.



Engine Iron Steamships:-

Under Contract with the Govern. ment of Canada for the Convey. ance of the CAN. ADIAN and U N I T E D STATES MAILS.

1875-6-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1875-6 This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-

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	CIRCASSIAN3400	Capt. J. Wylie
	POLYNESIAN4100	Captain Brown
i	SARMATIAN3600	Captain A. D. Aird
	HIBERNIAN 3434	Lt. F. Archer R N D
	UASPIAN	Caut. Trocks
i	SCANDINAVIAN3000	Lt. W. H. Smith R N
	PRUSSIAN3000	Lt. Dutton, R N R
	AUSTRIAN2700	Capt. J. Ritchie
	NESTORIAN2700	Capt
	MORAVIAN 2650	Capt. Graham
1	PERUVIAN 2600	Capt R. S. Wattu
ı	MANITOBAN3150	Capt. H. Wylie
	NOVA-SCOTIAN3300	Capt. Richardson
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1	CORINTHIAN 2400	Capt. Jas. Scott
ł	ACADIAN 1350	Capt. Cabel.
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	NEWFOUNDLAND 1500	Capt. Myllns.
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The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend. ed to be despatched from Quehec :-

to so adopatonou nom Queocc	
Moravian	22nd July
Peruvian	29th "
Polynesian	5th Aug
Sardinian	12th "
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RATES OF PASSAGE FR	

Special Reduction in Rates of Passage during the Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation)

Steerage..... 25 (a) THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from 'he Clyde, every Tuesday and from Quebec on or about every Thursday.

Canadianabout 27th July RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC. Steerage..... 25

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:-In Portland to H. & A Allan or J. L. Farmer; in Bordeaux to Lafitte & Vandercruver of E. Depas & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Curue, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre ; in Antwerd to Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & Roon; in Hamburg. W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLN in London to Montgomerie & Greenhorne: 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to James & ALEX. ALLAR, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to Allan Bro-

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEDEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.

THEBS, James Street; or to

District of Montreal. MALVINA BOURQUE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of JEAN BTE. FOR-

GET dit DEPATI, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff;

The said JEAN BTE, FORGET dit DEPATI.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the ninth day of August, instant. Montreal, 16th August, 1876.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal

MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATI, Trader and Undertaker, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice.

The said ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATI,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the sixteenth day of August, in-

stant. Montreal, 16th August, 1876.
BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

2-5 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ?

SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

DAME MARY COLLINS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM GAFFENY, of the same place, Blacksmith, duly authorized a ester en judgement, Plaintiff;

The said WILLIAM GAFFENY,

The said Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action for separation as to property, against the Defendant in this cause. Montreal, 7th August, 1876.

Defendant.

JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME ARTHEMISE DESCHAMPS, of Cote St.

Antoine, Parish of Notre Dame de Toutes Graces, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE BOUCHARD, of the same place, Manufacturer and Carpenter, authorized a ester en jugement, Plaintiff;

The said PIERRE BOUCHARD,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 4th August, 1876.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SCRAP BOOK.

The Marquis of Anglesey's Leg. samong the curiosities of Waterloo are the grave of the late Marquis of Anglesey's leg and the house of the least the boot belonging in which it was cut off, where the boot belonging in which is preserved. The owner of the house has into it is present the leg most decorously in his garden, within terred in the same weeping willow, and honoured it s come, under a weeping willow, and nonoured it with a monument. This has inspired some humorist to write the following epitaph:]

Here rests-and let no saucy knave Presume to sneer or laugh, To learn that mould'ring in this grave There lies-a British calf.

For he who writes these lines is sure That those who read the whole Will find that laugh was premature, For here, too, lies a sole.

And here five little ones repose, Twin born with other five, Unbeeded by their brother toes, Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot, to speak more plain, Lie here of one commanding; Who, though he might his wits retain, Lost half his understanding.

And when the guns, with thunder bright, Poured bullets thick as hail, Could only in this way be taught To give the foe leg-bail.

And now in England just as gay As in the battle brave, Goes to the rout, the ball, the play, With one leg in the grave.

Fortune in vain has showed her spite, For he will soon be found, Should England's sons engage in fight, Resolved to stand his ground.

But Fortune's pardon I must beg, She meant not to disarm; And when she lopped the hero's leg She did not seek his (h) arm;

And but indulged a harmless whim. Since he could walk with one; She saw two legs were lost on him, Who never meant to run.

