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VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1873.

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THE IRISH LEGEND OF

'DONNELL.

THE NORMAN DE BORGOS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE.

BY ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

CHAPTER I .- (Continued.)

The garrison altogether were allowed to embark on board the Sphing with their baggage and arms, save forty stand that they retained for the use of the castle. They marched out that evening toward the beach where the the great hall, he accidentally met her alone; whother chance had brought her hither, or is not known. He took her hand and was could he say in the presence of so many? Her Norman look well to his undertakings." father reached her his arm, she received it. and departed.

M'Quillan stood looking after them; but she passed on even over the drawbridge, seeming not to notice it, and never raised her drooping head till she left his sight at the outer gate.

weighing the anchor, gave him to understand the bay.

this time not less than seventy; his youngest child, a daughter, and she his only daughter. was much about the age of Caroline Davers. She had been in a nunnery from her twelfth year, but notwithstanding this secluded life, was fond of conversation. She was informed the sovereigns of England were her blood rela-

tions by the Royal de Borgos.

Daniel M'Quillan, now seated in his rocky turret, ruled and gave laws to the northern shores. In his halls were sung by the minstrels the deeds of the Do Borgos o'er flood and field; the battle of Hastings and the defeat of Harold, with his two brave brothers, was often talked over, as also the achievements of Robert against the Saracens.

At this time the strictest amity existed between the family of Clanbuoy and him, so that few of the northern chieftains could make head against him. One clan, however, I mean the the Bann and the Foyle, the greater part of which they held in the beginning, independent to any crowned head whatever, and these rights they maintained on many a bloody field washed basedors between belligerent powers; also, to keep the same of the bards to go as amber of the bards to go as a bards to go by their famous exploits in war; but at the time that Daniel M Quillan took possession of the armour, and taking health, healt

Dunluce, the O'Cuhan family was on the de-

From his strict alliance with the O'Neills, he exposed himself to the enmity of great O'-Donnell of Tyrconnell. The O'Donnell family and such as abound in the creeks and harbors the garlaghs: and, as I was saying, d'ye see time with the minstrels; but, indeed, his pipe was called in Irish, Baldearg, from a red spot of this frith. The cabin was formed in the me, just as he got over the channel, one of seemed to be the discordant notes of torture which they had on the neck, and which was natural rock, having spars of timber laid in a them large sais came swelling up, and striking rather than anything else. His actions, howaccounted a sure mark of their royal descent slanting direction from the lower to the higher her abaft, she shipt so much water that she ever, disturbed O'Fallon, his master, so powerfrom the ancient Milesian kings.

A rupture having happened between O'Neill and O'Donnell, M'Quillan, having espoused the

As O'Donnell sat one night surrounded by his kinsmon, his clansmen, and gallow-glasses, drinking to the memory of heroes long gone, two aged minstrels stood behind, their grey beards hanging down to their girdles, and each clothed with a robe of six different colors, a dignity next to that of an Irish king, and were and almost in form of an oven, lay a large performing some of those old melancholy air peculiar to Ircland alone.

"Does the wind touch thee, O Harp! or is it some passing ghost? It is the hand of Malvina! Bring me the harp, son of Alpin, another song shall rise; my soul shall depart in the sound."—Oss.

The bards tuned their harps to that sweet old Irish air, Coolun, which they touched with just and natural pathos, and after finishing this, they performed, as a concluding piece, the death march of Royal Bryan. At this piece a dead silence reigned through the company, nor could some of them refrain from

"He's gone," said O'Donnell, "and no wonder that we should sympathize with the mourners of that great man; but if he fell, it was in the arms of victory, and his death gave a dying blow to the worst enemy, I mean a foreign enemy, that ever opposed our country; but where the inhabitants of a nation are divided against each other, I consider it tenfold worse. Daniel M'Quillan has joined the forces of O'Neill of Clanbuoy, and I am informed, exults much in his noble ally. He thinks, couched beneath the wing of the eagle, he will rest fully secure; but I shall drive him from cottage, and seated them beside a turf fire, the Sphinx lay at anchor, all save a few soldiers who were employed burying the dead. One person among the victorious, and he on whose account the fortress was taken, could almost turning to the two bards, Malbruthan and his eldest son and he were finishing a large net, have wished to remain in bondage. He began to like his prison, because it sometimes received Daniel M'Quillan that if he would not withdraw fishermen that lived farther to the West. They erson who pitied him. He saw her melanch- his alliance from O'Neill of Clanbuoy, and were just arisen from dinner, which consisted oly appearance, and was distressed to think it send his sons as hostages for the fulfilment of of fish and bread; the former they usually was perhaps on his account. In passing through | the same, he would pay him a visit in a few | dress in a little butter, and this with bread is days, and perhaps an unpleasant one for him. their ordinary food; and often when butter "Does he think that the streams of the Foyle cannot be got, they eat the white fish withwhether she had expected to meet him there, or the Bann can save him; or does he think out any other kind of dressing save boiling, that his noble ally can save him from the and on this food they are healthy, fat, about to speak, but as he in such a short space sword of Baldearg? We have cut our way and vigorous, being no more the worse of knew not where to begin, he remained as silent as she, at which time her mother, sister, and father appeared. He took a farewell of them polis, and we have made England's monarch dressed in a blue jacket of coarse manufacture, all save one; hers was the last; but what tremble on his throne; therefore, let this half

These threats were uttered in the midst of his numerous clans and gallow-glasses, who vocation, hooks, lines, and flies. Each of his made the ancient halls of Tyrconnell ring with | three sons were head-dresses of the same fabric-

the family war-cry, Aboo.

The following day, the two reverend sages set out, each bearing his harp as an emblem of Next morning the hallooing of the sailors his national function, and arrayed in a robe of sixfold colors. Having come to the banks of that the Sphinx was about to sail. He saw the deep and rapid Swilly, they saw a small her spread her snow-white canvas, and, with hut close to the shore, behind which, on a litthree cheers from her British tars, stand from the hill, was drying a fishing net, equipped with large masses of corkwood on one side to keep it Old M'Quillan, whom we have so called to above water, and on the lower side twisted with distinguish him from his sons, was a man at sheet-lead for a contrary purpose. Against the

* Binguthar, the giant's cape or promontory, was the former name of the Giant's Causeway. I shall not enter upon any description of this promontory at present, there being accounts of it almost in every book-shop. Suffice it to mention one, the cave of Runkerry, which is only accessible by water, opens very early of her noble descent, and told that between two huge masses of rock, and runs an unknown length under ground; as a house at a mile's distance from the shore is disturbed by the noise of the waves in this cavern, during a storm, which commotions resemble distant thunder.

† Torr, a lofty headland fronting Morven or Kintyre; the distance between them is 18 miles. Here are the ruins of Fort Dunavarre, and a little above is Sleaght na barraght, or the grave of the slaughtered. This was called the Scots warning fire, in consequence of fires of alarm kindled here.

† Sliagh Barragh, a green ridge of mountain east of the beautiful vale of Glenarriff. It becomes more abrupt as it approaches the sea, until, in place of continued verdure, there is only a green spot here and there. These are most luxuriant in soil, on which the sheep are to be seen, not standing, but almost hanging, and on this lofty eminence, O'Cahans, still opposed M'Quillan, and often with their mouths full, saluting the early passenger carried off the palm. The territory of this family was contained between the streams of pour over it resemble the waterfall of a mill, touching the precipice only in some places. The front of this hill is called Garron point, and is clothed with

by the above rivers. Their privilege was to the armour, and family history, records, and genea-

diate destruction. Along the side of this tower would you have of it, was the lad lying right the smoke rose perpendicularly, and altogether across her keel like a sack upon an ass. Oh, gave the wild shore a most romantic appear- | Chierna be praised, t grammachree! And was ance. In a crevice scooped out of the stone, water-dog, looking down on the troubled elcment, as it burst against the base of his rocky habitation; and a little farther down the beach, they saw a small boat lying at anchor, having her cable bound round a fragment of the same. There also was a number of geese and ducks, with one solitary hen standing alone. The vicinity of the cabin was plentifully strewed with fish bones, oyster and cockle shells, and fish. here and there heaps of the sea weed, or what the north-westerns call yagh. As they approached the house, the dog, springing from his adamantine walcove, attacked them sharply, and getting between them and the house, held them completely at bay. The noise of Drake, for this was the dog's name, brought the entire family to the door, even to an infant crawling on all fours. The sight of a human being at any time was rare; but such venerable looking sages as these must certainly have greatly astonished the wild inhabitants of this secluded spot, who had pitched their dwelling here on the borders of the stormy Atlantic, much after the manner in which the eagle founds his cyric on the cliffs of St. Kilda. The fisherman spoke to them, seeing that

they were human beings, asked them into his a pair of hempen trowsers smoothed over with tar, an old glazed hat beaten to the form of his head, and decorated with the insignia of his ation, or nearly so with their father, and all vied in binding them with as many fishing implements as they could bear. The cabin was hung round with dried cod, salmon, turbot, and many other species, natives of the north-western Atlantic, and even of the fresh water streams, as eels and dologhins, so called by the Irish residing on the coasts of Donegal, Derry, and Antrim.

His venerable guests entered into conversation with him and the family regarding their tenure, their manner of support, and to whom they owed fealty.

He informed them that O'Donnell was their chieftain, landlord, and all; that the only acknowledgment he received was once in the season, or rather when he pleased, a turbot or salmon; that he had accustomed himself to accommodate the O'Donnells and their followers with his boat; and, in short, every article in his house, and himself to boot, was at their As they were accustomed to perform in con-

"We belong to the same sept," said Malbruthan, "and are going on an important business across the Swilly, the Foyle, and the Bann. Will you be so good as to extend that accommodation to us that you have so often supplied to our common protector?"

"What," said the fisherman, "do you mean God Almighty, or do you mean great Baldearg of Tyrconnell?"

"You are right," said the bard, "the Almighty is certainly the common parent of us all, but does not require accommodation so much as Baldearg."

"And if he did," said the other, "I should grant it as willingly and even more so; for we could live without Tyrconnell in a kind of way, but not without God. It was but the other day, my child," pointing to his eldest son, who had nearly attained the years of man-

wall there was a number of poles leaning, which | hood, "I say, 'twas but the other day, together with the soft and melancholy pathos tapered to one end; to the top of these there God bless us and keep us from an ill hour, of their national music.*
were short lines attached with strong hooks, for that he took the curragh,* and went out to During the time of p the purpose of taking the white fish, flounder, cutch a score or two of the glashens achree for whining a mournful kind of ditty, keeping ledge. These, covered with turf, and securely was just going down; but at that moment and fully, that he took off his brogue, and flung it thatched over with rushes and heather, toge- other struck her on the larboard, and capsized at him, with "Go slaht and be damned, ther with an outside or finishing coat of an old her like a salt-bax. Thinks I to myself, it's agaddy." The dog seeing that he had misbecause of his neighbor, was implicated in the net, defied all the powers of Æolus. It was all up with yes, Phelimy; for I was lucken on baved, made the best of his way to the cavern, general quarrel.

| Comparison of Apollo in the guarded on each side by a fragment in form of at the whole racket from that big stone there. | Comparison of Apollo is harp for at the whole racket from that big stone there. | a porch, and over the top hung a huge mass of I grew blind with fear, and thought my head that of Triton's shell, laid himself down with a stone that threatened the inmates with imme- was running round like a wheel rim. What groan. not all this the doing of God Almighty him-self, asthore. Sure Baldearg could do nathing for him here, nor yet for himself; nat saying but he would if he could, bless him; but to make a long story short, I gut the large boat, and hurled him ashore in the cracking of a

> They asked him had he no kind of milk for the children, seeing that it would be so nourishing for them who fed almost continually on

"Arrah! that's what we have, gragalmachree, and dwowl a better stripper than Brawney in the barrantry; that is, I mane when she was a stripper. She is now in calf, and her time will be in, for all the world, fourteen days after new Candlemas, ould style, jewel. I have it cut on the end of my shillelah.'

"And pray, how do you feed her?" said

"Why, do you see that little scrag of a wood over bye there in the hip of the hill; I let her all these things, honey."

of providence.

this solitary family, and their domestics, an in-exhaustible store of provisions.

They told him that it was time now they should depart, and would be glad if he would be kind enough to leave them on the other side. Darkness had already covered the adjacent cliffs, and hid from their eyes the face of the deep. There was also a strong gale blowing from the north-west.

Their host entreated them to wait a little till the moon would rise, which would not be long, and then they could cross it both swifter and with more safety; and, perhaps, the blessing of the clargy light down on yes, you would play us two or three springs of ould times.

that house, and put more oil in the lamp. Sit Choo Drake, go slaht agaddy."

The dog sprung to one corner, and the children to another. The landlord threw his hat under a kind of bench, as if to give more remenced that sweetest of Irish airs, which goes against both wind ‡ and water. now by the name of the Cold Frosty Morning. This tune cannot be unknown to any one that

like distant echo. O'Fallon, this was the fisherman's name, sat sighing deeply, one time looking at the minstrels, and another at Cathleen, who was sitting rather with her side to them, holding her apron to her eyes. "Och on, och on!" exclaimed O'Fallon, "but that brings to my mind the sweet ould times that never will return. Och hushla machree, na roon, och on, och on!"--The poor man and his wife were melted down into tears by the fascinating power of the harp,

. A curragh is a light kind of boat, not much wider than a cradle, made with ribs, and a rim nearly after the manner of a basket, and not much weightier, over it they sew a horse or cow hide, and in such a vessel will go out to the open sea, and I have it affirmed, sometimes to Scotland.

† The boys, or growing boys.

‡ Jesus be praised. § Cabin.

During the time of performance, Drake lay

O'Fallon, rising up, and approaching the musicians, holding out one arm like a gun, and scrubbing the sleeve round with the other hand, said, "Arrah, mannam yes, could you play me the ould Rinceadh fada, that I used to dance at the eastle of Baldearg?" Being answered in the affirmative, he stood

up before his Cathleen as straight as a poplar, and making a princely bow, handed her to the opposite side of the cabin. The children's eyes were glistening to see their father and mother in such spirits; and as the harp struck up the humorous jig, he crossed to the other side of the house like a shadow, and with one foot before another, thundered off a few hard beaten steps of a hornpipe; then, with a hirroo, crossed the floor again, his light-heeled partner passing through all the involutions and evolutions with equal agailty, at the same time holding her apron extended with both her hands, as if she were guarding fowls into a barn door.

Then, with his right hand on his haunch, the other vibrating at his side like a pendulum, again to the left, and with a whisk, snapping his fingers as he passed his lady, he appeared in the ground where he started. After heelate in it to the middle of the day, and then I | ing, toeing, wheeling, channeling, and frisking, drive her home, and cut her two or three creeks the harp changed to a slow minuet, upon which of the yagh or sai weed from the rocks, and on he immediately called for his hat, and stealing this, be assured, she will fill all the vessels in round the walls with his arms extended, bowthe teigh. S And, moreover and above, I can ling, kneeling, and bending with the utmost tell yes, that by spreading the yagh on a lee pliability of limbs, &c., traversed the extremiridge, we can raise the finest and sweetest of ties of the floor like an Irish king; his wily soil, dear; and by sowing the sai sand over the partner wafting round the walls like a shadow, ground, we have good corn but no matter for and moving from his approaches with captivating shyness, kept her eye slily askance on her His guests were delighted with his very graceful paramour. The dance being ended, clear and entertaining explanations, as well as Cathleen prepared supper by broiling some his pious ideas, regarding the overruling care fresh fish, and toasting a couple of large oaten cakes, baked of a kind of meal, called by the "Here," said they, "the sea, which would I rish, gredding. The strangers praised the appear to us a great inconvenience, and still fare, and having washed it down with a more an almost impassable barrier, affords to draught of Brawney's Bunnarammer, they devoutly, on their knees, returned thanks to Him who stores the air, the sea, and the land, with provisious for his children. As they rose from their devotion, the broad moon had protruded her golden edge over the mountain of Ailagh, as if awaiting the solemnization of this happy supper. "Och, my bannagh light on your purty face," said O'Fallon, as he turned round in the floor, and saw her ascending like a fiery balloon above the Swilly. "My bannagh light on you over again, say I, who has lit me over the waves, many a dripping, dreary night, hushla."

The boat was soon drawn up, and the strangers, having taken a friendly leave of the family, embarked, being accompanied by their "Cathleen, lay by that wheel with yere host and his eldest son, as good and as fearless whirring and birring; I wonder yes have not a seaman as ever wielded an our. They had more manners before the jintlemen. Clane up proceeded a small distance to sea, when Captain O'Fallon recollected a line that he intendback, Phelimy, you and Pat, and you, Barney. ed to cast somewhere beyond the channel; and resting a little on their oars, he put his finger into his mouth and gave three whistles. This surprised the passengers very much, for thev could not conceive what means his wife or spect and attention to the performers, and sat family had of sending the article that he wantlooking at them alternately, as they toned and ed. A considerable time afterward they perprepared their instruments. After having coived Drake's head rising on a large blue swell, touched over several old melodies, they com- and greatly exhausted, having to fight his road

"Arrah, kead miel a faltie to yes, my poor fellow," said he, "what could I do without ever had the least taste for our national music. you?" Then cutting off a piece of twine nearly the same as that which he wanted he cert, their strokes were natural and well timed, gave it into Drake's mouth, who, bounding the sound of each vibrating chord dying away over the side of the boat, disappeared in a few minutes, the tide being somewhat in his favor: and with the line and hooks wrapped round his neck, soon appeared again. O'Fallon took him into the vessel, and informed them that when his wife saw what Drake bore in his mouth, it

> • There is a pleasing sadness peculiar to the old slow music of Ireland, which it possesses beyond all others. This caused a celebrated Italian musician to exclaim, on hearing some of our plaintive airs performed, "that it was a land of woe."

† Gredding was meal ground in a kind of handmill, known by the name of querns, the stones of which I have often seen dug up near the foundation of old dwellings. The grain got no other preparation than thrashing, cleaning, and drying, often ins. large pot. It was then ground down, husks and all, and being sifted, produced a delicious bread. My father told me he has often eaten of it.

t When the wind blows up the gut, it is necessary to sail against it, until the boat nearly reach the hannel. unuel.

would serve as a full interpretation. They gave him a piece of old sailcloth to lie on, and he became a fifth passenger. There was a smart breeze blowing up the gut, which rolled the waves of the great Atlantic in quick succession upon them, so that it appeared very difficult to encounter the passage. With the force of stout tugging, however, they brought her down the shore in shelter of a high promontory, until they got right before the wind, then, hoisting a jury mast and spreading a small sail, they turned her head about. It is difficult in the gulf of Swilly to manage a boat, chiefly if there is a strong breeze blowing up the throat, the waves roll in such quick succession, and don't give her time to ascend them as in more natural swells.

Young O'Fallon was at the helm, and the father, seating himself in the centre, and keeping the peak of a distant hill for his aim, kept the mast as a kind of medium, and bellowed directions to Phelim as she stemmed the sweeping current. Had he laid her side to the waves one of them would have capsized her in a minute; and had he laid her head to them, she would have cut the wave and must inevitably have perished; but, like a true seaman. helming her a weather, he took them in a slanting direction, and rode them as tight as a

"Helm a lee-steady boy," cried the captain, "Helm a weather, and snuff her up against the breeze. Mind the sand bank."

The sky was shaded over with lowering clouds, which seemed passing across the moon in hurried confusion; and sinking betimes in the hollow between two seas, the tops of the highest hills disappeared from their view; again, mounting the next, she skimmed it like a feather, and in this manner they arrived at the farther shore.

