

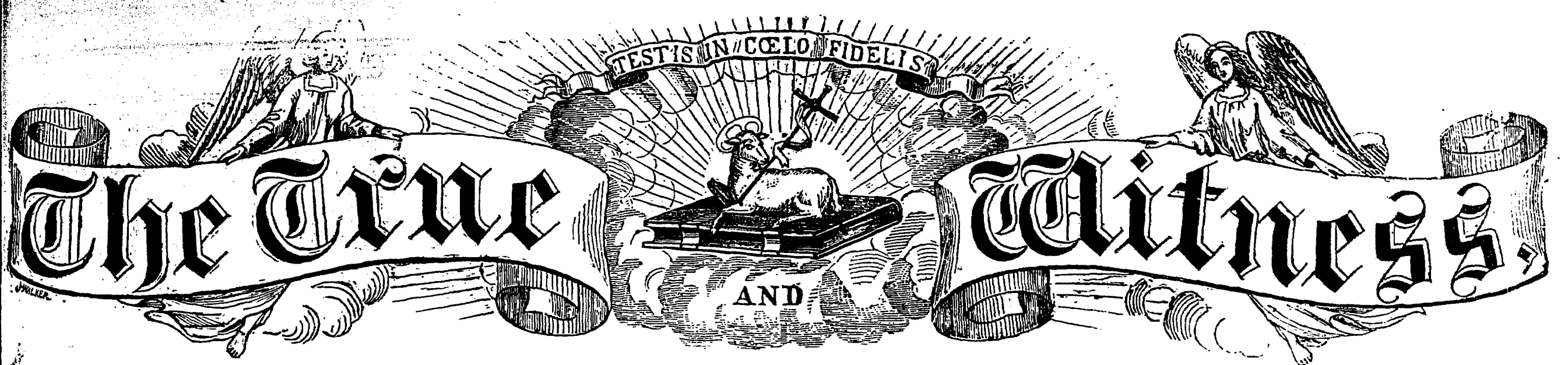
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

NO. 2.

JUST RECEIVED, A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

- Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Manning, 12 mo., 300 pages... \$1.00
We have also his late works, Sin and its Consequences... 1.00
Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost... 1.25
Temporal... 1.20
Free by mail on receipt of price.

AGENTS for the DOMINION.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals such as 'New York Tablet', 'The Freeman's Journal', 'Boston Pilot', etc., with their respective prices.

JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE

REVEREND J. J. MURPHY,

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, in 1871. Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price from D. & J. SADIET & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE LION OF FLANDERS;

OR, THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER II.—(CONTINUED.)

At the first glance, the young knight might have been taken for a son of Robert de Bethune; for, 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 copiousness embroidered upon Adolf's breast shewed three golden-haired maidens in a red shield. Over his 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 further 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 Matilda. 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 serene 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 venturesome 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 saddle, 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 very came a multitude of pages and other attendants, 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: sleek-hounds, gaze-hounds, and dogs of chase of every variety. 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 horses. The falconers bore each his bird on portable perches. Hawks of all kinds were there, goshawks and tereels gentle, hobbles and sparrow-hawks; every one with a red hood set with bells on its 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 soon grew wider, and the knights mingled promiscuously, without distinction of rank: Each sought out his own friend or comrade, and the time passed

merrily in jests and joyous talk; even several of the ladies had found places among the knights. Count Guy and Charles de Valois were still in 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, be 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 flatterers, and unhappily lends his ear to them.—Enguerrand de Marigny is a devil incarnate, who instigates him to all evil; and, then, there is another person who often leads the king astray, whose name respect forbids my uttering, but who 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. Furious 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 royal 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 amiss; 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 Flanders 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 head sank upon his breast, while he sorrowfully replied: "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 and of the imprisonment of my poor child Philippa, which is fast hastening me to the grave." Charles de Valois made no answer to the old Count's lament. He was sunk in deep thought, so

