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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

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NOBODY'S CHILD.

Alone in the dreary, pitiless street, With my torn old dress, my bare, cold feet, All day I have wandered to and fro, Hungry and shivering, and no where to go, The night's coming on in darkness and dread, And the chill sleet beating upon my bare head. Oh! why does the wind blow upon me so wild? It is because I am nobody's child.

Just over the way there is a flood of light And warmth and brauty, and all things bright; Beautiful children in robes so fair, Are carolling songs in rapture there. I wonder if they in their blissful glee, Would pity a roor little beggar like me, Wandering alone in the merciless street, Naked and shivering with nothing to eat.

Oh! what shall I do when the night comes down, In its terrible blackness all over the town? Shall I lay me down 'neath the angry sky, On the cold, hard pavement, alone, to die When the beautiful children their prayers have said And mammas have tucked them snugly in bed; No dear mother ever upon me smiled : Why is it, I wonder? I'm nobody's child i

No father, no sister, no mother, not one In all the world loves me, e'en the little dogs run When I wander too near them-'tis wondrous to see How everything shrinks from a beggar like me! Perhaps 'tis a dream; but sometimes when I lie Gazing far up in the dark blue sky, Watching for hours some large, bright star, I fancy the beautiful gates are ajar.

And a host of white-robed, nameless things Come fluttering o'er me in gilded wings; A hand that is strangely soft and fair Caresses gently my tangled hair, And a voice like the carol of some bird-The sweetest voice that was ever heard-Calls me many a dear pet name, Till my heart and spirit are all aflame.

A SHOT AT TWELVE PACES

esta Visionia in Or, esta est A DUEL WITH THE TICER.

" A Prussian officer killed in a duel, I see," said Galton, laying down the Times.
"Every man who fights in a duel is a fool who's better out of the world than in it," said Dormer,

laying down the law. And the seconds are worse than the principals; they share the folly and not the danger," said Bing-

ham taking up the strain. "Gently, gently | Sweeping censure is always unjust," said Mortey, taking up the speaker. " Heyday Morley I You are not a duelling man. are you! You never left the Rue de la Paix to walk

in the Champ de Mars, surely?" "Well, I was very nearly a second once."

"Very nearly! Didn't the fight come off?" "How was it? A very decided challenge, I sup-

pose, and then the principals fought—shy, eh?"
"No, no; the principals were in serious earnest, I assure you."
Then the authorities interfered and stopped the

stacle in the way of the meeting."

stacle in the way of the meeting.

"Well, how was it, then?"

"Why, the fact was, that when we got to the ground—but perhaps I'd better tell you the whole ground—but perhaps I'd better tell you may be where I'd be shot! If I'd on! the where I'd be where I'd be where I'd be shot! I'd on! the where I'd on! The shot be where I'd on! The shot I'd on! The s

herty at once. We are going to have a shot at large game for a change. Don't delay a moment. In these cases the scent should be followed while it's warm. The fellow's a big brute, and shall not escape me, if I know it. He's caught a Tartar this time. We'll put an ounce of lead into his carcase before he's twenty-four hours older, or I'm not yours, ever,

"DENNIS O'DOWD."

"A tiger by Jove! I thought. A tiger at last."
"I had been waiting for weeks in the hope of getting a shot at the tiger, and had been repeatedly tantalized with reports of one being somewhere in the neighborhood. The jungle came down to within a very short distance of the place where I was staying, and the country looked the very ideal of what a tiger country should be; but I had never had the luck to get a shot at one yet, although for some time past there had been rumors that a tiger was about. He had been seen here, and heard of there; he had carried off a sheep in one place, and a bullock in another; but still no one had been able to find out anything as to his actual whereabouts sufficiently definite to make it of any use of our going after him. But now, thought I, O'Dowd must have got the bearings of the beast pretty ac-curately. I could have wished that Dennis had been a little less flowery and 'tropical' in his ac count, but he always was a funny dog; the drift of his letter was clear enough; and if the tiger's having caught a Tartar was not a mere figure of speech, the animal must be a very fine one. The part about O'Flaherty puzzled me a little; it had always struck me that he and O'Dowd were by no means warm friends; O'Flaherty was always chaffing O'Dowd, and O'Dowd always vowing vengeance against O'Flaherty. But it was all fun, perhaps; and O'Flaherty was a great hand at tiger shooting, I dared to say. At anyrate, hurrah for the tiger ! And I hurried off to Harrison's bungalow, where I found O'Dowd, with an expression of the utmost determination upon his face, drinking pale ale as if he meant

"' Well, O'Dowd,' said I, ' we're to have a shot at him at last, are we?'