"My dear boy," said a fond aunt to a very fastliving nephew, "don't you know that in leading this irregular life you are shortening your day?" "It's quite possible that I may be shortening my days, butthen look how I lengthen my nights," was the

Two soldiers observing a fine girl in a milliner's shop, the one, an Irishman, proposed to go in and buy a watch ribbon in order to get a nearer view of ter. "Hoot, mon," says his northern friend, "nae occasion to waste siller; let us gang in and speer if she can gie us twa saxpences for a shilling."

Two neighbors had a protracted law-suit concerning a spring which they both claimed. The Judge became weary with the case and said, "What is the use of making such o fuss about a little water?" "Your Honor will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that the parties in the suit are both milkmen."

"How much better it would have been to have shaken hands and allow it was all a mistake, " said a Detroit judge. "Then the and the lamb would have laid down together, and whit:-robed peace would have fanned you with her wings and elevated you with her smiles of approbation. But no; you went to clawing and biting, and rolling in the mud, and here you are. It's five dollars apiece.

The Indian judges stand no nonsense from the bar. A lawyer there lately in the course of his argument used the word "disparagement." "Stop using Latin words," said the judge, " or sit down." The poor lawyer, undertaking to explain, was ruthlessly fined twenty dollars for contempt.

Mrs. van Cott says that at one of her prayer meetings a negro brother prayed, "O Lord, send dy angle topin the wings on Sister Bancot's heels dat she may fly troo de world preachin' the everlasting Gospel." And one added: "Lord, give her wings on her shoulders, too, or the preachin' will not have effect, for she'il ily upside down."

In a little town out west a lady teacher was exercising a class of juveniles in mental arithmetic. She commenced the question, "if you buy a cow for tendollars" when up came a little hand. "What is it, Johnney?" "Why, you can't buy no kind of a cow for ten dollars; father sold one for sixty dollars the other day, and she was a regular old scrub at

Master (sniffing): "There's a most extraordinary smell, James. I've noticed it several- 'Hall Potter: "I don't wonder at it, sir. I've spoke about it down stairs. The butler, sir, you see, is "Igh Church," which he 'as fit up a horatory in the pantry, and burns hincense. We could stand that; but this cook is the Low Church persuasion, and she burns brown paper, to hobviate the hincense. It's perfectly hawful on saints' days, sir."

A WOMAN DEMANDS AN APOLOGY AND WAITS TO BECEIVE IT .- Early yesterday morning a car on the Cass avenue route encountered a milk wagon driven by a woman about forty years old, and the driver shouted and motioned for her to turn out. She refused to leave the track, and car and wagon come

"Why don't you get off the track?" shouted the car driver, as he put on the brake.

"I don't like your way of hollering at me," she Queen of England, and you must treat me with just as much courtesy as you would her."

"I say get off the track !" "And I say I won't!"

He left his car to lead her horse off the track, but she had a long whip and she kept him off. He got behind her wagon to lift it off, but the whip cracked

about his cars again. "Will you get off the track?" he demanded.

"When you apologize I will!" He was in a fit. His car was full, the milk woman was stout and full of grit, and he decided to come down. He said he begged her pardon. "That's all I want, and let this be a great mora

lesson to you," she replied as she turned off the track. "When you see a milk-woman on the track speak to her kindly and gently, and don't undertake to bluff." - Detroit Free Press.

CALLAHAN & CO.,

GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,

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Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MOSHANE & CO., Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MD.

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Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

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CHARTERED IN 1866.

---:0:----UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the students have ample room for healthy out-door exercise. The addition of a new wing, now completed, will enable the Directors to receive henceforth three hundred Boarders and afford them every desirable accommodation. The College of Ottawa offers every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two languages of the Capital. The students largely represent the English and French populations of Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language is carefully attended to. 'The programme of studies

comprises :-1st-Commercial Course. 2nd-Civil Engineering Course. 3rd-Classical Course.

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June and ends 1st September.

FEES. Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending,

charge. EXTRAS. Music Lessons on the Piano per Term.... Use of Piano per Term....

Use of Library per Term.... The Students who wish to enter the College Bandmake special arrangements with its Superin-

N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

87. MICHAEL'S COLLECE

TORONTO. ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE JOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

FUDENTS can receive in one Establishment ather a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare themcelves for the learned professions. The second ourse comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Educaon, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis try, Logie, and the French and German Languages TERMS.

per month,	\$12.50
do	7.50
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đo	1.20
do	0.60
do	0.30
do	2.00
do	1.20
do	0.20
	do do do do do

N.B .- All fees are to be paid strictly in advance three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of Operation and 20th of March. Defaulters after me week from the first of a term will not be 'llowed arrend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College,

coronto sessen i, 1872

CONVENT

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGA-TION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario. The System of education embraces the English and slowly replied. "I'm just as much of a lady as the Queen of England, and you must treat me with just every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Wook. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.)