Any person acquainted with this ferry, will have no difficulty in comprehending O'Fallon's method of steering through these short seas, as they are called by mariners.

The two reverend strangers being landed, bade an affectionate adieu to their benevolent host and his son, wishing them a safe return, and directed their nightly course towards the royal court of Ailagh, which now was moulder-

ing to ruin.
"I have often," said Tuadhar, " performed in that mansion, assisted by others of superior skill, when O'Donnell, with all his followers, and when Hydaire Oircaght, I mean O'Dougherty, with his, besides many others, were present; but even at this time, royalty had long departed. Alas! it brings tears to my oyes to behold the naked walls and deserted chambers of Oilleagh* na Riagh. That ample court is now become quite green and covered with moss, where once the well caparisoned fiery war-horse champed the foaming bit, proudly bestrode by daring Baldearg; or where the nervous hunter, bounding erect, and pawing the ground with his horney hoof, snorted for the chase; while the deep-mouthed hounds, coursing through the lofty caks that clothed the banks of sacred Foyle, made hill and dale, thicket and valley, ring to their cries. How many a winter's morning have I mounted yonder turret, and stood amazed to see the dappled stag sweeping frem hill to hill, the deadly pack still hanging fearless horse, over bank, brake, and precipice, seen him plunge in the rapid Foyle, and glorying, shake his branching antlers + as he swam with the ebbing tide.

"'His deer drank of a thousand streams; a thousand rocks replied to the voice of his dogs. - Oss.

"Twas here that wassail, mirth and revelry passed the winter's night, when Erin's congregated bards, from sweet-toned strings, made Oilleagh's spacious halls re-coho back the choral symphony. Now, as I view thy shattered ruins pointing to the pale moon their roofless heads, wild, how awful, how death-like! What a change! 'tis like the midnight grave, save when the howling wind toars from its long-known bed a rolling mass, and shoots it thundering down the glen.

"Three stones, with heads of moss, are there: a stream, with foaming course; and dreadful rolled around them is the dark red cloud of Loda. High from its top looked forward a ghost, half formed of the shadowy smoke. He poured his voice at times amidst the roaring stream. Near bending beneath a blasted tree, two heroes received his swords, Swarran of lakes and Starno, foe of strangers; on their dun shields they darkly leaned, their spears are forward through night; shrill sounds the blast of darkness in Starno's floating beard."-Oss.

· Ailagh, north-west of Londonderry, was in former times one of the three principal seats of Royalty in Ireland, i.e., Teamra or Tara, in Meath, Eamhaim; and Oilleagh na Riagh or Ailagh; and here the king of Ossory was held prisoner for a con-

siderable length of time. † In early times the Irish were famous for staghunting. I have seen the antlers of the Moose dear dug out of marl pits eight or ten feet under ground; and below the white limestone rock, in the mountain of Ballyness, county Derry, fifty feet under ground, I've seen fragments of them raised in abundance. The antlers of a deer, with the skull quite fresh, were raised beyond Drogheda by a peasant; the teeth were turned a little black and, when resting on the skull, the horns outtopped a tall man's This individual was my author. The Irish chieftain was usually buried with a bow, arrows, and horn of a deer by his side.

(To be Continued.)

The following correspondence will be read with

12th September, 1873.

My DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP, - The time has now arrived when it is especially desirable to ascertain the opinion of all the friends of Irish Legislative Independence on the movement which so deeply affects the best interests of the Irish people. There are many Home Rulers who looking to your Grace as a staunch, consistent, life long friend of your native land, deem it of great importance that you should honor us by giving public expression to the sentiments with which you regard our present agita-

which will carry the weight of your wisdom, your experience, and your spotless patriotism.—I have honor to remain, my dear Lord Archbishop, your Grace's humble servant.

W. J. O'N. DAUNT.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ANSWER. St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, Feast of St. Januarius, 1873.

DEAR SIR,-You will be good enough to accept my apology for the delay in acknowledging your interesting letter, occasioned by my being engaged until the middle of this week in bringing to a close the visitation of the diocese, with its accompanying

duties of confirmation. However important the subject of your letter, it requires no elaborate reply, since the principles on which the justice of Home Government rests are too clear and incontestable for debate or controversy.— Nought is wanted but an honest disposition to yield one's assent to the obvious arguments which the light of reason and history afford. The advocates of the self-government of Ireland are not vainly dis-cussing untried or delusive schemes; but, walking by the light of experience, they calmly and firmly demand the restoration of the right of which they were in psaceful possession, and of which they have been robbed by such an extraordinary combination of fraud, of violence, and of cruelty as scarcely can be paralleled in the annals of any other people.-The iniquitous measure of the union has never been accepted or acquiesced in by the nation- Nay, it has been repeatedly and uniformly exhibited as an oppressive and disastrous measure; and, among several illustrations of the national feeling regarding it, I need but refer to O'Connell's formidable national agitation for its repeal.

He has passed to his immortal reward; but his spirit, because it was the spirit of justice and of peace, still lives among the Irish people. And now their yearning for Home Government is more intense and wide-spread than at any former period of our history; determined as they are not to be satisfied without their national legislature, for which they are so justly panting.

For me, I have no recollection of any time in which I did not rejoice in an Irish parliament, or grieve at its abstraction, or sigh for its restoration. And, with the conviction which I telt of its benefits and of the disasters which followed its extinction in thickening succession, I entertain a strong hope that the Irish people will be faithful to their best interests. They will, I trust, peacefully and constitutionally achieve the realisation of native rule, without which we cannot expect sound Catholic education for the youth of Ireland, or continued peace and prosperity for the United Kingdom.

I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, your faithful servant,

† John, Archbishop of Tuam. W. J. O'N. Daunt, Esq.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF IRELAND .-AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

A writer in the Limerick Reporter gives the following excellent account of his trip to the North of Ireland to see the dedication of Armagh Cathe-

When you cross the yellow Boyne for the first time, and take a glimpse at Drogheda, which seen from the lofty viaduct appears somewhat like the city of Waterford, but by no means so extensive, or full of towers, ancient and modern, thoughts of that bitter legacy which the defeat of King James on the banks of that iN-fated river has bequeathed to Ircland, crowd upon you, when in the words of the quaint old ballad which the followers of the Dutchman sang:

Then stoutly we the Boyne did cross, Our enemies to battle, Our cannon to our foes' great cost, Like thund'ring claps did rattle. In majestic mein our prince rode o'er, His men followed after; With blows and shouts put focs to rout,

The day we crossed the water. on his train with murderous cry, while the | Facts wedded to doggrel which are treasured up in the hearts of William's followers, who dream that fearless horse, over bank, brake, and precipice, shot like a Parthian arrow; and, after leading shot like a Parthian arrow; and, after leading his hundred fees some six miles chase, I have his hundred fees some six miles chase, I have his hundred fees some six miles chase, I have his hundred fees some six miles chase, I have his hundred fees some six miles chase, I have his hundred fees some six miles chase, I have his hundred fees some six miles chase, I have he hearts of William's followers, who dream that north of the Boyne all should be theirs, and that the people of the remaining provinces of Ireland should intrepidity and heroism of the first Crusaders had be their abject slaves. Therefore runs in a rather turned to the first Crusaders had be their abject slaves. Therefore runs in a rather turned to the first Crusaders had be their abject slaves. Therefore runs in a rather turned to the first Crusaders had be their abject slaves. Therefore runs in a rather turned to the first Crusaders had be their abject slaves. Therefore runs in a rather turned to the first Crusaders had be their abject slaves. Therefore runs in a rather turned to the first Crusaders had be their abject slaves. Therefore runs in a rather turned to the first Crusaders had be their abject slaves. The runs in a rather turned to the first Crusaders had been received to the first Crusaders had been hid course near the town which was the Urbs Pontage of the Romans; but which is more famed to-day for | tendom, and the kingdom of Jerusalem established its wonderful bridge or viaduct—the emanation of under the virtuous Godfrey de Bouillon and his suc-Sir John MacNeill's engineering skill and geniusthan it was in far distant times, when, no matter how well the old bridge spanned the stream, it was the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusainsignificant in comparison to the splendid structure which is now the admiration of every one who beholds it. This viaduct consists on the south side of 12 arches of 69 feet span, between which and three similar arches on the north side, the communication is maintained by a lattice bridge of three beams, each 550 feet in length, and 90 feet and stretching their dusky shadows o'er the above the level of high water, sufficient to allow vessels of any size to pass under. In 1641, Sir Henry Tichborne and Lord Moore held the town against Sir Phelim O'Neill, and in 1549, under Sir Henry Ashton it was held against Oliver Cromwell, who at length, however, took the town by storm, accompanied by circumstances of fearful ferocity and atrocity, so that according to Lord Clarendon, except some few who during the assault escaped at the other end of the town, there was not an officer, soldier, or religious person belonging to the garrison left alive! ! !" James II. sojourned here previous to the Battle of the Boyne. But all is now peaceful-trade, and commerce, and manufacturing industry flourish in Drogheda. There are, no doubt, many objects of interest to the antiquarian in and about Drogheda; but to the student of Irish history and the politician "July the first at Oldbridge town" absorbs all the others; and we pass the viaduct with rather better memories of the past when we find the Orangemen of the present day as rampant, as audacious, as pugnacious, and as vinditive as ever they were in the most palmy days of their anti-Irish triumphs. I cannot say much to praise of the picturesque beauty of the North. In picturesquesness and beauty, the South far exceeds the North, and our Keepers range, our Galties, our Slievnamon and Comragh are immeasurably grander, nobler, and finer in outline and form than the Mourne Mountains or Slieve Gullion. The North, too, though looking somewhat more improved, has not the same richness and fertility as the South; but the more northerly you go, the greater and more palpable are the evidences of industry and of that prosperity of which the North can boast, in a far and away greater and more substantial degree than the South. Tillage is more extensive; the rotation of crops appear to be better attended to; the flax harvest have been already made, and in the fields the ricks of the saved fibre are carefully weather thatched. The chimneys of factories rise amid THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM ON THE HOME foliage here and there and everywhere. All these evidences of industry and thrift speak loudly for themselves in the estimation of every observer, as we proceed northwards, though the Irish race prodominates there; but the mixture of Scotish Puritanism and Presbyterianism, the fierce, hot, Orange spirit, awakes in the mind of those of the old race and creed, a corresponding antagonism and emulation which develop the best qualities of the latter, and bring out a superadded amount of patriotism and devotion to the old faith, which is in the tions induced the crowd to believe him innocent.

South not quite so lively or emphatic in demonstra
Among the many pious associations to which the tiveness, though in the South the overwhelming majority of the prople are all of one way of thinking in religion and in politics. Indeed,

my sketch of that glorious, that truly memorable and historic scene with which I furnished the readers of the Reporter and Vindicator on Tuesday, I endeavored to convey some idea, however distant, of the reality of one of the most remarkable events which has taken place in Ireland, in modern times. Within the city of Armagh itself, teeming though it does teem with the noblest memories of Ireland's past glories, around and about the city, Orangeism in its most savage, truculent, virulent, and audacious form is shown unmistakably to prevail, no matter what may be said to the contrary by those who will not believe the testimony of their senses, as was significantly proved by the stoning of the monster train on its return to Dublin on Sunday night, and by the efforts that were made to upset it; yet not-withstanding the fact that in the interests of England, as antagonistic interests to those of Ireland. Armagh has been for ages an English garrison in the midst of the fiery and unconquerable O'Neils; yet Sunday showed that Catholic Ireland can be represented in the Metropolitan, Primatial, Archiepiscopal City of St. Patrick, now with more than quon-dam splendor and with a vivid faith all the stronger and the more earnest in consequence of the ordeal through which our nation has passed at the hands of her persecutors. We feel that we stand on ground sacred to the best and the holiest traditions of our great Apostle, the glorious St. Patrick. We know that it was amid these hills that Patrick founded the city to which Pope Celestine gave the first Pallium that ever graced the shoulders of an Irish Archbishop; and that notwithstanding the irruptions of the Danes, and of their more treacherous and implacable followers in the work of persecution, the Normans, notwithstanding internecine fights, and cruel and dreadful wars. Armagh still continues to hold Primatial dignity, and that the heart of the exile is always turned towards it no matter how far distant he may be from the home of his birth. It was here that Brian Boroimhe, king and martyr, made his offering of gold to God and Patrick, when making his tour through Ircland, before the battle of Clontarf. It was to Armagh, ultimately, after the signal victory of Clontarf, and after that they had been buried for some time in the Church of St. Columbkille at Swords, near Dublin, that Molmurry, Primate of Ireland, had the remains of the illustrious warrior king who, at the venerable age of eightyeight years fell in the arms of victory, with uplifted cross in his hands, and those of his beloved son, Morrough O'Brien, who fell at the same time, aged seventy-three years, conveyed afterwards, and placed with regal honors in a magnificent mausoleum, in his own Cathedral Church. Between the North and the South—between Armagh and Thomond, there is a strong bond of ancient, enduring friendship, which is destined never to fail as long as we know that the ashes of our most famous native king, and those of his son, mix with the earth of Armagh.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

I have already given you a description of the new Cathedral built on the top of a hill of co-equal height with that of the old Cathedral which is now dedicated to Protestant uses; on the hill to which the roe fled which St. Patrick had saved from King Daire. The proceedings of Sunday and Sunday evening can never never be forgotten by those who took part in them.

The old Cathedral is extremely well worthy of a

visit, and a visit I was enabled to pay it on Sunday after the services of the day at the new Cathedral it is full of sculptured monuments; it is venerable in appearance; it wants, however, all those attrac tions which the religion to which it was originally dedicated can alone impart to it.

The Library is another feature in the town of Armagh, which is exceedingly interesting. It is under the care of the learned and able Dr. Reeves Rector of Tynan, who has given so much to Irish literature and whose works are so highly valued. I went through the library with great pleasure and feasted my eyes on some most curious books. Among others on a splendid copy of the Acts sanctorum of Colgan, and a beautiful Primer or Office book of Queen Mary, printed admirably on vellum, and splendidly illustrated.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

after the Holy Sepulchre had been regained to Chriscessors, there arose in the Church several orders which were at once military and religious. Of these lem, and the Knights of the Temple were the most famous. Both these orders of Christian knighthood rendered signal service to religion during the Crusades, but their destinies were doomed to be dissimilar; for while the Hospitallers not only survived the Crusades but exist to this day, the career of the Templars, though, perhaps, more brilliant for a while in the eyes of the world, was cut short several centuries ago. During two hundred years the Templars, by the heroic valor and military skill which they displayed in behalf of the Church, gained extraordinary renewn and enormous wealth. But riches proved the bane of an order whose first members had called themselves " poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ." When poverty was banished from among them, pride, intemperance and insolence crept in, while rumor whispered of evils even worse. In the reign of Philip the Fair, King of France, the most helnous crimes were charged against the whole order, though how far the accusations were warranted is doubtful. This much, however, is certain-many Templars confessed themselves guilty, and whether or not the whole order were implicated the moral delinquency of certain of its members is an established fact. In consequence of the conflicting statements of historians, the whole affair is involved in much obscurity, but on a culm review of the case we are induced to think that the following points may be affirmed in regard to it: (1) It is unreasonable to suppose the whole order of Templars guilty of the heinous crimes laid to its charge; (2) it is incredible that the offences charged against every member of a numerous community could have so long remained secret; (3) the moral guilt of individual Templars cannot reasonably be doubted, both because many of the inculpated knights confessed in different places and various circumstances the crimes alleged, and also because of the weight of authority and testimony against them. While, therefore, we must condemn the cruelties practised upon the Templars by Philip the Fair, we may rest assured that the Church acted wisely in suppressing the order which from a brilliant ornament had become a scandal to Christendom. In the year 1312, at the second session of the General Council of Vienne, Pope Clement V. published the decree of suppression, which, though pro-visional in form, was final in its effect. Two years later James Molay, the last Grand Master, pleaded guilty to the crimes laid to the charge of his order, but afterwards, finding his confession had availed him nought, he retracted, and declared that his brethren were not guilty of the crimes alleged against them. Thereupon the Court of Philip the Fair pronounced him a perjurer and condemned him to be burned alive, which barbarous sentence was carried out. Molay bore the tortures of protracted death with great fortitude, and by his solomn protesta-

ages of faith gave birth, the guilds or confraternities of Masons held a distinguished place. Many of the magnificent, cathedrals, churches and monastic the scene which Armagh presented on Sunday could | buildings which have been the wonder and admiration. May I therefore respectfully beg that you scarcely be approached, not to say surpassed in any tion of succeeding generations owe their erection to will state you views on this absorbing topic; views part of Ireland south of the Boyne or the Bann. In the pious labors of the associated Masons. These tion of succeeding generations owe their erection to

Among the many pious associations to which the

confraternities were formed in many countries of Europe under the protection and guidance of the Church, and included among their members noblemen and even ladies of high birth, who, moved to a zeal for religion, disdained not to assist manually in the labor of erecting beautiful temples to the glory of God. It is, indeed, instructive and edifying to reflect on the devotion and self-denial of these our ancestors in the faith, and much as we may be astonished at the splendid structures which they have handed down to us-undestroyed by time, neglect, or defacement-yet our wonder will cease when we contemplate through the long vista of past ages the spirit of faith and zeal which animated these Masons of old. In some respects we may consider the Freemasons of modern times to be the degenerate successors both of the Templars and the Masonic Guilds of the middle ages, nothwithstanding that the real aims of the former are so diametrically opposed to the original objects of the two latter. After the order of the Temple had been suppressed, some degraded knights fled to Scotland and there formed themselves into a secret society, vowing implacable hatred and eternal vengeance against Pope and King. The better to disguise their designs, they affiliated themselves to Masonic guilds, and took from these the insignia and technical designations of their sect. Later the society, favored by Protestantism, seems to have spread throughout Europe, although this definitive organization, as we now know it, dates only from the

first years of the eighteenth century.