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 enough admire the generous feeling of the brave knight, who was evidently, from his very heat, 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 heaven!" 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 lie that he has taken from me?" "Give me your ear, noble Count. Your daughter sits disconsolate in the dungeons of the Louvre; your wife is gone from you, and their heritage from your children; but I know a way by which your daughter shall be released, and yourself reinstated." "What say you?" cried Guy incredulously. "That 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 Compiègne my sister-in-law Joanna and Enguerrand de Marigny are both at Paris. Come with me to Compiègne 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 instead of that, I may not myself find a dungeon and fetters in that fatal land of France!" "Fear not, Count! fear not!" answered De 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 wrist; the strings which held the birds were made ready for casting off, and the hounds were properly distributed. Knights and ladies were promiscuously mingled together; by chance Charles de Valois found himself 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 or heron." "It seems to me," remarked De Valois, "that she is somewhat full in flesh. Would it not be better, lady, to give her her food softer?" "Oh, no! excuse me; no! Messire de Valois," cried the young lady, piqued for her reputation for good falconry; "I am sure you are wrong there; 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 snipe." While the prince fixed his eye upon the point indicated, Matilda quickly unhooded her falcon, and cast her off. 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 sought 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's only look, how skillfully 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 Nieuwland. 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 him." While Matilda was thus speaking, Charles de Valois had been regarding her with the closest attention; he soon, however, convinced himself that friendship was the only feeling which the young knight had excited in her bosom. "If so," said the prince, with a smile, "be indeed well merits this favour, Do not, I pray you, let me detain you a moment longer." And immediately, without heeding the presence

of the other knights, she called as loud as she could: "Adolf! Adolf!" and joyous as a child, she held up the snipe for him to see. 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 envy, half with curiosity; and more than one sought to decipher a tender secret upon his countenance; but all such speculations were in vain. Suddenly a loud exclamation called every one's attention to the sport. "Quick! Messire de Bethune!" cried the chief falconer; "loose your hawk's hood and cast her off; yonder 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 ran, and so held fast to it, while both together rushed onward like the wind. But this did not last long; for the hawk, losing one claw, seized hold with it of a tree, and with the other 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 a hawk that knows her business! A finer falconer 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 catching 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 deep-blue 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, keep her under your own eye; I would not lose her for more than I care to tell." And he gave the wounded hawk to Stephen, his trainer, who all but wept at the accident; for the hawk 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 hours the party continued the chase after various kinds of birds of high flight, such as ducks, herons, and cranes without, at the same time, sparing those of low flight, among which were partridges, 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 proceeded on their way back to Wynnael 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 some lay or tale which Adolf was repeating to her; for every now and then one of her ladies exclaimed in admiration: "What a master in minstrelsy Sir Adolf of Nieuwland is!" And so at last they got back to Wynnael. 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 without gloves, and that you know as well as I." "What is that to the purpose?" answered De Chatillon hastily. "A knight trusts to his skill 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.)

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 elections 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 discipline, 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 too soon. 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 dozen 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 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 the Home Rule members as a party. 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 10th 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 curiosity 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 head 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 troops. Captain Nolan is a man of considerable literary ability. He is a captain in the Royal Artillery, and is a scientific and practical artist in the highest degree. He is the inventor of "Nolan's Ranges" adopted in the Russian, French, and Austrian armies.



still make a great struggle to have it regarded as a "constitutional theory" that there must be two, and can be no more than two, parties in the House—namely, "Her Majesty's Government" and "Her Majesty's Opposition."

In their third session public opinion has now pretty well gauged 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."

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 stupid ignorance prevailing in the English camp.

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 purpose of the Home Rulers, for the present, at all events, is much less with the House of Commons than with the country; they operate on the country through that House.

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 bee, with honey in its mouth, but a sting in its tail.

Suppose, again, Mr. Disraeli adopts a middle course and says: "This is an excellent bill in many respects, but really we have not time to consider it this year."

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 all political considerations, something must be done to lighten the work, and remit to other assemblies a large portion of the legislative business now attempted there.

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?

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.

All this means that on English ground Ireland now has hostages—hostages of security that no daring act of armed violence shall be attempted against her; hostages of friendship, too, as well as of safety; centres of a propagandism, of conciliation; centres of political power.

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!

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 bee, with honey in its mouth, but a sting in its tail.

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

Præcis, ut præca.—St. Bern. De Cons. L. III.

By J. F. L., D.D.

(Continued.)

"If I were more fully informed how you have taken my efforts hitherto, I should proceed either more confidently or more cautiously of 'desist altogether.'"