"'That we are,' said he, 'or I'll post him.'
"'Post him! Post a tiger!' O'Dowd was still at "Well! And when is to be?' I asked.

"'I won't have it delayed longer than to-morrow morning,' answered Dennis. 'You must go to O'Flaherty at once, and if he prefers this evening -faith! all the better.'

"Oh! it depends upon him, does it? said I. "' Well, of course it does,' said O'Llowd, ' to a certain extent; but not later than to-merrow morning, mind. And now I'll tell you all about it.'

"'Aye, let's hear all about the gentleman,' said I eagerly. 'He's been playing with us long enough. We'll put a bullet into his hide now.'

'I'That we will, my boy,' returned O'Dowd.
'Now just listen to me. As I was walking up here last night, I met him sauntering-

"'And you may call him a baste,' said O'Dowd. He was that for certain. He'd had too much ; I'll take my oath of that.'

" 'Glutted with carnage,' I muttered. "'I could see it at once,' continued O'Dowd; 'I

took his measure at a glance.' "'Well, said I, anxious to know his size, 'and-

"'And I could see that he'd had a deal more than a taste of the cratur, though he carried it off in such a mighty easy way.'
"'Carried it off easily, did he?' said I; 'a sheep
or a bullock, of course. What I he was off with it
to his den, no doubt?"

"'No doubt,' said O'Dowd; 'he generally finishes his evening in his own den, the insatiable thief.

Well, when he saw me, he came towards me, roar-"'Roaring! Came towards you!' I exclaimed.

By Jove! you took it very coolly. Didn't you "'Run!' said O'Dowd, as if uncertain whether to

be offended or not; 'will you please to be serious, Morley. This is no joke I'm telling you. "'No joke! My dear O'Dowd, I should think not, indeed. What did you do?'

"'When he saw me, I tell you, he pulls his cigar out of his mouth-"'Eh! What? Cigar?"

"'And comes towards me, roaring out, "What are you doing out o' bed, O'Dowd? Go home with you. You've got chewbercles in your lungs. Go home!

"'The tiger said,' I gasped out. "Tiger! What are you after, Morley?

"'Who said you'd got tubercle?"
"'Who? Why, O'Flaherty.'

"Oh, confound O'Plaherty!' I said. 'Why the plague are you always bringing his name in? Tell me about the tiger

"'What tiger?' said O'Dowd, "In the name of mystery, what tiger?'.
"'Why the tiger we're going to shoot, of course.'

"'I'm going to shoot O'Flaherty.' "'Shoot O'Flaherty! What are you going to shoot him for? "'Why, didn't you understand? He told me I'd

got chewbercles.'
"And so this precious note of yours,' said I, producing the epistic, 'was to tell me that you're go-

ing to fight O'Flaherty? "'Faith ! and you may say that, replied O'Dowd. 'I thought I'd put it delicately.'

"By Jove you put it so delicately that I thought it all referred to tiger shooting. "'And did you so ?' said Dennis, with some pride Begad I always was a neat hand at letter

writing.

your friend in such a case as this. It would be a different matter if he'd given you the lie, or-

"'Given me the lie,' said O'Dowd. 'Didn't he tell me I'd got chewbercles, when I have n't any-thing of the kind. Isn't that giving me the lie. to all intents and purposes; giving me the lie in the throat as deep as to the lungs, as Shakespeare says, eh? Once for all, will you undertake the matter?" "' I'd rather be excused,' I said.

"' Very good,' said O'Dowd; 'then I wish you s good morning. I'll go and call on O'Grady.'