In the pamphlet below quoted Mgr. de Segur graphically describes the constitution, history, aims, and doings of one of those widely organized and occult societies which have played such an important part in many of the events of later times. Although the eminent Prelate reviews more particularly the aspect and working of Freemasonry in France, nevertheless, as the views and operations of this nefarious association are not confined to one land, so the exposition of its real principles and aims cannot fail to be of general interest. When we learn that by means of an ever-active propagandism Freemasonry is continually spreading far and near its subversive and atheist doctrines, that its extensive net-work embraces in its coils each sex and every age from the child upwards, that it numbers princes in its ranks—the better to compass their ultimate destruction—that its allies in the press are numerous and influential, and, lastly, that as long ago as 1867 italready counted 8,000,000 members, of whom 1,500-000 were French—when we think of these facts it becomes evident that modern Masonry is a very powerful organization; and its power, as we shall en-There are two distinct kinds of Masonry, and of these one is more or less open to the eyes of the world, while the other is hidden in the most profound secrecy. Nevertheless these two form but one and the same society. directed by one and the same chief. "Freemasonry is one, its point of departure is one," says Frere Ragon, one of the most approved writers of the Masonic sect. Of these two species, the reemasons, ordinarily so called, form the exterior shell, or rather the body, while the Masons of the back lodges, that is the Carbonari-men aiming at cattle trade, and that in butter and cured provisions; the destruction of the State, of Christianity, and of society itself-constitute the soul. Freemasons and Carbonari then are one; and in the same manner as the soul gives life to the body so do the Carbonari direct and control the Freemasons, and hold them, by means of a rash and impious oath, more or less completely in their hands. To the exterior Masonry belong the immense majority of members. According to Le Macconique of August, 1867, out of a total of 8,000,000 there were hardly 500,000 active members. These last are masons in active service, but still not necessarily the Masons of the back lodges the villians who deliberately wish to destroy the Church and society, and who under different names form the secret societies properly so called. "The eight millions of men initiated into the exterior Masonry," says Mgr. de Segur, "are something like a flock which for the most part knows not where it is being driven. These men are used as a depot whence recruits can be chosen like a herd of cows

which can be drawn at will; or again as so many

loud trumpets sounding forth everywhere the

praises of Masonry, developing its influence, attract-

We shall see how the ranks of Masonry are recruited, and this exposition will throw much light on the true character of the organization. We shall see that the means prescribed by one of their authorities are-first, to separate young men from their heavy rents and oppressive taxes; and the result, as families husband from wife and children; and secondly, to draw their victims into sin and corruption. Now, we ask, are not such means truly and literally Satanic? Let us hear one of their secret chiefs who rejoiced in the name of "Little Tiger," on the subject of recruitment: "The most essential thing is to isolate the man from his family and to ruin his morals. He is sufficiently inclined by the bent of his character to fly from the cares of the household und to run after pleasure and forbid- in the case of bread-stuffs, worked to the disadvenden enjoyments. He is fond of long gossips at the cafe and of idling away his time at the theatre. Carry him away, attract him, make an important misgovernment of Ireland this change in agriculman of him in some way or another, teach him discreetly to weary of his daily occupations, and by this stratagem, after having separated him from his family, after having shown him the painfulness of all his duties, excite in him the desire of another England and Scotland have been unexampled; and, existence. Man is a born rebel; provoke then the as a consequence, the demand for and the price of desire of rebellion almost to explosion, only take care that the explosion burst not forth." It is by these and similar means recommended by the same authority that some few obscure but designing men succeeded in withdrawing their unsuspicious victims from the influence of domestic life and the practices of religion, in initiating them into the exterior circle of Masonry, and in thus making use of them for their own ulterior purposes. "When you have insinuated," continues Little Tiger, "into certain minds a disgust for home and religion, let fall a few words in order to arouse in them the desire of affiliation to some neighboring lodge." Well enough may these occult promoters of iniquity laugh at the vanity or stupidity of some tradesman or other who humbly demands to be admitted among the favored bands of workmen chosen for "the reconstruction of the Temple of Solomon." Well enough may "Little Tiger" exclaim: "I am lost in admiration at the sight of human stupidity." For a fuller exposition of the lying means by which Freemasonry is recruited we must refer our readers to Mgr. de Segur's excellent little work, from which our quotations have been taken.

In the exterior circle of Masonry there are three principal grades, viz., those of apprentice, companien and master. In France, aspirants to the honors of Masonry are not admitted to these several grades without great ceremony. It is, in fact, necessary to pass through a strange and quasi-frightful ordeal, and to take an oath of secrecy, each time the candidate ascends in the Masonic scale of honor. In the preliminary ceremonies of initiation the candidate is introduced blindfold into the "closet of reflection," where presently he reads around him such encouraging inscriptions as this: "The greatest sacrifices will be required of thee, even that of thy life. Art thou prepared?" He is then obliged to make his will, and to answer in writing the following questions: "What are the duties of man towards God?

" Les Franc-Macons." Par Mgr. de Segur, Paris. † The Grand Orient of France, in approving his vritings, declared that they contained the pure Masonic doctrine-"Vide" Mgr. de Segur.

‡ Letter to the Piedmontese "Vendita," January 18, 1822.

What are his duties towards his fellow-men? What are his duties to himself?" Doubtless the chiefs of the sect have their own reasons for instituting these inquiries, and for thus ascertaining how little sense of religion still remains in the minds of the aspirants, and, consequently, how ripe they may be for the work of Masonry and for advancement to the higher grades. Certain it is that these questions are not prompted by any moral or religious motive, since it becomes abundantly evident, in the course of the work before cited, that the chiefs are the sworn enemies of religion and morality, and it is a fact that, however blasphemous or atheistic may be the answers given, the candidate is always admitted, in proof of which we may cite the case of Proudhon, who replied thus: "Justice to every man. Devo-tion to one's country. War against God." The limits of this article preclude the possibility of at present following the free and enlightened candidate through all the puerile ceremonial, phantasmagoric danger, and absurd farce which it seems go, together with a sprinkling of implety and hypocrisy, to make up the process of initiating an apprentice Mason, but we hope to return to the subject in a future number .- London Catholic Progress.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Inish Prosperity.—The land is the staple of Irish industry, there being only a slender amount of manusacturing energy outside of the linen trade, localized in a few Ulster counties. In point of fact, the main elements of manufacturing industry, raw materials, and motive power, exist only sparingly in Ireland. There is abundance of water power, far greater than in England and Scotland; but coal, as the best source of steam power, is of inferior quality, and small in quantity; turf, though abundant, remains to be condensed so as to form suitable fuel for any but fixed engines; while the ancient woods have been almost entirely removed and planting neglected; coal, with regard to geological uses, is widely diffused; but most of it is anthracite or nonbituminous, and the seams are in general very thin.
Utilization of the vast peat bogs which cover nearly one-seventh of the kingdom, with the two-fold object of securing an ample supply of condensed fuel and of reclaiming the soil when the superincumbent bog is removed, is one of the leading industrial problems of Ireland. Iron ore of excellent quality abounds in Leitrim, Waterford, Antrim, and many counties, while lead (with silver), copper, iron pyrites (for sulphur), manganese, rock-salt, and other sources of mineral wealth are generally diffused. deavor to show, is exerted wholly on the side of evil. The exquisite marbles and building materials are unsurpassed in abundance, durability, variety and beauty. The clays for pottery and fictile products are rich and abundant. A large quantity of all these raw mineral materials is sent to Eugland for smelting or manufacture, or to be otherwise utilized. If we turn to agricultural products, we find extensive malting, brewing, and distilling, arising out of cereal tillage; we find tanning, saddlery, soap and candle making, and some woolien textile fabrics, arising out of pastoral farming, as also the great sheep and while flax culture supplies the staple for the linen manufacture in Ulater. The cotton manufacture employs over 4,000 hands, and is increasing. Of the minor localized industries, Irish poplins, mainly confined to Dublin, deserve prominent mention, as they are admitted to be the first in the world in point of delicacy and finish and give employment to a considerable number. The fisheries, once a source of great national wealth, have for many years been declining, the cause of which decline we shall explain hereafter. To the land then we must look as the main; source

of Irish prosperity. As in other countries, the two branches of tillage and pasturage have fluctuated in extent from time to time, influenced by various circumstances. The repeal of the corn laws, which O'Connell and the Irish vote supported, brought into competition with the Irish farmer the more favoured corn-growing countries; Egypt, the basin of the Lower Danube, and the shores of the Baltic, with the vast prairie tracts in North America that extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Corn raised under nominal or low rents, moderate taxes, and a steady ripening climate and on a richer soil, was brought at cheap freights to undersell Irish growers, whase soil was poorer and whose clivegetation, but uncertain for ripening and harvesting, July, August, and September being three of the wettest months in the year. In addition to these disadvantages the grower had to contend with might be expected, has been that, from the opening of such an unequal contest nearly thirty years ago, to the present time, the Irish farmer has been prudently retreating and abandoning husbandry for pasture. With his usual sagacity, O'Connell saw that while protection was economically indefensible, and would be abolished in defiance of the Irish vote, it had a double aspect: for, while it protected the producer it oppressed the consumer, and thus, tage of the masses. Yet there are not a few ignorant or designing demagogues, who attribute to the ture, a change adopted by the Irish farmers with a view to higher and more certain profits. During this same period, the progress of trade and com-merce, and the advance in profits and wages in animal food are immensely increased. Thus Ireland, as a producer, is thoroughly protected, although in the matter of bread-stuffs she is overweighted. Her rich pastoral plains, her "weeping skies," which reader her "the emerald islo," and her proximity to the prolific hires of British industry where the demand for animal food is greatest, all completely protect her graziers and flockmasters against foreign competition. Under the conjoint action of both these causes, as regards cattle and corn, a serious change has taken place in Irish agriculture within the last thirty years the extent of land under cereal crops having rapidly contracted; while the area under pasture, meadow, and green crops has been greatly enlarged.—Tablet.

THE CENSUS OF CLARE. The Evening Post, in noticing the census report of the County Clare just issued, calls attention to several interesting matters connected therewith. Between 1841 and 1871, the population decreased from 286,394 to 147,864, or 48 per cent., or by 135,530 persons; being two to three times the population of the county Carlow. The Post says:—"It is the most Catholic county in Ireland, and with the least admixture of Anglo-Norman, Cromwellian, or Planter blood. These and its isolated situation account for the large number, 4,432, who speak Irish only, while 53,713 speak both Irish and English, so that 58,145 persons, or 40 per cent of the whole population, are bi-lingual The creed population in 1871 were as follows:-

Persons. Catholics 144,440 .. 97.7 Epis. Prot..... 3,027 2.0 0.2 Presbyterian 220 0.1 Methodist..... 63 .. All Other.... 113 .. 100

Total..... 147,864 The Catholic population is still nearly 98 per cent. of the people, and all others little over two per cent., and these 3,324 Protestants, of all creeds, chiefly in a few towns. In fact, the two towns of Ennis and Kilrush contain 1,150 Protestants, or more than onethird of all the Protestants in the whole county Clare. Catholics are less now, in the general population, by only one in 1,000, than they were in 1861. What a caricature this on a scheme of mixed education for the people of Clare, where there are no elements to mix ! Of 80 parishes, or parts of parishes, in the county 10 contain no Protestant whatever, while if the 3,324 Protestants were equally distributed over the county they would yield only 41 persons, or less than 8 families, to each parish, so that the number of school-attending Protestant children in each parish would be two to three daily!

No CATHOLIC NEED APPLY .- " How Liberal England governs Catholic Ireland, as exemplified in the County of Cork," is the title of a pamphlet just published, the author of which is Mr. Ronayne, M. P. Nobody knows his own county better than the member for Cork, and he tells the story of its misgovernment in plain language that cannot be controverted. He shows how the Protestant minority retain in their hands almost as much power as before emancipation, and we are surprised to find how every branch of the administration of the county is wielded and controlled by the dominant few. From the Lord-Lieutenant to the prison school master, nearly all are Protestants, and it is impossible to argue that this is the result less of policy than of accident: "The High Sheriff and the Lord-Lieutenant of the county both are Protestants. The Sub-Sheriff is a Protestant. He is the nominee of the High Sheriff. He selects the County Grand Jury, and he invites 18 Protestants and 3 Catholics. He summons the Special Jury, which consists of 39 Protestants and 9 Catholics. In the Special Commission of 1865 he asked 110 Protestants, and 22 Catholies. The County Grand Jury appoint the baronial high constables or, in less lotty language, the cess-collectors. Mr. Ronayne finds that the proportion of those is 19 Protestants to 3 Catholics. On the Board of Superintendence the figures are 10 to 2. The chief officers of the jail are all Protest-Of 11 annuitant county surveyors 2 are Catholics. Of 28 Deputy Lieutenants, 2 belong to the religion of the nation. There are 378 magistrates, and 65 represent the people of the county. The officers of the militia number 87, 5 are Catholics. Those who preside at 24 quarter sessions, at 35 petty sessions, at presentment sessions, at boards of guardians, are practically all Protestants. They are in such a sweeping majority that their voice is law, and no men dare to challenge them. In the police force all the best places are held by professors of a creed at stern variance with that of the governed people. The stipendiary magistrates are, for the most part, Protestant-but it matters little to what croed they give their careless assent." The Freeman says of these statistics: "In fact, Peel's notion has been carried out, and, as Mr. Ronayne abundantly proves, the motto, 'No Catholic Need apply,' lives as vividly to-day as when emancipation was not. We do not desire to rouse the spirit of bigotry-far from it. But we desire to create a personal dignity and independence in this matter which shall crush out a spirit of narrow, and cruel, and unscrupulous exclusiveness which has lived and flourished too long. -Catholic Orinion.

NOBLE TRAIT IN THE CHARACTER OF IRISH PEASANTRY. -The Emigration Commissioners tells us that in the last twenty-four years, from 1848 to 1872, upwards of seventeen millions sterling have been sent home by emigrants in America to their friends, and that these remittances were almost entirely made by Irish emigrants to their relations in Ireland. Thus far for the Commissioners; but there were several millions remitted of which they could have no information. From the famine in 1846 to the year 1872, the remittances have averaged more than one million a year, so that the total must have exceeded thirty millions-all contributed by poor laboring boys and girls and small farmers! There is no such instance of heroism or self-sacrifice in the history of the whole world.

A letter in the New York Tablet says :-- There have been agitations and associations for the removal of grievances and generally improving the condition of nearly all classes of society, save the Irish agricultural laborers, who have been declared to be the worst fed, worst housed and worst clothed of any class of the civilized The tenant farmers are too busy looking after their own affairs to think of the wretched laborers who toil for them, an exhibition of selfishness very unprepossessing in men who owe so much of their present very considerably improved condition to public sympathy and support. But the looking up. I remember the time when he was a drug in the market; now he com-mands high wages. Some eighteen or twenty years ago farm laborers could be had in abundance in Ireland for their lodging and food, (which then mainly consisted of what was known as " yellow meal stirabout,") and, perhaps, if the employer was of a generous nature, one penny a week for tobacco. I have known ablebodied men glad to get work to do on these terms. Those who remember Ireland about the period to which I refer will know that I have not exaggerated in what I have stated. But the tide has turned in these score years, and the farm laborer from being a wretched drug in the market, has become a valuable, because scarce member of society. Laborer's Unions have been established in various parts of the country for the further advancement and protection of the interests of farm laborers, and a weekly penny newspaper is to be published in the course of this month to advocate and represent the agricultural working man in the great social question of labor.

A Good Example. -- If we have not actually arrived at the time when "all crime shall cease, an ancient feud shall fail," we appear to be really approaching a period when party battles in the law courts will become matters of rarity in Ireland. If now the example set at the Glenarm Petty Sessions were to be imitated as widely as it deserves, the palmly days of forensic scalp-hunting, and of orango and green alternately between the prosecutor's stand and the dock, would soon be a matter of the past. A large number of party cases of the usual description were set down for trial; they were summonses and crosssummonses; attorneys were retained and were in attendance, and, in short, full provision was made for a bitter day in Court, and for laying up an ample stock of rancorous feeling for future occasions. Very fortunately, however, the bench was vacant. By an extraordinary chance, no magistrate was in attendance when the hour came for beginning the tow. Had there been a solitary Justice on hand the work would have gone on in full swing, the contending attorneys (both, we should mention, most respectable men) would have lit the flame, and in a short time some dozen or two of the defendants on either side would have been translated to the cells of the county jail. But the vacancy of the bench gave them time for reflection, and suddenly the Rev. Mr. Jellie, of Belfast, who had been summoned as a witness, suggested "that the cases should be amicably settled in the interests of peace, and with a view to restore the good-fellowship that had so long prevailed in Glenarm, but which had been unfortunately disturbed by the proceedings out of which the cases on hand arose. He would rather," he said, "be engaged in promoting peace and good-fellowship among men than be assisting in anything that would tend in an opposite direction." And he thurs-fore recommended that all concerned in the cases— Protestant and Catholic-to "withdraw from the Proceedings they had instituted, and live together, not as enemies but as friends." The excellent advice was received with loud applause by the crowded Court; and then-more remarkable still-the attorneys got up and declared that they highly approved | citizens in wealth, and have consequently led the of the suggestion, and that nothing was farther from their mind, too, than the protraction of quarrels. Mr. O'Rorke, for the Orange party, deprecated "the accursed party work, which was ruining the councilicals in religion. Dr. Hugh McNeile (now Dean of try." and Mr. Hans McMorlie, not to be outdone, Ripon] was as great in controversy as he is in eloqu-

declared, on behalf of the Catholics, that he was delighted at the turn things had taken, and joined neartily in condemning "the miserable party strife by which the country was disturbed and Irishmen disgraced." Mr. McMordie concluded, amidst the cheers of the assemblage, by quoting a well-known verse from the poetry of Tomas Davis. They got up complainants and defendants reechoing the good sentiments they had just heard. A general shaking hands all round ensued-even the sub-inspector bocame infected with the spirit of the scene and proclaimed his hearty satisfaction of the course pursued and the whole party left the Court in high spirits, to drink to the unexpected reconciliation. The moral—that if the magistrates would let the people a little oftener settle their own disputes, a great symptoms of a change began to appear. A new deal would be gained—is so obvious as hardly to need being appended .- Dublin Nation.

BALLITORE CHURCH .- On Sunday last, the magnificent Altar of the new church in Ballitore, Co. Kildare, was consecrated by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, and the sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, Unon the Altar are inscribed the names of all the pastors of the parish for the last century; the first amongst which is that of Father Cullen, uncle of his Eminence, who was parish priest during the troubles of the rebellion of '98, when several bloody engage-ments took place in the vicinity. This is the Cardinal's native parish, and it is remarkable that he was for a few years, when a boy, at the famous Quaker school, Ballitore, kept by the Shackletons; the very school where the celebrated Edmund Burke was taught.

GREAT HOME RULE MEETING AT CAVAN .-- At CAVAN yesterday a Home Rule demonstration, at which more than 30,000 people attended, was held. The principal speaker was Mr. Butt, who referred at great length to the Home Rule question. He denounced the language of the London Standard, which had stated that should the Irish party prove obstructive in the next session the English and Scotch people would unite to put down the object of such combination. He dared them to attempt unconstitutional measures. This was a course from which Wellington had shrunk at the time of Catholic emancipation, and such a thing would not be attempted in our day. He looked for eighty Home Rulers being returned from Ireland at the general election, and he asked the county of Cavan to contribute to the national representation. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested, and not the slightest disturbance occurred during the day.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD .- Last night Mr. Henry Sargent, secretary to the city of Waterford grand jury, addressed the electors of the city as a Home Rule candidate for the representation of the city at the next general election. About fifteen hundred persons were present. Mr. Sargent, who spoke from his own residence, alluded to the great progress that the Home Rule movement was making in the country, and stated that his uncle represented the county of Waterford in the Irish Parliament before the accursed Union (great cheering) .-Freeman.

The Boyle Herald, of a recent date, says: "We are glad, indeed, to announce that we may confidently expect, at no distant date, to have the privilege of an establishment of Nuns in our town. To our good and devoted Bishop and parish priest, and to all who aided them in their efforts, or facilitated the attainment of an object long and ardently yearned for by the Catholic portion of the community, heartfelt and grateful thanks are due. It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we congratulate the people of Boyle and neighborhood on the prospect of such an acquisition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP .- The Rev. James Cuthbert Hedley, professor of theology, philosophy, and sacred eloquence at Belmont College, was consecrated a bishop on Monday at Hereford Pro-Cathedral. The Earl of Gainsborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, and representatives of the leading Catholic families in England were present. The Archbishop of Westminster performed the ceremony, assisted by Dr. Brown, the present Bishop Hedley, though nominally Bishop of Casaropolis, will act suffragan. The Bishop of Hexham also assisted, wonder that a hundred human beings should, in and Bishops Vaughan, Ullathorne, and Collier, Mgr. Capel, Dr. Burchall, "Abbot of Westminster" and death by starvation than they should accept succor schooling! The writer of this, the editor of the President of the English Benedictines, and numer-ous monks and secular priests were among the spec-such an alarming amount of distress in the midst tators. The new Bishop, who is only 36 years of age, has been a monk of the Benedictine order since 1854. He was ordained priest in 1862, and shortly afterwards entered the college at Belmont. He has morcover, endeared himself to the Catholic community of the district by his piety and oratory. He is likewise an accomplished musician. So assiduously has he trained the voices at Belmont Cathedral that the Gregorian chanting there is scarcely equalled in any religious service in the kingdom. A luncheon was held in the Refectory of the College at the conclusion of the consecration. By a special dispensation the usual austere rule of silence at meals was relaxed. The Archbishop of Westminster in a short speech, said the best he could wish the newly-elected bishop was that his life might be spared as long, that the affections and respect of his people and his brethren might be as great, and the fruitfulness of his works as abundant as had been the case with the three other Benedictine bishops present, who might fairly be entitled the Fathers of the Catholic Episcopate in England.