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?"

"But," you will say, "how can you admit that I am chief in you deny me the dominion?" You are chief, but in solitude. So the steward has control of the farm, and the pedagogue of his little master, although neither the farm belongs to the steward, nor is the pedagogue lord of his master.

The Pontiff being a steward, it follows that he will be held to a strict accountability. It is expected that he will use all means in his power to extend the possessions of his Divine Master 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.

"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."

The right of appeal is of prime necessity—as necessary to mortals as the sun itself; but if abused, it may occasion pernicious evils. Appeals reach you from all parts of the world, and indeed they are a witness to your primacy!

"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."

"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.

own, how can it be just to deprive every one of what is his? And yet we see abbots independent of their Bishops, Bishops of their Archbishops, Archbishops of their Patriarchs or Primates!

"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 waxes, order reigns; whether the ecclesiastical censures against vice and heresy are enforced; whether the vineyards 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."

In the next book the holy Abbot passes to consider the things which are about the Pontiff, 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.

"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."

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 following correspondence between Mr. Owen Lewis, M.P., for Carlow, Ireland, and the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, will be read with interest:

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:

"Sir—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. Loysson, a suspended priest, formerly known as Father Hyacinthe, of the Order of Mount Carmel."

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"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?"

"Sir—Passing over the parts of your letter which animadvert on the character of Pere 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."

own to all who may question them, but I have deemed it matter of duty to endeavor to remove from your mind the impressions you have received.

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

"Sir—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. Loysson, as, if you consider that a man who has liberally broken his vow to Almighty God of perpetual chastity, and his solemn oath of allegiance to the Holy See, can be 'true and honorable,' we have no common ground to go upon."

"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?"

"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."

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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 Ballycurry, Ashford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Wexford.

A pilgrimage was to have been made to the grave of Wolfe Tone, in Bodenstown Churchyard, on Sunday, 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 fees. 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 7th 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 F. McDermott, 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 seminary.

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

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 a view of discovering the parties who purchased 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 he congratulated them on the peaceful state of their county, that was common 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 Carrigtwohill, County Cork. The idea of the originator of the sisterhood, M. Bojanowska, was that each little village might have a branch, as the religious should provide her own maintenance by the work of her own hands. Father Seymour, of Carrigtwohill, has erected a small building, and installed three sisters in it. This 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 Anfield, 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 Leitrim 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 fees, &c.

The splendid fox covert of Ballyadam, 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 Ballylivan station got information of the fact, they hurried to the spot, and at length 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 province, 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 anniversary had passed over. From Monaghan 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 timely relieved. For the last 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 be able 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 prospect with the retrospect—worth from a third to half a million."

Baron Dowse opened the Assizes at Carlow on the 28th ult., and in addressing the Grand Jury he congratulated them on the peaceable state of 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 bill to be sent up, although there was a case to be 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 Grand Jury of this county.

We (Chronicle) learn with pleasure that the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford was entirely ignorant of the eviction which recently took place in Dungarvan. Immediately upon hearing of the measures which had been adopted towards the

poor people, this nobleman's esteemed agents, Mr. Edward Roberts, J.P., of Weston, and Captain Ganby were instructed to proceed to Dungarvan, and, upon their arrival, speedily concluded arrangements with Mr. Richard Kiely for purchasing the property. On Monday evening last the tenants were re-admitted into the houses which they formerly occupied, and the inconvenience which they suffered in the interim was quite forgotten in the gratification they felt at so satisfactory a termination of the matter. All classes are loud in the noble marquis's praise for his thoughtful consideration and kind-heartedness.

A public meeting of the electors and people of Moycarr, county Roscommon, was held on the 23rd ult., in the chapel of Creagh to protest against and condemn the action of the O'Connor Don, and the Hon. Charles French. Amongst those present were—Rev. Father Walsh, P.P., Taughmacconell; James Kilmartin, P.L.C.; Matthew Harris, Michael Mahony O'Sullivan, Bartholomew Ward, P.O'Connor, River street; William Ivers, Lewis Ward, M. Killen, 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 assembly. He was followed by Mr. Kilmartin, who proposed "That we, the electors and people of the Barony of Moycarr and adjacent parishes, in public meeting assembled, do hereby emphatically condemn the action of our representatives, the O'Connor Don and the Hon. Charles French, 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'Connor Don and the Hon. Charles French, 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 adjourned.