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English \$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument..... 200 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing, &c.... 1.00

drawn before the expiration of the term except in case of sickness Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should

deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superioress of the Convent. No Pupil will be admitted without a recom-

mendation.

Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the 'two months vacation, if spend

at the Convent \$10.00 The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

THE LORETTO CONVENT.

Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE

THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or

elsewhere.

elsewhere.

Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address,

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. [37-52 MAY 1, '74]

TITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS.

BY MANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILES. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILES.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hanco's Epileptic Pills to be the early renealy ever discovered for caring Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The fallowing criticates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by anyone who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REDIARMABLE CURY.

SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Mid.— Dear SET: Second, your advendence of I was induced to try your Epilepia Falls. I was induced to try your Epilepia; Falls. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1833. Immaginely my physician was summoned, but he could give me to roll. I then consulted another physician, but I so need to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervels of two words. I was often attacked in my premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervels of two words. I was often attacked in my sleep, and world fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was severely in jured several times from the falls. I was affected in my business, and I considered in the sound of the falls. I was affected in my business, and I considered words. I also was affected in my business, and I considered words. The last one was April 5th, 1855, and the also seer in several times that the falls in the power of that distressing affliction. I this k farm is coverywhere, that persons who are similarly in the my have the benefit of them. A type sour was a further information can obtain it by realing at his counce, No. 556 North Th. I St., Find-delipan, I.e.

IS THERE A CURE FOR INTLEUSE?

The subjoined will answer.

Granada, Miss., June 39.—Settil S. Hanch.—Detrifit.
You will find enclosed five deblars, which I send year of two lookes of your Epidentic Pills. I was the hose far as who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My sea was badly afficted with first for two years. I woose I mad received two lookes of your Pills, which he to have cording to directions. He has never had a fit shoe, It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon trieff your Pills. His case was a very had one the had fit should all his life. Persons have written to mo from Albana and Tomnessoo on the subject, for the purpose of the cities fing my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have the all free from the pulped of the cities from the cause of learning from there effect have the year I have failed to cure. Yours, etc., C. H. Gov., Greunda, Yalabasha Ce., 1788. The subjoined will answer.

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To Seth S. Hanch, —A person in my coupley had been afflicted with Parson horey, for insteen years he had those attacks at intervals of two to four week, and oftentimes several in quick succession, sometimes containing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits cray distributed everal remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisoment I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of are, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my principal weroner, and has since that time, been exposed to the severe tof weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would the every one who has fits to give it a trial.

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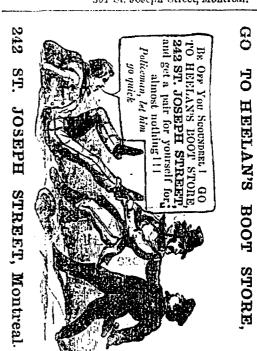
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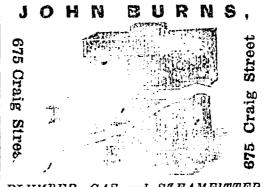
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FARM GATES.—I would like to give your readers a plan of a gate which I have used for the last twenty years. I think it the best barn-yard gate in use. The gate runs on wheels, on a board laid on the ground, extending back as tar as it runs. It moves back between a double temporary fence. To make the gate, first lay down two boards, one at the top and one at the bottom. The top and bottom boards are double, or one on each side of braces. Now lay on your end and brace strips, then lay on gate-boards and nail all solid together. I use six-inch boards for bottom and fourinch for the rest. I would like to give some of the advantages of this gate: First, it costs scarcely nothing to make; ten cents' worth of malleable nails is all the iron used for the gate, and any farmer can make them by burning common nails. It is always in the right place, not blown around by the wind when left unfastened. If you have a wild team of colts you can open and shut this gate and not let go the lines. No extra posts are used; any common fence post is sufficient. It never sags — Cor. Free Press.