THE SALE OF SOULS AT LIVERPOOL .- Our latest advices from Liverpool represent the population of that very religious and, sooth to say, very worldly senport as stirred to its depth by most unwonted ecclesiastical excitement. We say unwonted not because religious controversy has heretofore been unknown in that community, but because the sort of quarrel which is now going on has rarely if ever before sprung up within it. There have been debates enough in former days between the Orthodox Evangelicals and the Unitarians, between the Churchmen and the Dissenters, between the Protestants and the Romanists, and the annals of the town contain certain records of many bloody fights on the anniversaries of the Battle of the Boyne between the partisans of the orange and the green; but now, for the first time, within our recollection at least, the debate is between different parties within the pale of the Established Church itself.

Up to this time the prevailing politics of the town has been conservative, and the type of piety within the church has been Low Church or Evangelical. The Toryism of the community has been a surprise to those who have not known the history of the place. No city has profited more in a pecuniary sense from the trade measures which have been carried by the Liberal party during the last forty years, and yet seldom since the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832 has it been represented in Parliament by supporters of a Liberal government. But the explanation of this is to be found in the fact that at the beginning of the century merchants were deeply engaged in the infamous slave trade. Many of the leading families in the town were implicated in that horrid traffic; and when the hope of their gains thereby was cut off by the triumph of Liberal principles they swore undying opposition to all such ideas and went in for the most extreme sort of conservatism. This has descended as a tradition to their children, and these have to a large extent had the pre-eminence among their fellowfashion of the place.

But, curiously enough, these traditional Torics in politics are almost invariably Low Church Evange-licals in religion. Dr. Hugh McNeile (now Dean of

ence, and so mighty was the effect of his ministra-tions that all the while he was in town there was no room either for Ritualism or Broad Churchism there. Not alone over his own congregation was his influence paramount. He was more powerful over the clergy of the town than the bishop was over his diocese. His patronage was the road to preferment and honor; his frown was exclusion from society and death to all hope of promotion. He lent his elequent tongue to the politics of Toryism, and the Tories leut theis social influence and wealth to the carrying forward of his plans, Hence, all the Episcopal churches of the town were distinctly and prenouncedly Low Church. But as soon as he had been removed to his Yorkshire deanery church, called St. Margaret's, was erected near Prince's Park, which became as high in ritual as the St. Alban's of London and rank and fashion ran to fill its pews. This was borne with patience, though within these few weeks a prosecution has been raised against the incumbent. But now the announcement is made that "the English Church Union," which is a society for the advancement of Ritualism in the Church of England, has bought the advowson of the rectory of the town for the sum of £14,000 or £15,000, and that the present rector is almost immediately to vacate in favor of the new will of the association which now owns the living. This means that the leading clergyman of the Established Church in Liverpool will use all the means in his power and all the patronage at his disposal for the purpose of Romanizing the Established churches of the town; and so the members of that body of Christians are up in arms and protesting with all their might against the transaction.

But the Ritualists, in buying the living of Liver-pool, so that they may have the right of presenting it to one of themselves, are only following the example of the Evangelicals in days gone by. Years ago, when cold moderatism was in the ascendant in the Church, there was formed a Simeon Trust for the purpose of buying livings and presenting Evangelical elergymen to them. To that trust fund it is quite likely that many Liverpool men subscribed, liberally; indeed, we are not sure that some of them are not even now trustees. That was all right then, for it was to help on Evangelicalism; but now when the boot is on the other leg, there is a great outery. In reality, however, the High Churchmen now are only following the example set them by the Simconites aforetime, and may reply to the taunts of the angry Liverpoolian, in the words of Shylock:

"The villany you've taught us We will execute; and it shall go hard But we will better the instruction," -(By W. M. Taylor, D. D., in N. Y. Independent.)

When England was in the enjoyment of the blessing of one united Catholic Church-long before the Reformation, which has cursed the land with Low Churches and High Churches, Broad Churches and Narrow Churches, and religious ites and isms without number-the poor of our country were treated as objects of interest and sincere piety, instead of as objects of contempt and indifference Poverty was not treated as a crime. It was, as it is, treated as an affliction permitted by the Almighty. It was not dealt with on the strength of any laws made by man. It was provided in accordance with the law of God Himself. The poor were looked upon as God's poor, and they were helped, and solaced, and saved from many of the natural consequences of poverty through the many religious houses, and religious men and women whom Henry VIII. did his best to exterminate. The acceptance of such brotherly and sisterly assistance and consolation did not entail a breaking up of the homes of the poor; it did not mean the destruction of all further chance of holding on in the struggle of life in the hope that better times might come; it did not mean the snapping of every family tie, and the sundering of every affectionate bond; it did not mean public humiliation, public degradation, and utter loss of self-respect and self-dependence; it did not mean a forfeiture of all that makes existence upon earth worth living for. The poor-law relief system, which was begot of the ever lamentable Reformation, entails and means all this. No wonder that our poor should abhor and shudder at it; no of such unexampled plenty, and with the existence of one of the most elaborate and costly poor-relief system to be found anywhere .- London Universe.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged unseaworthiness of British ships has issued a preliminary report. It does not decide the questions opened by the inquiry, but shows how complicated they are.

An old farmer, dictating his will to a lawyer, says, "I give and bequeath to my wife the sum of £100 n year. Is that writ down, master?"-" Yes, said the lawyer; "but she is not so old but she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do." "Ah, do they? Well write again and say, if my wife marry again, I give and bequeath to her the sum of £200 a year. That'll do wont it, master?" "Why, that's just doubling the sum she would have had if she had remained unmarried," said the lawyer; "it's generally the other way." "Ay, said the farmer, "but him as takes her will deserve it."

The London Court Journal says: " It is said that the Shah refused to visit Scotland, having formed his estimate of the people from their national music -the bagpipe-the performance on which made him feel seriously indisposed."

In a recently published " Memoir of the Goddards, of North Wilts, (England), by Mr. Richard Jeffries, mention is made of a tradition that Aldbourne-a Goddard village-burnt down in 1777, was the Auburn, or Aldburn, of Goldsmith, to his Doserted Village. The tradition, it is alleged, is to the effect that Goldsmith was in the habit of visiting a friend at Ogbourne, and that, upon, one of these occasions, he walked over to see the effects of the great fire of 1777, and struck by the havoc it had caused, composed his poem." All of which would doubtless be of interest to the future biographers of the illustrious Irishman, if Goldsmith had not published his immortal poem, in 1770, and had not himself departed this life in 1774, some three years carlier than the time of "the great fire" and "the sad havoc," in Aldbourne.

Mr. Rawdon Brown's "Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other libraries of Northern Italy," volume five, has just been issued, under official sauction, by the Mesers, Longmans & Co, of London. The volume relates to the eventful twenty years from A.D. 1534 to 1554. Cardinal Pole and Catholic interests in England hold prominent places in the pages of the very carefully prepared volume.

The Rev. Julian Charles Young, in his recently published "Journal," says: "There is no class of persons more truly devout than the shepherds of Scotland. Among them the exercise of family wor-ship is never neglected. It is always gone about with decorum; but, formality being a thing despised by them, there are no compositions so truly original, occasionally for rude elequence, and not unfrequently for a plain and somewhat unbecoming familiarity." One of the most notable men for this sort of homely fireside eloquence was Adam Scott, of Upper Dangleish. Here is a short sample:—"We partecklarly thank Thee for Thy great gudeness to Meg; and that it ever cam' into Your head to tak' ony thought o' sic a useless bow-wow as her" (al-

lously saved from drowning). "For Thy mercy's sake, for the sake o' Thy puir sinfu' creeturs now addressing Thee in their ain shilly-shally way, and for the sake of mair than we daur weel name to Thee, hac mercy an our Rob. Ye ken Yoursel' he's a wild, mischievous callant, and thinks nac mair o' committing sin than a dog does o' licking a dish. But put Thy hook intil his nose, and Thy bridle intil his gab, and gar him come back to Thee, wi' a jerk that he'll no forget the langest day he has to live. Dinna forget puir Jamie, who's far awa frac us the night. Keep 'Thy arm o' power about him, and, ech, Sirs, I wish Ye wad endow him wi' a little spunk and smeddum to act for his sel'; for if Ye dinna he'll be but a banckle i' this warld, and a back-sitter i' the next. Thou hast added ane to our family" (one of his sons had just married against his approbation). "So has been Thy will. It wad never has been mine. But, if it is of Thee, do Thou bless the connection. But if the fule bath done it out o' carnal desire, against a' reason and credit, may the cauld rain o' adversity settle in his habitation," etc., etc.

UNITED STATES.

A BINT TO OUR EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. "Shreve coar, LA., October 8 .- The fifth Catholic

priest is dying from black vomit. Two priests arrived to day from New Orleans to fill up the ranks." -N. Y. Herald,

Gentlemen of the Holy Evangelical Alliance preachers of charity and grace, what do you here, while there is work, hard Christian work, awaiting you in plague stricken cities? Throw off your stylish broadcloth! Cense your feting, and speechmaking, and sermonizing! Come out from your gilded hotel parlors, and abandon the luxurious couches of fashionable bed rooms! Cease your comfortable crusade against the Church from whom you rebelled! Leave your philosophical specula-tions, your wordy remedies for infidelity! If you are Christian, as you boast: if you are consistent and honest in your assertions, if you are not living lies; if you are not whited sepulchres, leave all this windy, luxurious nonsense and hasten to the scene of postilence. Do your duty as ministers of a succoring God, and let us hear of some of you as dying of the "black vomit," Until then we cannot respect you. Until then we will not believe that you are earnest evangelists. Until then your piping philippics against the grand old Church of Rome will sound like the hissing taunts of impotent fraud against the unharmed living Truth. This no unmeaning challenge. We throw down our guage and dare you, as men of sincerity to take it up. Will you accept the challenge? No. Your creed, if it be such, is too comfortable, too aristocratic, to risk the dangers of an unhealthy climate. You scatter testaments and tracts broadcast among illiterate savages, but take care not to soil your white varments by vulgar contamination. Go and fight the plague, and when your ranks are thinned, and your flaunting banners singed with battle, then come back and preach to us, and we will listen to you respectfully; for then we will have evidence of your sincerity and the divine character of your office .-We will not listen to you until then .- N. Y. Tablet.

CATHOLICS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.—THANKS ro " Our Friends the Enemy."-This beautiful month of October, on the first evening of it, witnessed a large assemblage of people in Brooklyn, in the Hall they call their "Accademy of Music." Sunday papers inform us that the meeting was forecast, and provided, by hungry office-hunters, of very serdy reputations. The rank and file were of those unfortunately benighted people whose raligion consists in hating the Church that Our Lord founded, nearly nineteen hundred years ago-and promised that the gates of Hell should never prevail against it. The " Meetng" was, professedly, to hurt the Catholic Church. Its title was: "To protest against the hostile action taken against the Public Schools, by Catholics! 1st. What are these Schools? 2d. What is the "hostile action taken by Catholics?" I. What are What is the these schools? They are Pauper Schools! No matter what class of people are beggarly-spirited knough to send their children to them, the schools are pauper-schools—supported by a tax on the rest of us, that had as lief send our children to the poor-house schooling! The writer of this, the editor of the Freeman's Journal, as Administrator of the property of I his children, has had to pay hundreds of dollars to support a system of Protestant Pauper Schooling in another State, that as a man, he knows is doing no good whatever to the victims of these schools; and as a Christian, he knows to be worse than useless. What is the "hostile action" taken over there

in Brooklyn? Why, truly, it is that the Catholics, after paying their taxes, to run these bad schools for their poor Protestant pauper neighbors-will not damn their children by sending them to such schools. This is, indeed, horrible! The Catholics of Brooklyn pay their taxes to support their Pro testant pauper neighbors, in running schools that produce what the criminal records are showing as the result. But Catholics are aggressive, and hostile, because, according to their condition in life, they fulfil the command of God, and provide for the schooling, as well as for the feeding, and clothing, and housing, and other things, for their own children-outside of the schools they support, by tax, for Protestant Pauper Public Schools! This is the exact condition of affairs .- N, Y. Freeman.

THE FATE OF FRANKLIN .- A Shocking Secret of Polar History Revealed-Chicalrous Reticence of Captain Hall. -The Buddington party saved much valuable manuscript from the wreck of the Polaris, by Mr. Smith, of Tessuisak, is said to have documents which belonged to Captain Hall quite as valuable as any others likely to have been left by him. Hall and Bessels both frequented Smith's house, and meeting there, one evening, came to very strong language regarding each other. Subsequently Hall confided to Smith four boxes, some of which referred to his researches into the fate of Sir John Franklin. Hall had never permitted these notes to be published being determined, he said, to keep the secret till after the death of Lady Franklin, out of regard to her feelings. The suppressed data were to the awful purport that Franklin's party were reduced to eating each other. The discovery or evidence of such a calamity, awful as it was, would of course have added a great exploit to the list of Hall's achievements. To keep ever about with him these precious memoranda for which he had sought so arduously. to delay, as it proved, beyond his own death, the full realization of his fame, out of regard to the feelings of the aged and mourning widow, makes altogether an exhibition of real chivalry that attests the true here-stuff in this man. It is not alone his ice-hewn grave that challenges the world. The heart within it was brave and tender.-Springsield Republican.

ADVANCED CONGREGATIONALISM .- Some of our stendygoing Congregational or Presbyterian friends need looking after, or they will be on the highway to Rome, before they are aware of it. Here, for example, is Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother of the great Boanerges of Plymouth church, coming out strongly for the confessional, under his own signature, in the last Independent. That there may be no mistake about it we make the following extract: "Lord Shaftesbury may be quite right in opposing a formal recognition of an order of 'confessors' in the Church of England; but he is wrong in opposing that which every experienced pastor knows to be the most salutatory—the encouragement of confession in our churches. Moreover, Jesus Christ himself has certainly left on record certain words (about remitting and retaining sins, which our Protestant churches as a general rule disregard) having nothing | State; and must that charity be taxed ?

luding to a little girl of his who had been miracu- in their doctrine or practice that answers to them The Apostle James also bids us to confess our sins ome to another and pray for one another. He has something to say also as to praying for the sick and oiling them by the hands of the elders of the church, Grant that the Roman Cathorics are quite wrong in founding their sacraments of confession and extreme unction upon these scriptures, yet Protestants ought to found something on them. We ought to have some sort of confession, absolution and unction something or other to show in token that we hear and esteem the holy apostle and Jesus Christ himself."- Western Watchman.

> DHAD-AN UNKNOWN SISTER OF CHARITY. -The plague-stricken town of Shreveport, Louisiana, has not been overlooked by the people at large, notwithstanding the absorbing interest felt everywhere in the financial crisis. When our brother is sick, we must succor him. Divine charity and human sympathy blend in the beautiful duty of love. He who bends over the pillow of disease and gives himself up to the ministrations which snatch from death its victims, or smooth the pathway to the grave, fulfils in the highest degree the commandment to love his neighbor as himself. Of all the angels in human shape who have ever discharged this office the Order of Sisters of Charity has furnished the brightest examples. In the battle field, in pestilence, in all the diseases ordinarily incident to our infirmities, the Sister of Charity stands pre-eminent as the volunteer in the corporal works of mercy. Protestants and unbelievers pay to her the homage of their respect. Her appearance illuminates the darkest scenes of anguish and misery. She is a messenger of hope as well as a giver of food and medicine. Her presence, like a sunbeam, gladdens the sorrowful, and many a hardened, worldly wretch, has found the secret springs of his better nature and swelled into a man as her quick noiseless footfail makes errands to and fro about his dying couch. In the telegrams from Shreveport on the 25th ult., a list of those who had died of yellow fever during the preceding twenty-four hours was furnished, and among the names of the dead the words, an "unknown Sister of Charity" appeared, thus giving to the world the only bulletin which celebrated the fact that one more martyr had offered up her life from the ranks of the Sisters of Charity. She had fought the good fight and kept the faith, and the last act in the battle of her life was to die that somebody else might live. What did she care whether or not they put her name in the bulletin? The recording Angel had put it in the book of last account, and opposite to it had written-a throne in heaven.

A large number of the sermons and papers take up directly or indirectly the question of the best mode of dealing with modern scepticism, but it cannot by candid men be said very satisfactorily. The great difficulty of dealing with modern scepticism is one which the speakers of the Alliance do not seem to recognize, and that is, that it is what the physicists call an imponderable agent. You cannot lay your finger on it, and can hardly find a man who will appear and answer for it; it is somehow in the air, however, and is found everywhere, the church included. Religious beliefs are not destroyed by argument; nobody openly assails them; they are not formally abandoned; and, yet when you come to question religious men, or they come to question themselves, you find that they have ceased to hold a great many doctrines they once held, and have censed to know where their belief stops and their unbelief begins, and yet cannot tell why or wherefore. The process of decay is of course, everybody knows, due mainly to the spread of the scientific habit of mind, or, in other words, the doubting habit of mind; but it is due also to the increasingly commercial character of the church organization.-A leading church in this city has had, until this summer, its choir "run" at enormous expense by an enterprising stock-broker on precisely the same principle on which he would have conducted the quera - high pay for good music, with plenty of variety. As he has just "burst up" in the panic, the church will now probably praise God more economically. We are sorry to see no papers on this theme in the programme of the Alliance .- N.

The first Ku-Klux trial before the Georgia State courts came off before Judge Watts at Johnson county Superior Court last week, and resulted in the conviction of the guilty parties of murder. Two men-one white and the other colored-on Sept. 6. went in disguise to the house of a colored man and drugged him out and whipped him to death. The murderers were sentenced to be hanged on November 13.

EFFECT IN EUROPE OF THE JAY COOKE FAILURE. From all parts of the continent dispatches are now coming in to testify to the distress caused by this failure. Several ladies in Dresden claim to have been left uttorly destitute. One gentleman has just telegraphed as follows: "For God sake, help me out or I shall be arrested here. I was behind in my payments—waiting money from home—and have just got Jay Cooke & Co.'s draft." Among the hotel-keepers of Europe the failure of bankers will not be taken as an excuse for delay, and if not at once treated as an escree, an unfortunate, will be informed that the trick is tried on nearly every day." The waiters become insolent, and make every hour a period of torture, and the victim has to bear it all, because he cannot get away. Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co, and Mr. Tucker have been advancing inoney liberally to all who could furnish a known indorser, and in this way much present distress has been relieved .- Paris Corr. N. Y. Times.