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 petty sessions held next day, Francis Devane, of Omagh, was sentenced to three months' 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 being drunk and disorderly, and for assaulting sub-constable Casey and tearing his tunic, got an additional 14 day's 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 IRISH 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 subject. The Government regrets that probably 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 £1,000,000 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 existed 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 Louth 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 Boucault's Aid for their Families.—The annexed correspondence, which does justice to the goodness of heart of our talented countryman, Dion Boucault, 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 mere professions, but finds expression in direct action:—

(From the Dublin Nation, July 29.)

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

THE DUBLIN FUND. 316 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 relief of the families of the Irish political prisoners, have realized £397 10s. 9d.

To distinguish this subscription from another 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 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 United States. Meanwhile, accounts will be kept, and in due course submitted to proper audit and approval. I leave Liverpool next Saturday in the Russia to revisit America. It is a strange reflection that I shall find over there a new Ireland, prosperous, welcomed, and happy, made out of a population ex-

truded from old Ireland because England considered them poor, despised, superstitious, and miserable. 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 oppression—when 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 BOUCAULT. 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 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, handed to me by Mr. Dion Boucault 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. Boucault 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 Boucault to the sisters of Edward Duffy, who died at Millbank Prison, through their good and kind friend Mr. Barry, of Manchester. I am, yours truly, ANNIE DUFFY.

GREAT BRITAIN. Iml. Beattie has sold to the Duke of Manchester for 3,000 guineas a bull calf, just eight weeks old. 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 Norfolk heads the subscription list with a donation of £50. The Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire, Lord Bateman, has issued an address to his tenants, 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 public that no support whatever should be given to Turkey. Lord Shaftesbury presided, and among the Irish members of Parliament present were Messrs. Biggar and Cullinan. 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 Bracarra, North Morar. This is one of those districts in the Highlands of Scotland whose inhabitants are almost exclusively Catholic, whose forefathers having clung steadfastly to the faith through the dark days of persecution, even when deprived of the spiritual guidance of their priests. Another of those districts is contiguous to Morar, viz., Arisaig, where the influence of the Chiefs of Clanronald 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 bonded warehouses at the port of London, 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 villainous manipulations and infamous blinding, 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.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION 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. McFarlane. 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 £62,912 9s 9d, 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 £71,722 9s 9d with 8,449 children. It thus appears that the average cost of these twenty-four schools is £2,571 15s 4d each, and that the average number of children they (according to regulation) can each contain is 352. 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 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 the Catholic schools, and it is wonderful to see how they get tamed into habits of civility, obedience, and attention to lessons. These schools afford the best of accommodation, a very important fact in con-

sidering discipline; but they also show a systematized and regularity in all school things—a fact no 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 branding 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 3s. for the branding of each barrel, and 1s. for each half barrel. Singular to say, the Act of Parliament passed in 1858 imposed a fee of 4d. for branding each barrel and 2d. for brand each half barrel, but the rule of arithmetic applied to the Commissioners' returns shows that the brand fees charged have been precisely 3d. and 1d. With the continuous encouragement and expansion of the trade, the amount of brand fees has increased from £2,844 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 one-thirtieth 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. Cunningham, 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 Advocate 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 Admiralty in communication with the Board, on behalf of the herring fishery, and these were effective in the protection of the trade by preventing the intrusion of foreigners.

Canada. The Canada Southern Railway has cut the time of their employees 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 celebrated London foundry of Mears.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We are informed that the plague of grasshoppers is doing considerable damage in the parish and neighborhood of St. Catharines 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 Peterboro 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 2,000,000 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 acting cashier 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 predecessors.

CORNWALL CANAL.—The Ottawa Citizen says: "It is understood that the firm of Gordon & Co., of Sherbrooke, of which Mr. Brooks, the well known contractor, is a member, has been awarded the Cornwall canal contract, their figures slightly exceeding \$400,000."