"O'Grady! The most determined fire-eater in the empire, If he called on O'Grady it would end in a fight as certainly as doomsday. If I undertook it, we might perhaps come to some arrangement : so, with much reluctance, I told Dennis that he might command me.

"'I knew you'd never spoil sport,' said O'Dowd. Now, look here, Morley, you go at once to O'Fla-herty, and give him to understand that I re-

"'For heaven's sake, my dear O'Dowd,' said I anxiously, 'don't be too hard upon him. Put it as

peaceably as you can.' "'Just what I'm going to do' said O'Dowd. 'You go to O'Flaherty, and tell him that I require a written apology, which must contain a confession that he was drunk at the time of speaking, and a declaration of his full belief that I've no more got chewbercles than he has. If he declines to give this, I expect immediate satisfaction. I can't put it more

peaceable than that, now, can I?"
"I certainly thought it possible, but as O'Dowd adhered to his own opinion, that did no good at all. So, armed with this peaceable message, I took my way to O'Flaherty, whom I found lazily sitting upon a cane-bottomed chair, and surrounded by sodawater bottles.

"'Ha! Morley,' said he, 'delighted to see you upon my conscience. Will you take a peg? No! You'd better. I've done little else ever since I got up. Well ! yes, I was a little sprung last night; just a drapple in me'ee, as that Scotch fellow says I'm sure you perceive, bring nothing but ridicule in his infernal brogue. Begad! looking back upon upon all engaged in it.' last night's proceedings reminds me of those dissolving views, where each picture gets misty, and

runs into the next.' -"I suppose, then, you have no very distinct recollection of the people you met last night, have you? I inquired.

"'Faith i no,' said he; 'my memory might be clearer. "' Well, the fact is, I'm come upon a very un-

pleasant mission. You don't remember meeting O'Dowd. do you?' "'It's O'Dowd you mean!' said O'Flaherty,

thoughtfully. 'Begad, then, I don't.' "Ah! You did meet him, though, and he says you insulted him greatly.'

"' And did I insult him?' said O Flaherty, taking up a soda water bottle. 'That's mighty curious. How did I do it?

"'Well, it seems you said something about his naving tubercle of the lungs and he does not like i He's rather touchy about his chest, you know.'

"'Ay, I know. And did I tell him that?" "'Yes, you told him that he'd got tubercle; and he took the speech so much to heart that I am come from him to say that he expects an apology.'

". Begad, and were you told to say that? "'I was, indeed; and I'm sure, my dear fellow, you must see how extravagantly absurd we shall ail make ourselves if this affair proceeds any further. Every mess-room in India will be laughing at the Tubercle duel. I am sure you must perceive the truth of this, and the absolute necessity of putting a stop to it at once By Jove, sir, we shall never

hear the last of it till the day of our death " "'You may say that, indeed,' said O'Flaherty laughing. 'Faith, it won't be only O'Dowd who'll be troubled with chewbercles, will it?'

"'No, that it won't. It's not generally considered an infectious disorder, but it will intect us at anvrate, said I.

"Change of air will be the only thing for us," said O'Flaherty.

"'Then, look here, my dear O'F'laherty,' said I pushing a writing-case towards him; 'just scratch two or three lines to say that last night you were, as you've just said, troubled with a drappie in your 'ee; and you may add—it's as well to do the thing handsomely while you are about it—that you have perfect faith, ha! ha!—perfect faith in the integrity of O'Dowd's lungs. Come, what do you say?'

"Pop went the sods water.

"'That,' said O'Flaherty. "'That! Explain, please."

"'That's all the apology that ye'll get from me.' "'But, my good sir, if you don't ap—explain in some way, O'Dowd insists upon fighting.'

"'And by the blessed Saint Patrick,' said O'Flaherty, his speech becoming ten times more Irish than before at the mention of the national pastime - and by the blessed Saint Patrick, I'll humour his fancy. If it's foighting he manes, I'll foight him with all me sowl—with all the pleasure in life, begad. Ye can't fright Tim O'Flaherty into an apology by telling him that foighting's the alternative, I promise ye.

"'Fright you, said I; 'I never dreamed of frightening you. But reflect for a moment upon the absurdity of the whole affair. Come, old fellow, stretch a point, and save us from universal ridicule. "Faith not I, said O'Flaherty; the prospect don't trouble me at all to speak of.'