At Fairplay, Colorado, recently, Messrs. Graves and Walker were indulging in a little game of poker. Before the "draw" Mr. Graves held a "king full" and Mr. Walker rejoiced in three aces, but after that interesting ceromony Walker, exhibited four aces and claimed the stakes, whereupon Graves drew a six-shooter and reckoned his hand was the best. Walker immediately supplemented his four aces with a bowie knife, and the dispute was settled to the perfect satisfaction of the outsiders. There was enough in the "pot" to purchase two handsome coffins, and next day both gentlemen took up per-manent residences, side by side in the beautiful cometery that reflects so much credit upon Fairplay.

A large proportion of the secular press of the country advocates the policy of taxing the property of religious societies, including churches, schoolhouses, orphanages and the like. No better evidence than this could be found of the decadence of Christian faith in the land. It is the same as if we were told, "Everything for the State and nothing for God!" We extract from the Catholic Vindicator the following pertinent allusions to this subject: Religious establishments are erected by the contributions of individuals, and are no source of pecuniary profit to the contributors. They bring him no income and detract from, instead of adding to, his tax paying capacity. Their influence is to make men better by which society and the State are benefitted; and must be pay tax on his philanthropy and liberality? Again, we have private and denominational schools that are self-sustaining and perform the work which the State undertakes to do, thereby saving the State a large expense; must persons who support these institutions, thus performing an expensive duty incumbent on the State, pay tax on the privilege? Finally we have the orphan asylums, an outgrowth of the divine attribute of charity reflected in man's nature, the noblest evidence of his true greatness and a monument on which his love for humanity is inscribed in letters of unfading light. In these, charity cares for its wards, the homeless, fatherless, little ones, thereby, preventing them from becoming an expensive burden on the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Phree Dollars. The figures after each Subscriber's Address

every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription PROM

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. остовия-1873.

Friday, 24-St. Raphael, Arch. Saturday, 25—Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 26—Twenty-first after Pentecost. Monday, 27-Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude. Tuesday, 28—SS. Simon and Jude, Aps. Wednesday, 29—Of the Feria. Thursday, 30—Of the Blossed Sacrament.

ST. PATRICC'S ORPHAN BAZAAR.

The Annual bazaar in behalf of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum opens on Thursday 23rd inst. in the Mechanic's Hall, St. James St. The bare announcement of this fact will suffice to procure for it a numerous attendance, and hearty support from our Irish friends; whilst men of all creeds and nationality will heartily unite in contributing towards the support of such an excellent work of charity.

A new feature of the bazaar this year will consist in the voting for the MucMahon Flag which will be presented to the Irish Society that shall poll a majority of votes; each vote that the marriages of Protestants are but conwill cost twenty-five cents. During the evening | cubinage. This system of tactics, even against a splendid band will be in attendance.

Entrance tickets will be sold at the door at ten cents each, season tickets for twenty-five cents. The articles exposed to the public at the bazaar will be found to be numerous and very beautiful.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

If the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in the person of Henry V. could be effected by a vote of the Assembly, we might look upon impression that the writer is actually a member the thing as done: but behind the Assembly of the Roman Catholic Church, and to give there is all France, and it may be questioned whether the former is a full and fair representative of the other. The Army has not spoken out, and under a democratic form of govern- Popery must be true, for they come from ment if there be a large standing army it is the Papists themselves." The writers are, in fact, government. What it wills is law. The trial of Marshal Bazaine is proceeding, and every- who, therefore, from prudential motives conthing would seem to indicate that he will find | ceal their real names. it no easy matter to clear himself of the heavy charges under which he labors.

The telegrams are very reticent upon the movements of the Carlists in Spain. That | ter to the editor of that paper on the subject there has been a serious fight we know; both of the double-teaching-esoteric and exotericsides claim to have been victorious; from the fact that the general commanding the troops in the service of the Madrid revolutionary party. has made no forward movement, and has no trophies to show, the presumption is that he must have had the worst of the fight. The naval victory over the insurgent flotilla at Carthagena was not much to boast of after all.-Admiral Lobos was obliged to retire—as he pretends, in order to take in coal—thus raising the blockade of Carthagena. For this he is about to be brought before a Court Martial. One of the insurgent ironclads has come to grief; she was run into by her consort, and cut down; one half of her crew were drowned. Mgr. Mermillod has issued his interdict against the Cures elected in Geneva and sacrilogiously performing sacred functions. M. Loyson has a little boy and we wish him joy of it.

Before we again address our readers, our Colonial Parliament at Ottawa will have met, and taken into consideration the subject of the so-called "Pacific Scandal." The report of the Royal Commission will of course be laid before both Houses; but what action, if any, the House of Commons will take thereon is unknown at time of writing. It may accept it. or if it so pleases it may ignore it altogether, and act as if no investigation had ever taken place. The appointment of the Royal Commission in no wise affects its privileges or right to deal with the matter as it sees fit; it neither adds to, nor in aught detracts from its powers; it is to-day what it was six months ago. We may look forward to some very exciting scenes, and expect to hear much bitter language.

to muddy the already very turbid waters of opening of the session to claim his seat. His Let us test this by the examination of the Protestant readers to supply those comments as everything rests on in Prussia; the State is considered by the Church of England, neces-

appearance will be the signal for a violent clamor. If the Ministry do not cause him to be arrested for the killing of Scott they will be denounced by one party for condoning the murof a British subject; and if they attempt to bring him to trial the other side will be down upon them for breach of faith. The Ministerial bonches can not be pleasant places to sit upon.

The intrusive government at Rome is cnforcing the rights of conquest to the utmost. It has ordered the General of the Jesuits to vacate the buildings belonging to the Order, and has taken forcible possession of six convents. The United States and Portuguese Consuls have entered a protest against this act of robbery, on the grounds that the Franciscan convents were owned by their citizens. Valencia is menaced with a bombardment by the insur-

PROTESTANT MARRIAGES, AND PROTEST-ANT TACTICS.—We respectfully submit to the notice, and careful consideration of the British Whiq! the subjoined extract on the subject of Protestant Marriages from the Pastoral lately issued by His Grace the Archbishop, and the Bishops of the Province of Westminster at the close of their Synodal deliberations ;-

"The Catholic Church recognises as perfect and valid, the marriages of the people of England con-tracted before the law of the land, if there be no impediment which in itself annuls the contract. The Catholic Church does not re-marry those of the English people who are received into its unity. It regards thom as already man and wife, and their children as legitimate. Therefore, if any Catholic solemnize a mixed marriage before the Registrar, or before the Protestant Minister, the Catholic Church refuses to re-marry them. For two obvious reasons: first, they are already married; and, secondly, the Catholic party has committed a sacrilegious act."

Thus in such a case, even though the Catholic party has committed a sacrilege, still he is looked upon by the Church as validly married. Fier's non debuit sed factum valet. Perhaps the British Whig, whom we have always looked upon as honest, even if mistaken, will see fit to reconsider his statement to the effect, that, in Germany, the Catholic priest preaches Papists, is unworthy of an honest man.

There is another system of tactics very common both on this Continent and in England .-Not only do such papers as the Montreal Witness habitually employ it, but even journals like the London Times are not ashamed to resort to it. This system consists in publishing letters on questions of Catholic faith or morals over the pseudonym of Catholic or Catholicus, or some feigned name, designed to produce the additional weight to the untruths which the letter contains. "Oh"—exclaims the Protestant public-"these statements so damaging to not Catholics at all, and very often apostates,

We have an instance of this mode of carrying on the war, before our eyes. It is taken from the London Times, and consists in a letwhich the writer falsely pretends is habitually given to Papists; the one to the educated and persons of intellectual culture; the other to the ignorant and unenquiring dupes.

As an instance of this double teaching the writer in the Times, who, as usual, professes to the F. C. M. Society. We will tell the story be a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and who signs himself Oscotian, cites the difforence betwixt the teachings given to educated Catholies on the subject of the damnation of heretics, or persons outside of the visible Church; and that on the same subject imparted to the vulgar. He puts it in this way. The children of an Irish Catholic school, he says, if asked what will be the fate of heretics, will reply, "that every Protestant will be damned;" whilst in reply to the same question addressed to another class of Catholics-the educated gentleman, and the refined Oxford convert, will "fall back on the doctrine of invincible ignorance, or some other quibble, which is never taught to any one out of a theological seminary." The impression sought to be produced on Protestant readers of the Times by this pseudo-Catholic, probably an apostate, is that the Church teaches the many, that which in the case of a few she explains away, by quibbles never taught out of a seminary. Here then, tortunately, we have a positive statement-for our anti-Catholic writers are generally cautious not to commit themselves to anything positive; and we propose to show how false is that statement; and how identical with the teaching given to the "refined Oxford convert," is that on the same subject given by the Church to the humblest of her children. To add to our complications, and still more | The question of fact at issue is :- Does the Church teach the latter to believe that Protest-Colonial politics, M. Riel who has lately been ants will all be damned? whilst explaining returned to Parliament by acclamation by his away this apparently harsh doctrine so as to

Catechisms that she uses for the instruction of the young in the humbler sort of schools.

Amongst these catechisms there is one by the Rev. Mr. Keenan very generally in use amongst English speaking Catholics, whose teachings are therefore essentially exoteric, but as the reader will see identical with those pretended esoteric teachings on the same subject given to the refined Oxford convert, "and which according to Osceotian are never taught to any one out of a theological seminary."

Q. Do Catholics charge all that are apparently out of their communion with the crimes of heresy and schism, and consequently exclude them from salvation?

A. No: all baptized children who die before they sin mortally, and before they embrace and believe error are members of the True Church. Again: all those sincere people belong to the soul of the Church, who, being baptized and believing the great fundamental truths of Christianity, and who are prevented from be lieving it in all its details, not by carelessness nor temporal interest, nor human respect, nor the spirit of obstinacy, nor by malice-but simply because they never doubted, and never had sufficient means of knowing the truth which they would embrace at once and with gladness could they only discover itall there, we say, belong to the soul of the Church, and will be saved if they lead good lives, and do not violate God's laws." Doc trinal Catchism, by the Rev. Stephen Keenan, approved of by the Most Rev. John Hughes. D.D., Archbishop of New York, p.p. 322 and

With the orthodoxy of the teaching above given we have nothing to do; the question at ssue is one of fact:—Does the Church confine her qualification of the doctrine of exclusive salvation to refined Oxford converts - and the students of her theological seminaries? or does she in public as in private, to rich and poor, to young and old, to simple and learned, teach openly one and the same doctrine?

Perhaps we attach more importance to the trick of apostates and non-Catholics generally writing in Protestant journals over a pseudomyn intended to convey the impression that they are bona fide members of the Roman Catholic Church, than it deserves; but the trick is so common-the artifice is so often resorted to, that it is no wonder if the unwary allow themselves to be sometimes deceived by it. It is, therefore, well to caution them against being

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR. - We have already had occasion to report in our columns, and comment upon the conduct of some of the Protestant ministers of Montreal, in the matter of aiding minors to contract marriage against the wishes of their parents, their legal and natural guardians. Lest we should be misunderstood, we, at the outset, repudiate any intention of easting a slur upon the Protestant calls them about love to all menelergy in general, for the great majority of them are, we believe, honorable gentlemen, who would scorn to be parties to any violation of God's great law-" Honor father and mother."

But though this scrupulosity may be predicated of our Anglican clergy, of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, and of those of many other denominations, all are not alike; and we must cite as an instance of this the conduct of the Rev. (!) J. A. Vernon, minister of the French Canadian Protestant church, and if we are not mistaken one of the agents of which we find published in the columns of the Montreal Witness of the 16th inst., under the caption of A Strange Case, but without one word of censure on the chief actor therein.

It seems that an attachment had existed for some time betwixt a young man George Cawthorne, Protestant, and a Madlle. Loiseau an infant of only 15 years of age, residing with her parents in Visitation Street. The parents of this child in the exercise of their legal rights and of their rights derived from God Himself, strongly discouraged the intimacy of their daughter, a Catholic, with young Cawthorne, and absolutely prohibited their marriage .-Hereupon with the connivance of some friends. all of whom have rendered themselves amenable to the law, Cawthorne persuaded the young girl to abscond, and took her before this Rev. Mr. Vernon by whom an illegal and sacrilegious marriage betwixt Cawthorne and the minor Loiseau was at once celebrated.

When the parents missed their daughter they were almost distracted. The wretched mother applied to the law for redress, and on Wednesday morning of last week, the high constable; Bissonette, armed with a warrant, succeeded in arresting all the guilty parties, with the exception of the Rev. J. A. Vernon; he, however, was got hold of later in the day-and the whole gang were brought before the Magistrate on Thursday and were held to bail in the sum of

Comment on this disgraceful affair is surely unnecessary, and at the present stage might

for themselves, and this they can easily de, by asking themselves; how they would judge the conduct of a Catholic priest who should be guilty of the conduct attributed in the Witness to this Rev. J. A. Vernon? who should virtually connive at the abduction of a young Protestant infant of only 15 years of age from the home of her parents; and without enquiries, without publication, without any communication with the girl's Protestant parents should at once proceed to the celebration of a marriage betwixt the Protestant child so abducted. and her Catholic abductor.

We know not what the law says upon the matter; but as this is by no means the first time that this dirty trick has been played by the lower class of Protestant ministers in this City, we hope that in this instance the full measure of law in its utmost severity may be meted out to all the parties to this most infamous outrage upon law, natural morality, and the sanctity of marriage. It is full time that a stop were put to these proceedings.

Our friends of the Evangelical Alliance enlivened their proceedings by comic anecdotes. The subjoined is one of the best by a Rev. M Lorriaux of Paris. According to this truthful narrator, the late martyred Archbishop of Paris was "prepared for death" by a Protestant minister which his name it was Forbes-Professor Forbes-an Episcopalian. Beat this who can. Some of our Protestant contemporaries speak in a very irreverent manner of the entire proceedings. So the Montreal Herald of the 13th admits that "the slight attention which we have been able to give to these reports has made us conclude that though pro bably adorned and animated by well choson language and happy delivery, they have rarely diverged far as to substance from the limits of common place, and from a somewhat monotonous declaration of religious affection entertained by each member for all the rest. In general we should say that if the platitudes"yes that is the word the Herald uses; where does the man expect to go?—" the platitudes and repetitions of an ordinary Missionary Meeting were extended to interminable length and pro nounced by men chosen in a great measure for their oratorical talent, we should have as the product something like the sum total of the discourses which have gratified the Protestant religious world of New York, during some days past." The Liberal Christian, a Protestant religious paper of first-class standing says that in so far as it can make out the object of the Evangelical Alliance " it is to emphasize anew certain characteristic dogmas of the Trinita rian branch of the Christian Church which have become inarticulate or blurred in popular acceptance;" and in one of our exchanges, the Acadian Recorder, we find it asserted that the Alliance has behaved very badly to the negroes, in spite of their "platitudes" as the Herald

"A-top of all this pyramid of good fellowship and love to all men sits a grinning skeleton; which close inspection discovers to be that of a negro and a clergyman. Designating himself thus, he writes to the New York Herald stating that he asked for admis-sion to the Evangelical Conference, and could not be admitted because his skin was black."-Recorder

In spite, however, of the precautions to keep out all subjects of unpleasantness, it was hard to prevent the speakers at this great Evangelical pow-wow from flying at one anothers throats.-The Witness, who of course won't make things appear worse than they are, gives an account of one of these passages at arms. It occurred on Thursday, 9th inst., and thus arose. A Mr. Curry, of Richmond, was insisting upon separation of Church and State, and using tall language against a national or State Church. when the President's bell, ringing wildly, called him to order. From the audience arose ories for the speaker to go on; the President thought "it would be discourteous and unchristian to continue." We copy from the Witness:-

"Mr. Curry arose and said that he abided by the rules of limitation most readily, yet he would most emphatically protest against being deemed by the emphatically protest against being deemed by the chairman 'discourteous or unchristian'—(Here ensued terrific loud calls 'Curry, Curry,' accompanied with stamping of feet, &c. In the din the voice of the chairman struggled to be heard.) Finally comparative order was restored."—Witness, 11th inst.

The conclusion of the matter was that Mr. Curry, finding that he would not be allowed to express his opinions on the question of State-Churchism, put on his hat, and accompanied by his friends "marched down from the platform, out of the house."-Witness.

It was well for the Alliance that it brought its session to a speedy conclusion, or there would have been more scenes like the above to record. One thing only was made manifest by the meeting; that in their haired of the Church all the sects agree, but that there is no other bond of union betwixt them.

· Under the caption, Prussian Tyranny, the Toronto Globe refers to a recent order from the Ministers of Commerce and the Interior, forwarded by telegram from Berlin, under date 13th inst., for the expulsion of all emigration agents who are domiciled in Germany. "This" Manitoba friends, will appear in Ottawa at the suit the more educated classes of her children? perhaps be out of place. We will only ask our remarks the Globe "is on the same principle

everything, the individual nothing, and liberty an impossibility.

How quickly and loudly men can sing out when the shoe pinches them! how indifferent are they to their neighbors' corns! The expulsion, without form of trial, without legal process of any kind, of the Jesuits and members of Catholic religious orders by the Prussian government never provoked a groan from the Globe; without wincing, our contemporary, and indeed the organs of Protestant opinion generally throughout the world, looked on, and most of them approved of the arbitrary proceeding. Now, however, when the same process of expulsion is applied to a body of men who are avowedly and openly engaged in a business which by depriving Germany of male adults, diminishes her means of filling up the ranks of her army—they cry out against the Tyranny which when Catholics only were the sufferers by it, they rather applauded than condemned.

The Globe is right however in denouncing the political regime of Prussia as a tyranny, as incompatible with liberty. Wheresoever the State-no matter in what form it be organised, monarchical or republican—wheresoever "the State is everything, the individual nothing," there we have Casarism, or in another word

But the direct tendency of Liberalism is to make of the State everything; to merge in the State, the Church, the Family and the Individual. The Liberals of Switzerland by their late ecclesiastical laws are attempting to substitute State for Church; Protestant communities wherever they enjoy unlimited power, as in the United States, as in New Brunswick. have set at naught the rights of the Family and the Individual by their infamous School laws. With all Liberals, and this is the secret of the Catholic's hostility to Liberalism, "the State is everything the individual nothing;" and were their principles to triumph "liberty would be an impossibility."

It is in short only by taking the tyrant's ground that the State-it matters not whether its power be exercised by Cassar in person, or by majorities-" is everything;" that as against the State, neither the Church, nor the Family, nor the Individual, has any rights, that the ecclesiastical laws of Germany, of Switzerland, of Spain, and Italy can be defended; or that the School systems of the United States, and of New Brunswick can be justified. It is on this plea, that in some countries the State undertakes to determine by whom, and under what conditions the Sacraments shall be administered; that in others, the State deprives the Catholic parent of the right of determining for himself how his children shall be educated; it is on this ploa, that the State "is everything" that "the Individual, father or mother, is nothing," that Liberals speak of all children, as "our children;" a phrase which in itself is the summing up of all conceivable tyranny, and on which the entire superstructure of "State-Schoolism depends. In a word, both State. Churchism and State Schoolism, find their reason of being in the assumption that "the State is everything the individual nothing;" which again is the fundamental and vivifying principle of modern Liberalism, and which again is, as the Globe truly says "incompatible with li-

Some indignant comments are made in a letter from a Protestant bishop, Dr. Tozer, addressed to another Protestant bishop, a Dr. Potter, and to the Protestant Dean of Canterbury. The occasion for this remonstrance was furnished by the latter, in that he went through the ceremony of participating in the communion of bread and wine given at a Presbyterian church in New York. If such conduct be approved of by the low church party of the Anglican denomination, argues Dr. Tozer, the high church party of the same sect may justify their attendance at Catholic worship, and thus encourage the Romanising tendencies with which they are reproached. Dr. Tozer's remonstrance seems a little out of place, seeing that the head of the said Anglican denomination herself communicates in things sacred with Presbyterians; and that therefore, in fact, all the body of which Her Majesty is head, is also in communion with them, and with all with whom they are in communion; for things or sects which are in commuion with the same must be in communion with one another.