BELLEVILLE CHEESE MARKET.—Shipments this week amounted to about 2,300 boxes, the price paid ranging from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. 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 Erie 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 withering 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 Guelph 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 past. A farmer in the township of Blenheim states that as he proceeded to single out his crop lately, he found large patches, several yards in length cut down in drills apparently as if the root had been eaten 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 Caledonian Society will be held, and the arrangements are confidently expected 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 belonging to the Society will be eligible to enter the lists on showing their certificate of membership. A brass band and pipers will furnish the music, and it is expected that many from Hamilton will participate in the festivities of the occasion.—Times.

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 great influx, 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 of logs, cut on the banks of the Indian River, which flows into the Connecticut near its source, has arrived at Holyoke 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 Holyoke, 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 separately instead of in rafts. A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—The New York Express of the 11th inst., noticing the dedication of the new Catholic Charity Hospital, in Brooklyn says:—"St. Catherine'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 number of the human family is in need of their ministrations to entitle him to receive them, whether he be Infidel, sinner or saint. 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 public institution the old shibboleth of Danton bigotry:—"Turk, Jew or Atheist. May enter here—but not a Papist."—Irish American. A BLASPHEMER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—THE WORD "GOD" BRANDED ON HIS BODY.—The Lynchburg (Va.) News says:—"Some of our contemporaries seem dis-



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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, August 18, 1876

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

August, 1876.

- Friday, 25.—St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor. Saturday, 26.—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (Aug. 20). St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr. Sunday, 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.—Beholding 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. Walsh, 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 despatch to the Daily News from Alexinsatz reports that in an engagement on the Servian outposts on Saturday, All Said pressed towards Zesica; and 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 1876. This is a decrease of about four-fifths.

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

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 Archbishopric 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 Government, 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 unbecoming 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 beyond 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 up.

The French Journal Officiel 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 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 the University Bill. The Paris Univers couples the fact with the withdrawal of the Orenoque last year, and attributes both to the weakness of France. The honour of the nation has suffered another diminution, and that is all, for the Ambassador at the

Vatican has ceased to be of any other practical use 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 "bishops," has just, after nearly a year's hatching, been presented to Dr. Dollinger. The address thanks the apostate priest of Munich as being a chosen instrument in bringing together the conference of Churches, held last August, at Bonn. 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. Anglicans disputed with Greek, Protestant with Ritualist as to the meaning of creeds. Dr. Dollinger was ready, 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 unknown.

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 Alexinsatz, and that a decisive battle will be fought there. If the Servians win, the war will be continued; but if they are defeated they will be ready to treat for peace.

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 governing 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 Trustees 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 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 forgotten. 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 smoothly—but we beg to assure him that silence in such a serious 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 respect.

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 itinerant 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 a 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 suggestive—they press upon the thoughtful everywhere—in the midst 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 prospect presents itself like a spectre of evil. The Summer has waned and the Autumn days are with us: and before we can well appreciate the transition the leafless trees, and the frost-rim on the window-pane, and the herald snow-flake eddying in air will have come. Ah, yes; it is time to think

of the Winter—time to ask ourselves the question What of those who are ill-prepared for the season's rigors—ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed—if indeed calculation can be made for food, raiment or lodgment at all for many thousands in our community.

Go where we may we find individual apprehension very unreservedly expressed. "God help the poor in the coming season," is the sentiment on every lip—let us hope too in every heart—for the sympathy of words unaccompanied by practical demonstrations is about the meanest of all mean pretences. 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 tramps from a distance to make appeal to the fears of the citizens; the fraud was however soon detected, and in the detection there was all honor to the pacity 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 liberality on the part of the citizens generally, would have 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 in the abstract—we mean the hunger that a strong 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 politico-economic 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 self-protection 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 practised mendicant; some with that sbrinking back in 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 ear to the appeal of the legitimate object of charity. Well all these things now so powerfully observable betoken a coming time of still more powerful observation.—Last Winter was comparatively a mild one; and by God's Providence much of the prevalent distress was mitigated in the homes of the poor. Who 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 season. 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 apparel, 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 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, EVANGELICAL 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 men, that their labors in the great cause of revival were to be followed by no earthly remuneration—