BEST FOOD FOR SWINE .- What would be the best food for swine in summer would not answer the same purpose in winter. In summer, such food should be given as would keep the animal in an improving condition, and would cause it to lay on a little fat, but not so much as to suffer from heat, as a fat porker undoubtedly does. Cooling food, such as plenty of young clover and bran and middling to slop is what we use much of, not forgetting to give regular and abundant supplies of fresh, cool water. In putting up swine for exhibition purposes, we have tried many different kinds of food for the exhibitions, but we have found none so desirable as a slop made of corn and oats ground together, one third of the former, by measure, two-thirds of the latter. One of the best ways to prepare it is to scald it at night and feed next morning, put on the mass only enough hot water to thoroughly moisten it, and then cover up the barrel tight so it can stem well, and make the mass mellow and nice by morn ing. If it is found undesirable to scald it, moisten the mass with water and then put in one or more pans of sour milk-thick milk or clabber-to cause it to sour by the time it is used. We use both or either plan, and find them both good. As an ordinary summer feed, we have found this food to answer almost all purposes, as experience has abundantly proved that breeding stock should be very fat only in a healthy, growing condition, to insure healthy, vigorous offspring. The refuse from the truck patches, such as tomatoes, cabbage, &c., come nicely into play for summer food in connection with the above slop, as do apples—windtalls—pears &c .- Swine and Poultry Journal.

MARKETING FRUIT.—It is one thing to raise fruit and quite another to sell it. Some men can succeed well in raising but fail to sell to advantage, while others are not very successful in raising but can sell, generally, at fair prices. So diverse are these operations, and so different the qualifications required in each, that comparatively few can succeed well in both. True, when the supply is short and the demand good, it does not require much talent to sell at good prices, but when the reverse is true -when the supply is abundant and the demand moderate,-then skill in selling finds an excellent field for its exercise. The secret in selling fruit is to have it in the best possible condition. The best of fruit put on the market in bad condition is not likely to find purchasers at as good prices as an inferior quality, if in fine condition. An essential prerequisite to the successful marketing of fruit is careful handling in gathering and packing. Clean-liness is absolutely necessary. Bruises and other injuries to the fruit should be carefully avoided, as injuring both the looks and keeping qualities of the fruit. After rough handling the quality of fruit degenerates very rapidly. Another important matter is to have it well assorted. Bad and faulty specimens damage the sale of good fruit far more than they add to its bulk. It is better, if it is not uniform in size and appearance, to assort it and sell the different grades in separate packages, as the best grades will bring as much after one-fourth to one-half has been assorted out as it all will if put on the market without assorting. In packing fruit for market, all vessels containing it should be packed so full that there shall be no room for it to shake about. In putting the covering in, of whatever description it may be, it should go in with a gentle pressure so that every specimen may be pressed and held in its place beyond the possibi-lity of jolting or shaking about. The manner of packing has much to do with success in selling. One of the most successful fruit-raisers in Indiana has been in the habit of shipping his apples to Philadelphia, where he sold at about double the prices of the common fruit in the market. His method of packing was about as follows: He assorted his fruit, throwing out all that was not strictly first-class, making vinegar of all the culls. He used only new flour barrels to pack in. He would use no barrel that had ever been used for any purpose before. He took out one head and placed his fruit with his hands, always handling them with as much care as if they had been eggs. A layer was first placed evenly over the bottom of the barrel just as closely as they would pack, and invariably with the stem end downward. Another layer was placed on these, and another on that, and so on till the vessel was full, all the time placing them in regular layers and in the same position. He aimed to fill it so full that when the head was put in the pressure would be such that none of the fruit could move from its position by handling the barrel. He then turned the barrel over and marked the bottom for the top, so that on opening it the first layer of fruit would appear on top. His fruit when packed was uniform throughout, and thus he gained reputation for fair dealing that brought him eager buyers at the highest prices without question or examination, proving that honesty, even in selling fruit, is the best policy .- L. J. T., in Ohio Farm

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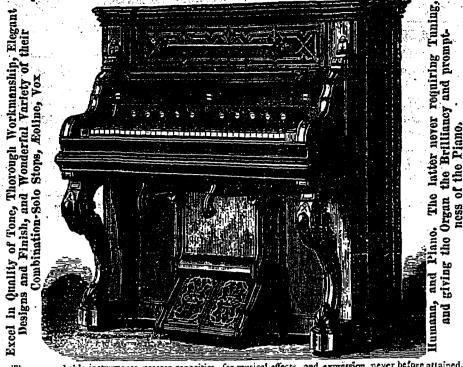
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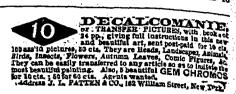
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