Another Protestant minister who signs himself George David Cummins, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, takes up the cudgels in defence of the Protestant Dean of Canterbury, denounced by Bishop Tozer for inconsistency in that he, the Dean, partook of bread and wine in company with Presbyterians, and in a Presbyterian meeting house. Dr. Cummins argues that there is nothing in the formularies of the Anglican denomination that forbids its ministers from communicating with members of other sects; and he argues that Episcopal ordination is not, and never has been

sary to the validity of orders, seeing that many of its most illustrious divines-Peter Martyr Martin Bucer, cum multis aliis who had never received Episcopal Orders had held benefices and exercised ministerial functions within its pale. This is historically true, and is of itself conclusive against the absurd claim of Apostolical Succession and valid Orders of late years put forth by some of the extreme Ritualists. The fact is patent to all readers of history that in the early days of the Anglican church, and down to the time of Laud, no importance whatsoever was attached to Episcopal ordination; all ecclesiastical authority was held to flow from the Crown; and it was enough for the valid administration of the Anglican Sacraments that the person administering had authority from the civil power to administer.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto announced on Sunday, 12th inst., from the pulpit of St. Michael's Cathedral, a Pilgrimage for the end of the present month, the object of which will be to honor the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and to pray for the Catholic Churchmore especially for the delivery of the Sovereign Pontiff from the hands of his enemies, the robber King of Piedment and his soldiery. All true Catholics will make it a point of honor to take part in this act of devotion and public profession of faith. "Nam qui me erubuerit et meos sermones; hunc Filius hominis erubeseet cum venerit in majestate sua."-St. Luc. 9, 26.

An anonymous correspondent who adopts the pseudonym of a Catholic Subscriber should know by this time that we never insert anonymous communications; besides he is not a Catholic at all, for his speach doth discover him. "Nam et loquela tua manifestum te fucit " we say to him. He asks what reason he can assign for believing that there is a purgatory? There is but one reason for believing either in purgatory or believing in hell; in the Incarnation, or the Trinity that we, or any other Catholics know of -to wit, the teaching of the Catholic Church. Either that reason is sufficient for our querist, or it is not. If it were, he would not ask what reason he can assign for believing that there is a purgatory. If it is not, he is not a Catholic; for a Catholic is one who believes all that the Church believes and teaches, and simply because she so believes and teaches. This is the highest, indeed the only sufficient reason that can be assigned for belief in any of the doctrines of the Christian religion, as supernaturally revealed.

His Excellency the Governor-General was in Montreal on Thursday of last week; and in Deneher, from Bedford to St. Joseph's Church, Hallthe course of the afternoon, accompanied by fax, where all letters and papers for him may be Lady Dufferin, he paid a visit to the Convent of Mont Ste. Marie, under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation. Though but as our Agent for the TRUE WITHERS in Charlottelittle notice of the visit had been given, the La- town, and surrounding country. dies had arranged a very brilliant reception. On their arrival at the entrance of the Convent His Excellency and suite were received by the Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Tache, the Very Reverend Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and other ecclesiastics, and by the Lady Superior of St. Marie, by whom they were conducted over the establishment. They then entered the exhibition hall, where a scance of the young lady pupils had been prepared and Fabre has been the occasion of much consolation who had the honor of performing several pieces and pleasure to the people of Joliette, and especially of music before their distinguished visitors. An Address to His Excellency, and a handsome able and pleasant as possible to all concerned. bouquet to Lady Dufferin were presented by ledged in suitable terms by his Excellency, who asked and obtained for his fair young entertainers the usual indulgence, which was of course, granted. The seance terminated with the performance of the National Anthem. On Monday morning the Governor-General left Montreal for Ottawa.

FRAUDS IN BUSINESS .- The land of the "open bible" is also par excellence the land of false weights and measures, and of adulterated goods. The time of the magistrates is well taken up investigating the never ending complaints brought before them of rascalities in the way of business; and so numerous have been the convictions in some branches of trade, in the milk selling business for instance, that as we learn from the Times "the London Dairyman's Association have held a meeting at which it was resolved to raise the retail price of milk."

But the dodges of the coal dealers are the smartest of any. They cheat the public with impunity, and defy the magistrates. Their modus operandi is this. They advertise their "best coals" for sale at a low price. The unwary, mostly of the poorer classes especially washerwomen and laundresses, pay their money, and receive in return a load of slates, black stone, and other rubbish which of course will of the many dupes of the rascals testified before the police courts. When before the Court, the

they had none better in their yards. So the scoundrels go away smiling, and bless the Lord for the privileges which they enjoy as dwellers in the land of an "open bible."

M. MAZURETTE'S CONCERT. - M. Mazurette was most unfortunate in the weather .-Monday, the day of his first Concert, was one of the stormiest of the season, accompanied with a deluge of rain and a heavy N.E. gale. This prevented numbers from attending, and the audience was not so large as his merits, and the merits of his Troupe entitled him to expect .-Nothing daunted, however, M. Mazurette well maintained his reputation as one of the first pianists of the day, and by his brilliant execution enraptured his audience; in listening to him they felt that they were listening to an artist of the highest rank. M. Luderer, the violinist of the Company, achieved a great success, and was rapturously applauded by the andience, as were also Miss J. Daniel, and Mr. W. H. Stanley, especially in their duo "Only Three."

M. Mazurette, who is on his way to Paris, will probably visit Quebec, and some other of our Canadian cities. Should such be the case, westrongly advise all lovers of first class music not to let the opportunity slip, but to go and hear one who will in after years be held in remembrance as one of the great pianists of the present century.

Father O'Keeffe writes to the Daily Express contradicting the report of his submission to his ecclesiastical superiors. He complains that he has "not got from the public the support he requires to continue the struggle with specple of unlimited means;" but he adds, though he may be conquered, he will never yield.

The scheme for a submarine tunnel connecting France and England is in a state of forwardness; and "middle aged persons," says the London Times, "may yet hope to witness the realization of this gigantic undertaking."

In the case of the Cingalese and Erl King collision, the Court of Enquiry has found that Biron, the pilot of the first named vessel, was to blame, and has deprived him of his certificate as pilot.

The Iowa Catholic Advocate:- This is a recent and very handsome addition to the Cathe olic pres of the U. States, and one which, judging from the number before us, will render good service to the cause of religion on this continent. We present to its editors' our respocts, and best wishes.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has been pleased to make the following Change: Rev P.

Mr. Francis Treanor has kindly consented to act

In our columns last week, appeared the announce-

"In this city, on the 11th inst., the wife of J. A. Sadlier, Esq., of a son."

The above should have read J. A. Sadler, employed, we believe, on the Daily Witness Staff.

The following was received too late for publication in our last weeks issue:---

JOLIETTE, Oct. 13th, 1873. Dear Mr. Editor :- The Pasteral visit of Mr. to the Faculty of the College. And for which reason, they left no means untried to make it as agree-

On the morning of the feast the students gave a bouquet to Lady Dutterin were presented by very oreditable entertainment, at which His Lordship the pupils, the receipt of which was acknow- and the public were invited to attend. All the young gentlemen acquitted themselves of the particular parts assigned them, in a manner which did much credit to themselves and no less to their inatructors—as the many and hearty plaudits of the audience testified.

Monday being the Feast of St. Edward, the patron Saint of His Lordship, he sang Pontifical High Mass in honor of the occasion, in the presence of a vast assemblage of the laity and clergy.

The music, rendered by some one hundred voices and a brass band, under the management of the indefatigible Prof. L. Vadebonoeur, S.V., was superb. And in a word, the ceremonies and amusements connected with His Lordship's visit were of so impressive and delightful a nature as not to be easily forgotten by those who had the good fortune to participate.

It might not be amiss to say a word here in reference to this College. For it is not as widely known as it deserves to be. The Institution, which embraces a College and Seminary, was founded by Hon. Bar. Joliette, in 1846, and was given by him to the Fathers of the Order of St. Viator. It is consequently in the 28th year of a prosperous existence. And under the able directorship of Rev. C. Beaudry, S.V., is making rapid strides in becoming one of the first, if not the very first College outside of Montreal. On Sunday morning in the chapel attached to the College, the following gentlemen were advanced to Minor Orders:—

A. Panneton, Diocese of Montreal, R. Boivin, F. Mondor, F. X. Boiseau. Tonsure:—A. Lapalme, Diocese of Montreal, T. Archambault, E. Doyle, Marquette; J. A. Hart,

Stratford, it is said, has fifteen doctors, twenty-four drug stores, and the largest cemetery of any town of

its size in Ontario. The Rev. P. G. Clarke for many years attached to stone, and other rubbish which of course will St. Patrick's Church Quebec, and formerly cure of not burn, even when oil is poured on it—as some St. Bazil, County Portneuf, died yesterday after a long and painful illness,

The St. John, N.B., Freeman remarks that in Charlottetown, P.E.I., the Methodists also have vendors of the rubbish in question plead that built schools for the children of that denomination they did not sell the stuff as "best coal," but the public schools. To this several of the denominations as "our best coal" and that in truth ations in this city will yet find themselves driven.

VILLA MARIA LOTTERY

The following are the successful numbers as drawn on the 16th October. The holders of the tickets bearing the numbers as below are requested to apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 5 St. Sacrament street, after the first of November next, when the amounts will be settled :-

6774

20555

13786

3139

7851	3954	6624	7925	18523
3888	16944	16886	25031	18734
5579	5194	18006	21691	29679
11241	17749	945	2641	8436
2404	1 8040	8737	27236	24944
31343	18034	20081	26402	15149
2704	7518	22256	42	18627
9670	1658	5679	21602	23008
15163	4358	6093	4931	26118
7876	2358	25131	30256	7365
16815	6313	24776	7735	21072
1427I	9903	6816	4877	960
30689	18920	29662	4034	10388
7733	12775	17864	31604	29347
23768	27336	26887	27164	75491
9778 25362 5982	26579 26980 5938	1721 10682	28104 21836 30499	23959 14296 26909
29006 114	623 26348	26636 512 22120	25348 23185	20837 2962
31469	25800	18089	19069	1434
3654	3505	9603	1690	12461
14712	18449	1173	2837	28792
29466	20466	26030	24963	29855
52	7657	24682	27311	4019
24651	21895	31299	17898	4704
16250	24373	13462	9210	10504
23173	4512	111 2 2	8826	11565
25020	3123	12117	302	6477
16994	8860	7609	7396	10777
7781	30433	21914	28289	13225
25011	15156	15220	16405	31867
21 9 34	12718	6374	4683	2354
12998	26598	3244	30940	17060
30560	30756	7114	10059	18349
38881	15903	27742	17629	1842
25864	29421	1731 2	943 2	17947
18969	3886	2028 2	2 033 4	9 32 1
770	20866	37 25	7601	21771
19836	12660	30 0 11	2469	1876
28253	20364	12667	21302	6507
30695	22516	4606	8631	21876
16367	18191	18770	25235	30569
19548	28235	9715	31320	27783
28269	22328	12975	17932	19873
7374	4768	25474	30175	17068
22559 22246 17492	10700	27093 607	2985 10477	5503 946
17622 21070	31203 24915 19819	26336 18220 14084	3512 21512 27222	3938 11706 20534
6547	30882	9607	1856	15464
9493	8540	7491	13614	12093
25067	1248	17519	20900	9631
6729	$\frac{16909}{20982}$	23850	10315	15284
22912		9182	18069	7447
23640	20827	7376	15967	6012
10968	6404	13385	11097	6832
8251	7894	11063	436 6	2840
5351	12674	7683	1854 3	16697
21502	22033	5162	10694	23808
1750	15831	12370	15073	6615
16103	21425	7349	9133	107 04
28438	24497	7277	27107	2074-1
9257 3538	9315 7124 29080	2911 13972	11582 7740	5396 20911
13097 14165 23742	12726 8362	5954 21681 6544	2458 21778 24532	17623 2165 62 60
25633	5613	4900	27495	16461
529	6055	21110	4577	22734
7763	31719	12316	17198	28837
31162	27821	8075	2609	$\frac{12392}{14465}$
2361	19488	22978	7084	
11542	17028	21756	22013	24390
1819	13939	20964	3101	21126
21844	941 0	13666	4593	14534
16230	17035	9269	26414	8864
8092	16463	14243	19733	20139
26905	28893	18154	29333	11357
31266	14158	2245	14406	1471
10011	12464	21431	24953	5597
9577 11922	10768 3517	9633 26241 22371	11495 7879 15081	4695 21958 26965
22833 15725 17662	11325 9177 28126	26429 6363	31409 7288	25799 26577
20972	23404	18026	6365	30401
6525	28322	13334	18047	24574
5724	19171	11453	31030	6838
19908	6137	11025	27681	25692
14097	8383	31378	11918	27401
15092	9947	13600	10717	19923
19102	9487	14304	10568	10733
19493	9283	6344	10868	27617
17174	7085	16071	20715	15560
24554	8228	21 324	6997	28655
9739	11884	25684	27885	18189
12434	20804	9369	21517	30942
11159	24457	21771	10229	28560
613 6	22011	23477	30 634	31888
28374	27427	23641	21498	15597
7169	23738	978	14553	23444
25018	315	12834	22793	23703
31144	14239	26765	23098	2649
3022 7	3555	9374	15068	26984
1205 2	6006	29673	17195	7355
16682	26257	21606	14969	6740
14841	4574	16449	23798	7173
31782	26394	19632	22 3 34	31723
1084	5868	31393	20120	1657
694	16740	10319	25772	7008
30710	11447	23806	18477	12061
15909	8350	254	12521	10951
30934	29545	5468	4005	21251
4736	24456	25341	13154	3521
16865	10796	3650	27936	7018
25009	5293	6717	8990	28256
1846	22755	239 3	743	10866
10845	17368	7471	14934	27592
643 9	1477	1112	20508	11299
15134	21095	13924	13442	7215
7314	279	1742	17135	5834
2741	29416	25207	24801	30763
29005	45474	24565	26536	1327
6708	6702	1784	16447	4458
18612 26177	6977 11376	3820 -20393	28037 27310 4139	8690 28795 11229
2269 16862 10483	22964 22959 22417	6911 8752 18147	23172 4839	7649 29 913
24276	1601	5200	13986	4446
22554	22743	28125	29155	31001
21838	31193	4535	270	4578
14002	6482	23169	5964	10194
1720	31626	18952	25875	20129
6775 6775 8430 8452	22711 31247 19160	6782 7212 31196	21677 6179 7007	12364 5656 2 655 3
379 16877	24347 1 63 8	139 30047	8814 867 6193	10709 762 17272
707 21413 9338	11579 7987 12241	1493 13404 1322	19904 15307	12260 5068
23519	20814	2915	30937	1623
30722	116	665	23103	4943
162	16771	24855	12513	28290
8449	8549	25165	28496	17258
26368	16714	9144	6190	17166
14208	11950	8997	5139	3103
31160	8113	10188	971	9320

5469	17070	17213	6872	11404
8694	20517	2312	7658	17295
6330	18518	30320	29937	9960
16351	30125	27583	1836	18836
7871	5926	28429	14929	1983
12303	2847	18533	29826	12515
11227	31747	8882	9090	14954
824	2715	27346	11	7445
766	24375	6013	5125	1988
3580	27474	1980	2578	20585
20691	10770	23968	31237	10560
2618	21291	21421	21205	13473
11054	19458	18959	25761	20098
6601	28544	28875	22728	2 596 5
7938	24865	16469	23126	16478
23126	3869	31727	6793	21213
4294	16756	8528	17645	26500
13711	13372	21950	9545	31290
12528	6739	27155	8140	7958
15227	19898	17582	15855	3100
15747	4137	20111	14489	29178
30387	15734	8560	28767	4222
288	25509	21976	1823	27971
19718	14401	538 5	25643	29884
14822	18608	26827	16183	3292
17020	18473	3368	28555	6373
26825	4833	20488	21427	22023
6247	30189	16013	12490	21825
23488	3682	20195	31267	11708
10021	24551	13336	8493	20835
29032	17679	22825	27273	3935 9
19218	7793	22835	24564	20774
9360	21742	15913	17356	27836
4253	4421	18496	23228	11820
28251	18338	25335	17377	20395
27549	12485	14867	2 30 5 5	22636
29668	13993	27133	15901	22493
19204	28161	18922	2332	22084
20243	17301	16889	2439	9623
28532	10255	29010	4144	27711
2135	21988	11586	12729	3716
6837	8259	11817	6301	6735
20693	29552	2281	7317	14433
10472	25883	9222	8245	5809
31606	22294	14612	29245	16116
18790	7160	10428	23011	11117
	G. H. DUMEGNIL,			
				nager.
Mon	treal, 17t	h October	1973	

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Montreal, 17th October, 1873.

The Grand Bazaar advertised in the Observar of the 20th ult., to come off in the Good Templars Hall, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, and got up by the Catholics of Wyoming and surrounding country, was a great success, the Hall being filled each night to its utmost capacity. The tables were loaded with everything to entice and satisfy the appetite; and the ladies, who had tables spread with many articles both useful and ornamental, were adepts in the art of disposing of them. When they got hold of a customer, his chances of leaving them, without leaving some of his dimes, were pretty small. No doubt there was a keen race between some of them who would make the most money. The great excitement of Thursday evening was the voting. Four young lactics names were put up for a set of jewelery. Each vote represented the sum of ten cents. The voting was lively all the evening, but towards the close of the poll, at ten o'clock, the excitement ran high, and V. s and X. s came showering down fast; but, as is well known in such contests, they got all beat but one. Miss Sutherland, of Wyoming, got over tive hundred votes, beating her competitors by a few votes, so that she came out the lucky winner of the prize. The announcement was received by the audience with great applause. The two evening's entertainment proved very successful, realizing about six hundred dollars, which is to be applied toward the reducing the debt on their parsonage. The entertainment came to a close about 11 o'clock Dr. Devlin, of Hamilton, then took the stand, and thanked those belonging to the Church for the handsome manner in which they had come forward to assist in making the Bazaar such a success. He also thanked the friends in Wyoming and surrounding country, who were not members of the Church, for the patronage and assistance they rendered. The Rev. Father Darragh then requested the Wyoming Brass Band, which was in attendance, and had added very much to make it a pleasant evening, to close by playing the National Anthem, which was prompt-It has seldom been our lot to be responded to. second evening of the Wyoming Baznar,-Sarnia

THE LATEST SWINDLE,-This morning two young lads, who bore all the distinguishing haracteristics of city gamin, came puffing and blowing along Mountain street, staggering under the weight of a wellfilled bag. They stopped at a certain well-known junk store in that street, and, opening their bag, offered its contents,—apparently old rope—for sale. The junk dealer—it is stated that he was never taken in before—looked at the rope, placed the bag-full on the scale, found it weighed 113 lbs., and offered the lads a penny per lb., which was thank-fully accepted. The money was paid, and the dealer with a smile at having made a good bargain proceeded to empty out his purchase on the floor. A peculiar wriggling in the bag alarmed him, and he was utterly astounded, as, as after the first coil of rope fell out, a lively urchin followed, who lit right side up on the floor. The last the astounded junk buyer saw of him was as he turned a neighborcorner. This seems a change on the old moral about buying a pig in a poke. - Witness, 14th inst.