but they were—Mr. M's bank account, being worth the neat little sum of \$35,000, while his confere had to content himself with \$20,000. Had we not the high authority of one of New York's leading clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, we could hardly credit two such men could manage to live on the interest of that paltry sum. But to proceed. At the close of the very successful revival in New York, the managers thereof were more surprised then pleased 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 the cash, that it being the amount accruing from thank offerings received during the revival, it was, beyond question, the property of him and his co-laborer. That, seemingly, settled the gentlemen in question, 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 his partner. Now, however, for a reason that the 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 earned 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 dollars. Sankey, finding remonstrances useless, intends applying to the law for redress. Yes, this fact though startling is still "a fact." One of the two Heaven sent, inspired ministers of the Gospel, has actually decided, we are informed, to appeal to an humble fallible earthly court for justice! This is an act of humility that would be a credit to Dickens's famous character in David Copperfield, Uriah Heep. 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 cringing," and allow his co-religionist, a larger share of the booty, as he has to divide it with others. That would only be charitable. The two friends 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 on the subject—it is one so loathsome, that it tires one to dwell on it, even in a sarcastic style. In any case, our readers can form their own opinion of the merits of a doctrine preached by such men. Verily, the Gospel, they defile by even mentioning, says "The tree is known by its fruits." What then must the religion be that owns such a founder? 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 the spice of life."

BRITISH TRADE. While there has been as much complaint in England of depression in business, as in Canada 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 steadily maintained its totals, and the railways show as large traffic receipts. In imports, 1875 shows the largest aggregate of any year on record, \$1,870,000,000, a total nearly 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 \$1,231,000,000. 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 broadstuffs 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 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 never 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 decanting 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 fruited, and in the course of a few years, over-spread 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 translated from the Civiltà 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 thistle-down of deceit is first innocently wafted from the Witness Office, across the wide Atlantic, and puffed back again by an evangelical confere, to fructify in its own congenial soil. Worthy of the times of the Reformation truly! With every facility 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 fanfare 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 ruinous 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 Francaise nuisance. Did Monsieur le Rectorateur, for instance, allow his putridity to percolate through some waste pipe into that "Slough of Despond"—the Aurora, no one would have the slightest cause to complain. A wicked little cur barking and snapping at your heels, can be summarily disposed of with a kick, but when he keeps up a persistent yelp under the protectingegis 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 immundicity, in the person of another apostate priest the Rev. B. Ourriere. He appears already quite an adept in Amaronic tactics, and rides the Confessional horse to perfection. Did you read that funny story of the bishop of A—about thirty 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, but all to no purpose, when surekai the Rev. 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 trilling 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 a holy Mother, to contemplate souls of another 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 known.

Si Porzama dextra Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent. Moved by the force 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 Church.

A. G. GRANT. ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY'S WILL.—Archbishop Connolly's will has been filed. It is dated August 13, 1875, and appointed Messrs. William Stoker and Joseph 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 4,000 to the Sisters of Charity of Halifax; and 4,000 to William Stoker, Esq., his faithful friend and business man. No other bequests are made.







FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

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 Kuhlwater, President of Westphalia. Mgr. Cybichowski, bishop-adjutant of Gnesen has come out of prison after a nine months incarceration. 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 joining 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 people. 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. Falk will have to take other measures, and stronger than a mere notice of deposition, which his Grace takes no heed of. Within five years, 4,000 out of 6,000 square miles 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 Adullam and the Ford of Baptism of the Jordan have been ascertained. The Department of the Louvre assigned to the antiquities of Assyria, Phœnicia, Asia Minor, and the Isle of Cyprus, is at present undergoing re-organisation. 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, be exhibited. The Paris Evening tells this story as typical of the French character in politics. X meets Y 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 course 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 Slavonia; 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, 1875, 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 teetotalers take a note of this. GODLESS EDUCATION IN ROME.—Lately, in Rome, a mother in the Transtevere took her young son to the school in that district. As she committed him 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 forget to make the sign of the cross on entering the classroom." The magister, hearing these recommendations, screamed loudly: "Signs of the cross! they are not practiced 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 Grace the Archimandrite Hilariou officiating. On that occasion the Prince appeared on a handsome charger in full gala uniform, his breast covered with stars and crosses. 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 USFUL SISTER.—The Paris Figaro, announcing the death of Sister Martha, the senior of the Sisters of Mercy, says that by her death the poor afflicted 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 black wood, three medals and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. She was from a very grand, noble and mighty family, and was of remarkable beauty when, at the age of eighteen, she took the veil. During her stay at Lyons as hospital sister 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 Amlens, 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 found at her post, as well as during the horror of the Commune, always indefatigable and devoted to 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 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 Second Arrondissement, Place de la Bourne, 1,800 francs; in the Fourth Arrondissement, Rue St. Antoine, 466 francs; in the Ninth Arrondissement, Boulevard, Hausmann, 965 francs; in the fifteenth Arrondissement, Rue Malakoff, 102 francs. The lowest prices paid in the same districts for the

THE EASTERN WAR.