San Accuent .- Yesterday morning as the stearaer Assomption was approaching the steamer La Mouche a Feu at Verenues to permit the transfer of passengers, a blind habitant from Assomption, named Pierre Goyette, attempted, with his wife, to step on board before the gangway was laid. Missing his footing, he fell into the river, and his wife was only saved from sharing his fate by the efforts of the engineer of the Assomption who was standing near by. From all accounts it would seem that no exertion was made to save the unfortunate man who was next seen, as a strong current prevails near the spot, about thirty feet below the steamers. About ten minutes elapsed when he sank and was drowned. His wife came on to the city with the produce which they had intended to sell. The captain of La Monche states that they had no time to rescue the man, and that any attempt to do so would have been dangerous.

Stowaways and their Trockles.—The Steamship St. Andrew," Capt. Fleming, which arrived from Limerick the other day, had on board seven young and athletic Irishmen who, it appears, stowed themselves away as the steamer was about leaving the Emerald Isle, turning up when the ship was fairly at sea, to the disgust of captain and officers. The latter put the men to assist the firemen, and thus work their passage out. They appeared before the Police Magistrate to-day to try and recover a small amount of wages which they alleged the captain promised them for their services when they reached Montreal. The case was settled through the exertions of Mr. A. Roy .- Witness.

THE ENGLISH DIVORCE AND PROBATE COURTS.—It is shown by returns just printed that last year 303 petitions were fyled for dissolution of marriage, and in the preceding year 298, which, with other peti-tions, made 396 last year. The fees in 1872 were £2,822 8s., against £3,948 in the previous year. Last year there were 10,147 probates granted, and an International Transportation Association.

4,969 administrations. The total amount of stamps

EDMUND BARNAL issued in London for probate and administration in the year was £1,748,909, of which £971,326 was for

17851

22002

11397

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20028

21058

use in the London registry, and £777,583 in the district registries. OTTAWA, Oct. 18.—Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin arrived at the Capital yesterday; a large crowd assembled at the station to welcome them. Riel has been elected by acclamation for Provenc-

her, and is now on his way to Ottawa with Dr. Schultz and Mr. Cunningham. We think we can safely predict that there will be a lively time in Ottawa next week .- Ottawa Citizen.

HALIFAY, Oct. 17 .- The Acadia powder mills, situated at Waverly, exploded this morning. One workman was seriously injured. Cause, a mystery, but the mills are supposed to have been set on fire by three tramps, who were seen lurking in that vicinity last night.

DEMITANCES RECEIVED.

St. Foy, Rev J S, \$2; Perth, JA F, 75e; St Andrews, Miss M McM, 2; Brudenell, JC, Sr., 1.50; St Catherine de Fossambault, M L, 2; Lacolle, T W, 4; Connaught, M. C. 1; Bell Ewart, Rev L. G. 2; Vankleck Hill, Mrs PP, 1.50; St Johns, J. B. 2; St Bridgets, D McB, 2; La Guerre, Mrs Q, 1.50; Marysville, Cal, Rt Rev E O'C, 5.

Per Rev K A C, Uptergrove-Severn Bridge, J D.

Per J C H, Read—D H, 3; J M, 1.
Per J M, Quebec—M R A, 4; Vy Rev C F C, 2; S, 2; J B, 2; E C, 2; L C, 2; Mrs H O'D, 2; Rev M B, 4; Sillery, J T, 6. Per Rev B C B, St Patricks' Hill-P W, 2.

DIED.

On the 18th October, 1873, Susan McKeown, aged 34 years, native of Mountmorries, Co. Armagh, Ireland, sister to J. & P. McKeown .- R.I.P.

Men make steam engines of themselves from moruing till night, and, vice veren, dream of gold. The fearful strain upon the nervous system by thus taxing the mind produces net only Heart Disease, Dyspepsia and Lung Maladies, but is often the direct cause of Aploplaxy, Insanity and Suidide. It is very remarkable that during the world's progress the discoveries are made suitable to the times, Hardly had man become prepared for speedy transit when the Railroad and the Steamboat were introduced, the desire for rapid intelligence developed the Telegraph. Coals are usually discovered as wood become scarce, and now, when men's minds are being taxed to their utmost in order to secure and enjoy the luxuries of an extravagant ago, Fellow's Hypophosphites appears that they may by artificial means keep up this mental strain to an indefinito

We all consider Iron the embodiment of strength and power, but how few are aware that it is this same element in the system that gives us strength and vigor, and that an insufficiency of it causes weakness and debility. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, is prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour & brl. of 196 b.—Pollards....\$35.0 @ \$3 75 Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra 6.30 @ 6.40 Fancy 6.15 6 6.25 Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs. 0.00 0 0.00 Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal 5.85 @ 0.00 Supers City Brands [Western wheat] Fresh Ground 0.00 @ Canada Supers, No. 2............ 5.30 @ Western States, No. 2...... 0.00 @ Strong Bakers 6.10 @ City bags, [delivered]. 3.05 @ Barler, per bushel of 48 lbs. 0.00 @ Lard, per lbs. 0.10 @ 0.101 Cheese, per lbs. 0.10 @ 0.10 do do do Finest new 0.11 @ 0.111 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.33 @ 0.35 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs. 4.75 @ 5.15 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.00 @ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs...... 0.80 @ 0.821 TORONTO FARMERS MADELINE

TORONTO FARMER	S' MAR	KET		
Wheat, fall, per bush	\$	1 26	,	27
ao spring do		1 12		13
¥11		1 14		17
Data do		0 40		41
Pens do		0 00	_	91
Kye do		0 00		00
Dressed hogs per 100 the		6 00		
Beef, hind-ars, per th		0 07		£0 ·
" fore-quarters "	• • • • •	- ••		08
Mutton, by carcase, per lb		0 041 0 07		96
Ohickens, per pair	• • • • •	0 25		80
Ducks, per brace	• • • • •	0 40	_	50
Geeso, cach	,	0 40		60
Turkeys	• • • • •		. 0	55
Potatoes, per bus	• • • • •	0 00	1	-
Butter, lb. rolls.	••••	0 40		50
" large rolls	• • • • •	0 24	_	26
tub dairy	• • • • •	0 00		00
Eggs, fresh, per doz		0 21		22
s maked	• • • • •	0 21	-	22
" packed		0 00		20
Carrote do	• • • • •	2 60		00
Carrots do		0 56		60
	• • • • •	0 60	_	76
Parsnips do		60 Q	_	70
Turnips, per bush	• • • •	0 30	_	40
Cabbage, per dor	• • • • •	0 50	1	00
Onions, per bush		1 00	1	
Hny	2	4 00	30	Q Q
Stra w	1	6 00	20	60
KINGSTON MA	D IZ MOTO			

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8.40 per barrel or \$4.25 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.

GRAIN—nominal; Bye 65c. Barley \$1.10. Wheat \$1,15 to \$1,25. Peas 00 to 65c. Oats 40c to 45'
BUTTER—Ordinary packed by the tub or crook sells at 17 to 18c per 1b.; fresh selling on market at 21 to 22c.. Eggs are selling at 16 to 17c. Cheese

worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.

Mear.—Beef, grass \$3,25 to 4,50; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$6,00 to 7,00; Mess Pork \$18 to \$19; Mutton from 5 to 6c. 00 to 00c. Veal, none, Hams-sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 6 to 0c. Bacon 13 to 14c.

POSLITEY.—Turkeys from 75c to \$1,00. Fowls per pair 45 to 50c. Chickens 30 to 40c.

Hay steady, \$17 to \$19,00. Straw \$5,00, to \$8,00. Wood selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,25 to \$3,75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$2

ity. Soft \$8.

Hides.—Market unchanged, quiet, \$7.00 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 00c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,25 to \$5,30 per 100 pounds. -British Whig.

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Sesson, for un Act incorporating EDMUND BARNARD.

Montreal 1st October 1873. Attorney for Applicants.

The said with a first the

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 15 .-- Upon reconvening of the Assembly, the Right Centre acting in unison with the Ministry, they intend to propose a prolongation of McMahon's tenure of office as President. The Left are willing to accept the proposition if accompanied by a plan for the definitive organization of a Republic. Since the late elections many wavering Deputies have declared in favour of a Republic.

Oct. 18 .- The Times Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: From exact information, it appears that the Monarchical party have come to an absolute agreement. Chambord has made concessions which are satisfactory to the Liberal Monarchists, and the following will be submitted at the opening of the Assembly:

'a'he proclamation of hereditary constitutional monarchy, the King promising liberty of conscience and equality before the law as the right of all. The Monarchists are confident of a majority in the Assembly. It is said that 410 Deputies are pledged to support the restoration of royalty.

The comments of the Univers on the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Vienna and Berlin have stung the Nord Deutsche Zeitung into an appeal for its suppression. Although the French Government says the German organ, has recently declared that its attitude towards foreign Powers is not changed, "yet the language of these organs, which, though not Ministerial, are following a line of policy apparently agreeable to the Government, is such as to sow a rich seed of fresh storms, and as the state of siege furnishes the Government with unlimited power over the press, which it uses against the Republicans in the interest of domestic peace, it is to be desired that it should also use it in the interest of peace abroad, if indeed it cares about that." To this the Allgemeine Zeitung adds a sort of postscript to this effect, that if the "hint" of the Nord Deutsche Zeitung is not taken, " energetic official remonstrances" will probably follow.

Among the documents read at the trial of Bazaine, was one showing that there were 17,-000,000 cartridges in the arsenal of Metz, of which only one million had been used when the place capitulated, and when Bazaine said of fighting.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND DEMOCRACY .-Prince Napoleon has just addressed the following letter to the Avenir National : - " Paris, 26th of September, 1873.—Messieurs,—The frankness and unexpectedness of the step you have taken compel me to give a short reply .--This is dictated to me by the opinions of all my life. Considering the importance of your letter and the publicity given to it, I cannot remain silent. The duty of every citizen at the present momentous time is not to desert the city while it is in danger, like the neutrals of antiquity. I am not a neutral, and I will speak in my own name, but how could I believe that those whose hearts beat faster at the name of Napoleon will disapprove? The alliance of popular democracy and of the Napoleons has been the object of every act of my political life. Let us uphold our flag in preconcession be at the last moment? The reign of the Bourbons could only be the triumph of future. Among the defenders of the sovereignty of the people many differ as to the to establish by universal suffrage true liberty based on the reforms which are the conditions of the safety of France. Yet it is necessary to forget differences, attacks, struggles, reciprocal sufferings, even insults, in order to assert the principle of national sovereignty, beyond which there are only dangers, discord, and new disasters. Let us unite to baffle fatal attempts, and thus form a holy alliance of patriots. - NAPO-LEON (JEROME)."

SPAIN.

London, October 13 .- A special despatch from Carthagena to the Times gives the following particulars of an engagement between the Spanish Government squadron, under the Admiral Lobos, and a fleet of Intransigente vossels:--Upon the appearance off the harbor of the National squadron, the Intransigente Junta held a consultation, and decided to fight. although they had no hope of achieving a victory. Some of the garrison were in favor of surrendering the city, but the majority of the men, especially the deserters from the Government army, were determined upon resisting to the last. Gen. Contreras, and several members of the Junta, went on board the "Numancia." All morning was consumed by the insurgent vessels in taking in coal and provisions.

At noon, on Saturday, everything being in readiness, the four vessels weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbor amid loud cheers from the populace and insurgent troops. After proceeding a short distance Admiral Lebos' fleet. consisting of the "Vittoria," "Almansa," "Villa de Madrid," "Corunna," and two paddle-wheel steamers were met and the engagement immediately begun. The fight lasted two hours, when the Intransigente fleet was defeated and driven back to Carthagena, their vessels being badly damaged. The insurgents | tinuance, of this harsh policy. He points out showed great spirit, but handled their ships | that the measures are injurious to the Christian badly, the "Numancia" at first having to bear religion, which will only tend to undermine the the brunt of the battle alone. The firing gen-throne. He speaks frankly, as truthfulness to

of the fight, while the "Vittoria" was endeavoring to intercept the retreat of the insurgent frigate "Tetuan," broadsides were closely exchanged between these two vessels."

LONDON, October 14.—The Carlists assert that in the battle of the 6th instant General Moriones lost 900 men while their own loss was only 300.

Admiral Lebes, commander of the Spanish fleet, has been removed from office for taking the squadron to Gibraltar without consulting his Government. The Minister of Marine has assumed command. A naval court-martial has been ordered to investigate the conduct of Vice-Admiral Lebos.

ITALY.

ROME. The semi-official papers, and those which have the best right to be informed as to the intentions of the Quirinal, announce that the King has demanded the expropriation of the entire street from Monte Cavallo to Quattro Fontani, for the purpose of making new gardens, and building kennels and stables. This monstrous sacrilege will imply the destruction of the following convents and colleges:-The Sacramentate, or Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration; the Capuchin Nuns of the Monastery of the Santissimo Crocifisso; the Church of S. Andrea, the Noviciate of the Jesuits, and the Hispano-American College; the Belgian College; the Spanish Trinitarians of San Carolina; the Nuns of San Dionisie; and the Basilica of San Vitale. The bargain has, it seems, been concluded; and at a very early date, if there is no intervention, Divine or human, to avert the sacrilege, the dogs, horses, and mistresses of the Robber-King will be housed on the site once occupied by the holiest and most zealous servants of God. The tomb of S. Stanislaus Kostka will be violated, and his ashes scattered; and in the Belgian College, those of the murdered De Limminghe and De Trasseguies, of the Belgian martyrs of Castelfidardo, and those of Mentana, Maelles, D'Erp. and Alcantara, will share the same fate. The nuns of S. Clare (forty in number, and poor as was their foundress), will be driven forth to starve, and the Adorable Sacrament will be dethroned from the Altar, where perpetual reparation was made to it under the shadow of the Apostolic palace. These are the crimes we are calling on God to avert. Can Christians he had no ammunition and he had no intention | do, or dare, or sacrifice too much for such an end?

A FREE PRESS. - The Roman journals which published the charge of the Archbishop of Paris have been confiscated by the Italian Government.

SWITZERLAND.

In Canton Berne the outrages on the liberties of the Catholic population are becoming worse than ever. But the Cantonal authorities, not content with the sweeping expulsion of Bishop and parish priests, have been making use of the annual thanksgiving day to inflict a fresh outrage on the Catholic citizens. In the proclamation sent according to usage to be read not withdraw from the struggle. I can only in both Catholic and Protestant churches, and actually read in the latter, the Government declares war against "that Power which has done us so much harm formerly, and is now concentrating its forces for the destruction of the independence of peoples and States—the Roman Curia." "After having anathematized political life. Let us uphon our hag in pre-sence of the threats of the White Flag, which all that the peoples hold most dear, this truly sing account of the gathering at Constance. "Nothis foreign to a modern France, and which the noxious power does net fear to attribute to a one side by an American Protestant Eishop, and on Pretender could only abandon by a compromise man, sinful like ourselves, fallible like ourselves, and a sacrifice in favor of the habiles of his a privilege which belongs only to the Almighty. party. Of what use, morcover, would that | Creator of heaven and earth, and to impose under the name of dogma, this blasphemy on the public conscience," &c. "The State aua reactionary, clerical, and anti-popular policy. thorities have energetically repelled the en-The flag of the Revolution alone has waved for croachments of this Power. They have done nearly a century over the genius, the glory, so in the interests of religious belief itself, in and the sufferings of France. It is it which order to maintain religious peace, imperilled by ceed. It has lasted to our day in spite should guide us towards a truly Demogratic the development of these pages superstitions of them. The Church of Rome will prove should guide us towards a truly Democratic the development of these pagan superstitions which wound the conscience and faith of other believers; but they have also done so with the means of applying it. But a common under- formal and settled intention not to injure in any standing at present as to the principle of this way the true religious sentiments of the populasovereignty is necessary and patriotic. As tion." This, with a good deal more balder citizens of modern society we all ought to seek dash about "the immorality and modern debasement of the Jesuits" is the sort of lecture that a Protestant Government permits itself to read to its Catholic slaves, for no milder form will serve to indicate the light in which the Catholics of Switzerland appear to be at present regarded by their civil superiors.

AUSTRIA.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "VATERLAND."-The Vaterland of Vienna has been confiscated by the Austrian authorities for appearing with a black border on the day of King Victor Emmanuel's arrival in that city, and a great deal has been made of the "insult to the Emperor's guest," in the English as well as the German papers. It appears, however, that of Lincoln ought to be ashamed of himself." We what was edged with black was a notice at the are afraid our High Church contemporary will not head of the paper of a Requiem Mass for the defenders of Rome, which was to be said on the 20th Sept., the anniversary of their death, a service which, if we mistake not, has been celebrated annually at the instance of the Viennese Archeonfraternity of St. Michael. If this is the case, it will probably be acknowledged by candid people to be somewhat hard that the funeral office should be prohibited, and a paper seized for publishing an invitation to it, merely because King Victor Emmanuel happened to be present in Vienna on the anniversary of a deed which was admitted at the time to be contrary to the law of nations.

BERLIN, Oct. 14 .- The correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor William is officially published. The Pope writes Aug. 7th:-That a measure of His Majesty's Government aims at the destruction of Catholicism. He is unable to discover the reason for such severity, being informed, and believing that the Emperer is averse to the increase, or conerally was at too long a range, but at the close all is his duty; and all baptized—even non-lous, and there are indications that the Genoese was

Catholics belong in a certain sense to him-he cherishes. In the conviction that the Emperor will adopt the necessary measures, he concludes by praying for the Government to be mereiful to the Emperor himself. The German Emperor writes September 3rd, rejoicing at the opportunity to correct any errors relating to the government affairs of the Pope, who if truthfully informed he would be aware that the Government cannot act against the approval of the sovereign. The Emperor deeply regrets that a portion of his Catholic subjects and priests have organized a party which is engaged in an intrigue against the State, and disturbing was that he was the first man killed in the charge. the religious peace to an extent of open revolt Launce Poyntz, in the Galaxy, after reviewing the against the existing laws. He points to the indication of similar movements in other parts of Europe and America, and declares he will maintain order and law so long as God enables were clustered on two hills, the English and French of Europe and America, and declares he will him against servants of a church which he cavalry stood looking on; Lucan was in his usual supposed acknowledged obedience to secular irritable state, when the gallop of a horse was authority as the commandment of God. This declaration of obedience, however, he regrets to see so many priests in Prussia disown. He expresses the hope that now the Pope has been in a moment. informed of the truth he will use his authority to terminate an agitation which he declares before God has no connection with religion or truth. He takes objection to the Pope's remarks about non-Catholics, and in concluding says: Difference of belief, however, does not universally liked. prevent our living in peace.

Berlin is again at rest. King Victor Emmanuel has come and gone, and neither his German hosts nor his Italian subjects quite clearly comprehend the political meaning of his visit. It may be presumed that the leading Statesmen of the German Fmpire are decided enough in their own minds as to the advantages which are to be gained from a good understanding with Italy, and that the Italian Ministers who accompanied their King to the German capital have as distinctly mastered the ambiguities of the situation. But it cannot be denied that the German people and the Italian people, and, in fact the whole of Europe outside the esoteric circle of Imperial and Royal diplomacy, are a little puzzled by the conflicting rumors concerning the Italian visit which have travelled through the European Press for the past fortnight. Has there been an alliance, or an understanding amounting to an alliance, concluded between Italy and Germany?-If there has been, was Austria a party to it; and if not, why not? These are a few of the questions with which the political gossip-mongers of the Continent have been tormenting themselves. We do not pretend to be able to solve them all, nor, if we attempt to answer any of them, do we claim any knowledge of political secrets which may not be mastered by plain common-sense.