The correspondent of the Daily News writes from Philippopolis, 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 ordered. 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 Serbia 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 Turkish corps are advancing towards Krughevat, are pure inventions. On Friday the Turks attacked the outposts near Asilona, and were repulsed. 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 Serbia 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 Tchernayeff is reported to have issued a general order that all Circassians and Bashibazouks 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 Serbia 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 cause is becoming more ostentatious. 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 Russian people is displayed, for the South Slavonic movement is beginning to show itself on a larger scale; for sometimes quite a Hægira of Russian officers is signalled from the Lower Danube, all on their way to Servia. They come mostly from Bessarabia to Jassy, and go thence to Galatz or Giurgevo, 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 Ismalloff, who, as you may remember, was on the staff of General Tchernayeff, and who passed through here a couple 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 Ismalloff's return to Russia that this immigration of Russian officers 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 Panslavic 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 Panslavism, which considers Servian, Bulgarian, Bosnian, Montenegrin, and even Russian interests as quite subservient to the great Slavonic 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 enthusiasts, has made great progress in Russia, not only 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 organization of a corps in Servia by men imbued with these Panslavic ideas, as well as the infiltration of similar ones in the Servian army itself, 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 Panslavism. Prince Milan has entrusted Colonel Despotinics 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 Lione. About 5,000 Turks have been defeated at Jankona. The Turkish forces now in the vicinity of Albania are estimated at 40,000. It is understood that the Skupstchina will be convoked shortly. The Political Correspondence of Vienna announces that the great excitement again prevails Crete. Despatches from Tchernayeff to Prince Milan 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, understanding that the Turks intended to invade Montenegro from Albania, has left his brother-in-law, Vukovich, 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. Aristarobe Bey, Turkish Minister, has received the official declaration of his Government, dated Constantinople the 19th, giving

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under 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. The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire. The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students 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 morals 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 July. COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1st drill on vocal elements, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, 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, Synonyms, 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, Elocution, 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 Tuition, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, " " 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00 1st Class, " " 5 00 COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 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 AENOLD, Director. Toronto, March 1, 1872.

GRAND LOTTERY.

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POPE OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL. Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres.—H. Judah, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. McGauvran, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; 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 Chateaugay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00 2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550 3,300 00 3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450 2,250 00 4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00 5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00 6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00 7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 00 8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) 120 00 9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles 250 00 11. 20 Lots from \$18 to \$20 each, different articles 350 00 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles 375 00 13. 40 Lots from \$8 to \$10 each, different articles 320 00 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles 250 00 15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00 600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00 100,000 Tickets. The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at:—The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Duressa, The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 460 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CELINA GAILLE, of the town of St. Henri, District of Montreal, has, 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

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN UNITED STATES MAILS. 1875-6—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—1876-6. This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double Engine Iron Steamships:— Vessels Tons. Commanders. SARDINIAN..... 4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R. CROCIANIAN..... 3400 Capt. J. Wylie. POLYNESIAN..... 4100 Captain Brown. SARMAIAN..... 3600 Captain A. D. Aird. HIBERNIAN..... 3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R. CASPIAN..... 3200 Capt. Trocks. SCANDINAVIAN..... 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R. PRUSSIAN..... 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R. AUSTRALIAN..... 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NESTORIAN..... 2700 Capt. ——— MORAVIAN..... 2650 Capt. Graham. PERUVIAN..... 2600 Capt. R. S. Watts. MANITOBIAN..... 3150 Capt. H. Wylie. NOVA-SCOTIAN..... 3300 Capt. Richardson. CANADIAN..... 2600 Capt. Millar. CORINTHIAN..... 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. ACADIAN..... 1350 Capt. Cabel. WALDENSIAN..... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. PEGASIAN..... 2800 Capt. Menzies. NEWFOUNDLAND..... 1500 Capt. Myllins. 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 intended to be despatched from Quebec:— Moravian..... 22nd July Peruvian..... 29th " Polynesian..... 5th Aug. Sardinian..... 12th " Crociassian..... 19th " RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC. Special Reduction in Rates of Passage during the Summer months. Cabin..... \$50, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation) Intermediate..... \$30 00 Steerage..... \$25 00 THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde, every Tuesday and from Quebec on or about every Thursday. FROM QUEBEC. Canadian..... About 27th July Austrian..... " " " " Phœnician..... " " " " Manitoban..... " " " " RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC. Cabin..... \$50 Intermediate..... 40 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 Wine or Liquors. For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFFITE & VANDERCRUTTER or E. DEBAY & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CERRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERRY; in Rotterdam to G. P. IRTMANN & ROBIN; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLES & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERY & GREENHORN; 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT. MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATY, Trader and Undertaker, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, Plaintiff; vs. The said JEAN BTE. FORGET dit DEPATY, Defendant. 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. 2-5 CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT. MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATY, Trader and Undertaker, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, Plaintiff; vs. The said ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATY, Defendant. An action *en separation de biens* has been instituted in this cause on the sixteenth day of August, instant. Montreal, 16th August, 1876. BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 2-5 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 discharge under the said Act. EDOUARD POITRAS, per A. HOULE, his Attorney *ad litem*. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876. 52-5 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 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. 52-5 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ONEZIME BUTEAU, wife, common as to property, of PIERRE ARBEC, farmer, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said district, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff; vs. The said PIERRE ARBEC, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. MONTREAL, 4th August, 1876. PREVOST & PREFONTANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 52-5

ALLAN LINE.

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SCRAP BOOK.

The Marquis of Anglesey's Leg. Among the curiosities of Waterloo are the grave of the late Marquis of Anglesey's leg and the house in which it was cut off, where the boot belonging to it is preserved.

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 calf.

And here five little ones repose, Twin born with other five, Unbeheld 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-bait.

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 (b) 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 fast-living 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, but then look how I lengthen my nights," was the cool reply.

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 her. "Hoot, mon," says his northern friend, "nae occasion to waste siller; let us gang in and speer if she can gie us twa saxonpences 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 a 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 whitt'robbed 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 turns 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 thy angel to the wings on Sister Bancot's heels dat she may fly troo de world prech'n' de everlasting Gospel." And one added: "Lord, give her wings on her shoulders, too, or the prech'n' will not have effect, for she'll fly 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 ten dollars" when up came a little hand. "What is it, Johnny?" "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 that."

Master (sniffing): "There's a most extraordinary smell, James. I've noticed it several." Hall Porter: "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 lawful on saturdays, sir."

A WOMAN DEMANDS AN APOLOGY AND WAITS to receive 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 came to a halt.

"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 slowly replied. "I'm just as much of a lady as the 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 ears 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 moral 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.,

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McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 27, 1875]

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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 outdoor 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.

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.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario.

Board and Tuition in French and English... \$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument... 2.00 Drawing and Painting... 1.00 Bed and Bedding... 1.00 Washing, &c... 1.00 Entrance Fee... 3.00

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.

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P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE), IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. [37-52]

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCO'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hanco's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 25th, 1875. Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that I have been cured of my Epilepsy by your Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, and I resolved to give worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The enclosed will assist you. GRENADA, Miss., June 25th, 1875. Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that I have been cured of my Epilepsy by your Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCO'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, Texas, June 25th, 1875. To SEBASTIAN HANCO, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that I have been cured of my Epilepsy by your Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Miss. SEBASTIAN HANCO, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that I have been cured of my Epilepsy by your Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief.

CHOICE PERIODICALS for 1876 THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

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TEETH! MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.

To my Patients and the Public: In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient cleanser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy.

W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city.

GO TO HEBLAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. He has your boots made to order, and he has your boots made to order, and he has your boots made to order.

HEARSE! HEARSE!!

MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

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PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, Hotel and Family Ranges.

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