THE PERSECUTION IN GREMANY .- The nine actions against the Archbishop of Posen are still pending : and to an attempt made on behalf of the Govern-ment to induce him to withdraw his nomination of the parish priest of Filehne, Mgr. Ledochowski has replied that if it is thought that the Bishops are exceeding their powers in treating such matters as solely within their own competence, the point should be submitted to the Head of the Catholic Church, who is the supreme judge, and to whose decision the Bishops will cheerfully bow.

The Duily Telegraph reports that the sect of Dr. Reinkens is already in extremits, in spite of the patronage of that excellent Christian, Prince Bismarck, and of "all the continental governments with the exception of Belgium." For the civil power, which it sues so humbly that even Protestants cry "shame," cannot help it to victory. "What sign is there," asks the Telegraph. "that it has given the Church one vital wound? 'None whatever. . . Old Catholicism has no-obtained in the whole of Germany as many supporters as the population of a fourth-rate provincial town." A correspondent of the Hom gives an amut the other by "the celebrated pasteur M. Pressense."
There were Swiss and Dutch secretaries of various sorts, and the Anglican Dean of Chester, who was quite at home in such company; but though no two of these lively Christians could agree together about religious truth, "all were present to do honour to and to encourage the great work of reforming the Church of Rome." In earlier times people wanted to reform the Church of the Apostles, but did not sucequally incorrigible. She is no more capable of reform than her Founder, and in an age so much occupied as our own it is a pity to waste time in attempting the impossible. It is significant of what the new sect has already become, that "three members delegated by the Old-Catholics" are going to take part in an approaching synod of omnigenous heresy at New York, and that the "Evangelical Alliance," which counts them for its own. offers to pay all their expenses." The Ritualists differ in their estimate of them. A writer in the Church Review says that their "mala fides is simply shocking," and relates that at the consecration of Reinkons "the importance of the function was unable to restrain the titters of the sparse congregation." The Church Times, sympathizing with every new display of revolt and self-will, is naturally attracted towards such people. The Church Herald, always more temperate, turns them into ridicule. "The Dean of Chester, whom Dollinger is said to have styled 'a fussy little Erastian,' and Mr. Loyson, the monk who wedded a widow, were present." Alluding to Dr. Wordsworth's incredible letters to Loyson and Cornelius, "In which Huss and Jerome of Prague are styled martyrs," the Herald says: "The Bishop move him to any such emotion. Dr. Wordsworth and his congenial friends at Constance are just the sort of people to "reform" the Church, and do for her what her Founder failed to do. They would propose to reform heaven if they got there.

An ICELANAIC FESTIVAL .- The Gologne Gazette says:-"Iceland has in contemplation next year to celebrate the thousandth year since the settlement of the island (874). As early as 860 a Dane named Garder was drifted from Scotland in stormy weather northwards to an unknown coast. He wintered in the country and called it Gardarsholm. Shortly thereafter a Norwegian, Nadod, was also drifted there. In 868 the island was visited by another Norwegian, Floke, who remained for a year there and named it Island. Ingolf, driven into exile on account of cruelties perpetrated by the Norwegian King Hagar Haarsager, proceeded in 874 with his foster brother to Iceland, and there founded the earliest settlements. These were near the place where Reikjavik, the capital of the island, now stands Others followed the two brothers, and the island was soon inhabited. From Iceland, Greenland, as is known, was discovered, and from it hardy Norse scamen, about the year 1,000 reached that part of the coast of the American continent now forming Massachusetts. It is, consequently, not without some historical justification that the celebrated Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, has been collecting subscriptions at concerts amonghis countrymen to erect a monument to the Norwegian, Leif Erikson, the first discover of America, as the latter touched American ground from four to five hundred years before Colum-

not only acquainted with the voyages of the old 078 deaths reported as caused by dangerous animals

THE BALAKLAVA CHARGE. - THE LIGHT BRIGADE. — WAS THERE A BLUNDER. — HOW NOLAN DIED.—A MYSTERY CLEARED.

At last we have an historical blunder gracefully corrected and a handsome defence of a brave soldier whose name has been under a cloud. It has been killed 127 people in 1869, and stopped a public popularly decided that Capt. Louis Nolan, of Lord road for many weeks. A third killed 108 people in Raglan's staff, being an impetuous soldier, purposely misconstrued the actual meaning of an order which he carried into authorization of the senseless sacrifice of the Light Brigade, and that his only excuse topograppy of the battlefield and the position of the forces, says :--

As it was, matters stood thus, whne Nolan left heard. A tall, slender young officer, with a trim figure and black moustache, was coming down a deep descent at full speed, with a white envelop, which stuck in his belt, and every eye was on him

It was Captain Nolan in his scarlet shell jacket, a little forage cap set on one side of his dark curls, his face full of joy and earnestness.

An audible murmur went through the ranks. "Orders come! Nolan's the boy that'll show us how to move." For Nolan was well known and

In another moment he had dashed up and saluted; then handed his letter to Lord Lucan. The cavalry general tore it open with the nervous haste characteristic of every movement of his lordship. When he read it over his countenance changed. Then his lordship broke out something in this style :

"Why, good heavens, sir, what can he mean? With the little force at our command we can barely hold our own, much less advance. It is perfectly suicidal. How can we advance?"

Nolan's eye began to blaze. He had just come from high ground where the whole Russian position could be seen at a glance. Knowing that his order contemplated the doubling back of the Russian columns and saving the guns in the redoubts, he was impatient of the pragmatical objection of this captious old man.

In a stern, distinct tone he spoke to Lord Lucan: "Lord Ragian's orders are that the cavalry should attack immediately."

"Attack, sir?" cried Lucan, angrily. "Attack what? What guns, sir?" Nolan threw his head back indignantly, and point-

ing to the Causeway Ridge where the Russians were busily at work trying to haul away the captured guns. The group was standing at the right of the entrance of the north valley.

"There, my lord, is your enemy," he said, " and there are your guns."

The captain forgot that he was talking to an excited and impracticable man. Wrong-headed Lucan chose to fancy that he pointed to the end of the valley, and with all the obstinacy of his nature, he kept to the error.

" Very well, sir, very well," he said angrily. "The order shall be obeyed. I wash my hands of it." He wheeled his horse and trotted on to where Then said wrong-headed Lucan:

"Lord Cardigan, you will attack the Russians in the valley." The earl dropped his sword in salute.

"Certainly, my lord; but allow me to point out to you that there is a battery in front, a battery on each flauk, and the ground is covered with Russian

"I can't help it," said Lucan, snappishly; "it is Lord Raglan's positive order that the light brigade 1873. is to attack the enemy. We have no choice but to

Then Cardigan bowed his head.

" Very well, my lord," was all he said. Then turn ing to his staff, "the brigade will advance," he said

Meantime Nolan, after his sharp passage of arms with the division commander, ha light brigade himself, where he was cheerfully talking to his sworn comrade and friend, Capt. Morris, of the 17th Lancers. Now that he had maintained his position as mouthpiece of the commander-inchief, against the impudent fault finding of Lucan he felt happy. His beloved cavalry was to be launched at last on this glorious mission against the Causeway Ridge, and already D'Allonville was preparing to assault the other flank of the Russians.

Who can wonder that enthusiastic Nolan told Morris that he was going to see the brigade through the charge? It was his privilege to do so, and his heart beat high with hope. Little did he know of the extent of pigheaded stupidity natural to the two members of the English aristocracy who respectively commanded and led that charge.

A clear sharp voice was soon heard in front of the brigade now formed in three lines. Lord Lucan rode away to the "Heavies," and Nolan galloped around to the rear of the left of the brigade as the

sharp voice cried: "Light brigade, forward-trot-march !"

In a moment the front line was away, as steady as if on parade, at a rapid trot, following an erec gentlemen, mounted on a chestnut thoroughbred and wearing tight scarlet tronsers and a blue furtrimmed jacket, the front a perfect maze of gold.

The erect gentleman was as slender in figure, as alert in gesture as a boy of twenty, and yet that man was fifty-seven years old, and the earl of Cardigan himself

But hardly had they started when Nolan uttered a cry of astonishment and rage. "Good-God!" are the fools going to charge down

the valley? he shouted. Then, setting spurs to his horse, he dashed out of his place and galloped madly across the front, wav-

ing his sword.
"Where are you going my lord?" he shouted, That is not Lord Raglan's order! Change front to the right! This way! This way! The batteries on the ridge !"

Lord Cardigan was as hot tempered in his way as Lord Lucan. The audacity of an officer presuming other purposes. The Head Office of the business of to cross his front was enough. For that officer to address his brigade, was an additional insult. He spoke not a word, but pointed forward with his sword. Nolan's words were lost in thunder of hoofs, and all that was seen was his figure crossing the front and wildly gesticulating pointing to the Causeway ridgo.

Then the Russian batteries opened. There was a flash, a boom, and a second flash in the air, a little cloud of white smoke, and a loud spang as the first shell burst in the faces of the trotting line. Poor Nolan threw up his arms with a terrible shrick, and fell back in his saddle, stone dead, struck through the heart. With a low growl of rage the rushing horsemen quickened their pace and dashed on at a wild gallop into the valley of death.

The secret of Balaklava perished with Nolan.

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA .- The numbers of people destroyed by wild beasts constitute an extraordinary feature of Indian life. Rewards are offered by the Government for the killing of these animals, but still the loss of life is very great in some districts and in others it is less only because goats are abundant, and the wolves prefer kids when they can get them. No less than 14,529 persons lost their lives by snake bites in 1869, and in 1871 there were 18,-

Norse sailors to America, but that they were not without influence on his plan and its execution."

of all classes; but Dr. Fayrer is cf opinion that without influence on his plan and its execution." systematic returns would show that there are more than 20,000 deaths annually from snake bites. The inhabitants of the border lands between jungle and cultivation are killed and eaten by tigers in such numbers as to require the serious attention of the Government. A single tigross caused the destruc-tion of 13 villages, and 356 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation. Another tigress killed 127 people in 1005, and suppled a public road for many weeks. A third killed 108 people in three years 1864-69. In Lower Bengal alone 13, 401 human beings were killed by wild beasts in six years, and 40 in South Canara in the single month of July, 1867. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has to report 946 persons killed by tigers in three years ending with 1869. There are difficulties in the way of extirpating tigers; the natives regard the man-cating tiger as a kind of incarnate and spiteful divinity whom it is dangerous to offend, and, as readers of correspondence which we published some time ago on the subject will remember, it is the desire of a few in India actually to preserve tigers for sport, Mr. Frank Buckland, has suggested an organization destruction of the tiger cubs in the breeding season, and the attraction of full-grown tigers to traps by means of valertan, of which tigers (which are only gigantic cats) are exceedingly fond. Mr. Ruby S FUNERAL.—The day Mr. Ruby across

the way was to be buried Mrs. Moriaty told her daughter Clarinda that she guessed she would attend, as she wasn't feeling very well, and a ride would do her good. She knew there would be several covered carriagos furnished at the expense of the family, and she was equally confident that it could be so managed that she would occupy a portion of one of them. She was among the first at the house, and occupied a prominent position. As the other friends arrived she took occasion to recall reminiscences of the late Ruby that brought tears to their eyes, and when the services were over, as the first carriago drove up for its load, the distress of Mrs. Moriaty at the death of Mr. Ruby was so marked as to excite the liveliest sympathy. Then the second coach came up. Mrs. Morinty had got down to the gate by this time, and as the door of the second coach was opened, and a call made for the occupants, it seemed extremely doubtful if she could hold up another instant. She leaned against the post, and stared into the coach, and over its rich upholstering, and said the late Ruby seemed more like a son to her than a neighbor. Whereupon the uskerlook-ed appropriately sad, and called up the third and last coach. This had yellow cushions and pink straps, and Mrs. Moriaty did not hesitate to protest that in the death of Mr. Ruby the community had met a loss it was not possible to recover from, and that she would follow him to his last resting place if she had to do it on her knees, and feel grateful for the opportunity. Then the third and last coach filled and drove off to its place in the line, and Mrs. Moriaty dried her tears, cheked back the sorrow of her heart with one mighty gulp, and strode into her own house, shutting the front door without the aid of the knob. She told Clarinda that it was the scallest affairshe ever went to, and had it not been for the body there would have been no funeral at all .- Danbury News.

Higher Waces -In the first half of the year 1872 the quantity of home-made spirits paying Excise duty as been retained for consumption as beverage Cardigan sat in front of his brilliant lines, gnawing his grey moustache and chafing over his inactivity. ing half of last year; in Scotland, 2,043,942 gallons, an increase of above 127,000 gallons; in Iroland, 3,030,471 gallons, and increase of nearly 216,000 gallons: making a total in the United Kingdom, of 13,225,284 gallons, an increase of 942,806 gallons over the corresponding half of last year. The consumption of foreign and colonial spirits is much less than of home-made, but the entries of these also for consumption in the United Kingdom show a considerable increase in the first half of the year

> An Exciting Chase in London -- A ruffian named Howdon being interfered with by the police when drunk, and brawling, struck them, ran into a house, and flung a piece of coping-stone, two feet squre, at one of the officers, knocking him down. Being pursued with a warrant he took to the roots, pelted the officers with tiles, and was only captured after an exciting chase, in which, at the risk of his life, he once dropped twelve feet, and once jumped clear across an ally dividing two houses. On being at last arrested he said, "Well, we have had a sharp run together, constable;" to which the officer replied. "Yes, but I can do the housetops as well as you." The prisoner then said, "I don't value my life very much." His captor said, "Well, I do. You can't throw pantiles at policemen for nothing."

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT no.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Den,t fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and the Company will be in the City of Montreal. October 2, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CLIMENTINE DESJARDINS, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreat, sues for separation of property her husband, CHARLES WHITLOCK, of the same place, gentleman, by an action returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal, on the first of September next, under the number 2571.

Montreal, 14th August, 1873. D. D. BONDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader,

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 731 St. Paul Street, Montreal, on the twentieth day of October instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Intorim Assignee.

Montreal 4th Oct. 1873.

Working Class, Male or Female \$30 a week; employment at home, day or evening; no capital; instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwick St.,

Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 351.

DAME ROSANA CADIEUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of LOUIS DESEVRE, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en Justice,

Plaintiff.

The said LOUIS DESEVRE,

An action "en separation de corps and de biens has been issued against Defendant in this cause. Montreal, September, 25, 1873.

BOUTILLIER & McDONALD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 5in-8

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of DAMASE MARSAN,

Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before

me within one month, and are hereby netified to meet at my office, No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 12th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said G. H. DUMESNIL,

Montreal, 4th Oct., 1873.

SITUATION WANTED.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THEOPHILE LEBRUN

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignce in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 28th day of October, next, at three o'clock, P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignce. Montreal, 23rd September, 1873.

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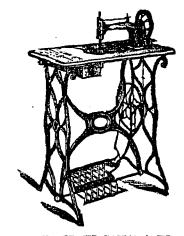
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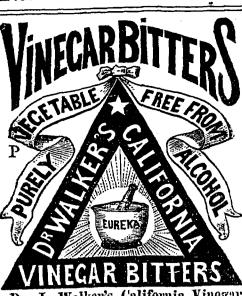
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for a discharge under the said Acts.

JOHN CHARLES FRANCK, By his Attorney ad litem. L. N. BENJAMIN. 6-in-6 47-2m Montreal, 16th September, 1878

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AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. 25 cents per bottle.

> HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

Montreal, 1872.

Sole manufacturer,



HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON. No. 23 St. Antonie Street.,

several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.
Montreal, March, 1871.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured

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CLOTHING HOUSE. 463 Notre Dame Street,

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ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c., NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

INVITATION—FURS!!! Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at

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THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

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CARRATRACA MINERAL WATER

Is unsurpassed as a pleasant and cooling aperient. One or two glasses of CARRATRACA every morning before breakfast, or on an empty stomach during the hot weather will keep your system cool and healthy. Carratraca Water stands unrivalled as a valuable remedial agent in cases of Habitual Constipation, Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic In-flammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism (especially the chronic forms), Scrofula, Skin Affec-tions of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity, and as a Purgative after a debauch it is unqualled. On Tuesday, the Eightcenth day of November now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court For Sale by Hotels, Druggists, and others, Wholesale of the proprietors.
WINNING, HILL & WARE,

Montreal

BES S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.



WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK, &c.

ON AND AFTER 10th JULY, 1873, Trains will run GOING SOUTH.

EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 7.30 A.M., arriving at West Farnham at 9.30, Cowansville at 10.05, Sutton Flat 10.35, Richford 10.55, Newport 12.30 P.M., White River Junction 5.22, White Mountains 6.00 P.M., Boston 10.50 P.M. MAIL AND EXPRESS — Leave Montreal at 3.15 P.M., arriving at West Farnham at 5.15, Cowans-ville at 5.45, Sutton Flat 6.25, Richford 6.45, Newport 8.15, Boston 8.35 A.M., New York

12.50 P.M.

GOING NORTH. MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leave Boston (Lowell Depot) at 6.00 P.M., New York 3.00 P.M., arriving at Newport at 5.15, Richford 6.35, Sutton Flat 6.50, Cowansville 7.20, Brigham 7.55, Montreal at 10.00 A.M.

EXPRESS—Leave White Mountains 7.00 A.M., W. R. Junction 8.30, Newport at 1.25 P.M. Leave at 2.00 P.M., Richford 3.35, Sutton Flat 3.55, Cowansville 4.25, West Farnham 5.15. Arriving in Montreal at 7.15 P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

This Route takes you through the Eastern Townships, the Green Mountains, Skirts Lake Memphremageg, arriving in Boston, New York, and all points South and East, as soon as by any other route.

For particulars as to Freight and Passengers appared Company's Office.

ply at Company's Office, 202 ST. JAMES STREET.

A. B. FOSTER......Manager. Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. 1873-74 WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome Now Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the

1873-4

whole Line. TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows :---GOING WEST. Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points

Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all

Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8:00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m.and 7:00 p.m.,

vince line.

The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Pro-

GOING EAST. Day Train for Island Pond and Interme-Night Train for Island Pond, White

Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the

GOING SOUTH. Train for Boston via South Eastern Coun-

connecting with Trains on the Stanstead. Shefford and Chambly, and South-Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and Steamers on Lake Champlain at 3:15 p.m.

Mail Train for St. John's and Rouse's

Point, connecting with Trains on the

Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly,
and South Eastern Counties Junction

Railways, and steamers on Lake Cham-

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any

station at the hours named. The Steamer "FALMOUTH" leaves Portland every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. for Halifax, N.S.

The Steamship "CHASE" also runs between Portland and Halifax.

The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m., for St. John, N. B., &c. Baggage Checked Through.
Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.

For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director,

Montreal, Oct. 6, 1873. MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows:

Depart at......9:30 A.M.
"3:00 P.M.
Arrive "1:00 P.M.
"6:45 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO THE Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station. NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station.

Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.K. 3:00 P.M. Arrive 11:00 A.M. 8:30 P.K.

mio, Morch. 1, 13724

. MONTREAL.