"I Then you decline to apologize altogether?" "There, if you haven't stated the case exactly." " Then I've no no resource but to ask you for the name of your friend, if you really will not be

persuaded to undertake to be persuaded, my dear friend. Are you going ? Well, good-bye; "1'll send some one to call upon you in a fyrinkling."

Story "By all means," said Galcon, "Silence, gentlomen Silence, there "Monaisur racounts." And accordingly Monaisur, recounts of the following:

"When I was snooting in Joyle," And there was very, little doubt that OF laherty
was right. A few years afterwards the tack become
these, "A few years afterwards the tack become
"Blance, there "Monaisur racounts." And the said throwing up his head and looking; to be a
"And there was very, little doubt that OF laherty
was right. A few years afterwards the tack become
these," A few years afterwards the tack become
the said throwing up his head and looking; to be a
saide the unpleasantness of being 'engaged in an
affair of this kind shall, "would have given anythese," A few years afterwards the tack become
they was right. A few years afterwards the tack become
they was right. A few years afterwards the tack become
after of this kind shall, would have given anythey all title abooting to the said throwing up his head and looking; to be a
statement, was a perfectly, true one, and be can't
unmake it without tailing a falsehood. Upon my
thing to be able to wash my hands of its Buy what
was to be done? "When the two or in there had been
the said throwing up his head and looking; to be a
statement, was a perfectly, true one, and be can't
unmake it without tailing a falsehood. Upon my
story of the said throwing a falsehood. Upon my
thing to be able to wash my hands of its Buy what
was to be done? "When the two or in there is not was the was to be done a substitute of the said throwing up his head and looking; to be a
statement, was a perfectly, true one, and be can't
unmake it without tailing a falsehood. Upon my
thing to be able to wash my hands of its Buy what
was to be done? "Quite correct, said Halo, 'and this declaration
that one indicaccused the other of haying diseased
that one indicaccused the other of haying diseased
that one indicaccused the other of haying diseased
to be a for the wind the said throwing a falsehood. Upon my
thing to a for the wind that the said, "By all means," said Galton; "Silence, gentle-decidedly. He told me I'd got chewbercles in my shooting at each other for no better reason than

farce in which we were compelled to act, might be able to hit upon some means of getting out of it. I would see what could be done when he arrived. It was really such utter nonsense, that a peg was the only thing to restore a fellow's equanimity after two such interviews.

Before I had finished the peg, O'Flaherty's friend made his appearance. He was unknown to me. We both bowed. "'Mr. Morley, I belave.'
"Upon my life, another Irishman; and my hopes

of a peaceable termination to the affair took flight at the very sound of his voice. "'Allow me to introjuice meself-Lieutenant

Doolan-the Regiment, I come from Mr., O'Flaher-"'Oh, yes, said I, affecting to have been momen-

tarily forgetful of that little matter. 'Very happy to make your acquaintance though I could wish it had been under pleasanter conditions.' "' Not at all, said Mr. Doolan, in a tone of the most perfect contentment; 'not at all. It's not meself that's going to quarrel with the conditions.'

"This might be only politeness towards me, but I thought it sounded much mere like satisfaction at his mission. "'Mr. O'Flaherty has, no doubt, instructed you fully as to how the matter between himself and Mr.

O'Dowd stands.' "'Quite so, quite so,' said the lieutenant. "'Then I feel certain, Mr Doolan, that you must agree with me that this affair cannot be allowed to

proceed. Doolan simply stared.

"'You can scarcely avoid feeling,' I continued, that the cause of quarrel is too slight for us to permit our friends to peril their lives about such a trifle.

"'Thrifle!' ejaculated Doolan.

"' Now, can't we hit upon some method for bringing to a peaceable issue a business which, if proceeded with to the end at present proposed, must as

"'Faith, then, said Mr. Doolan, warmly, I perceave nothing of the kind. Hark ye, Mr. Morley; I came here to arrange peaceably the time and place for this meeting, and not to dispute about the rights and wrongs of the matter, or to question the good sense which no doubt injuiced both the gentleman to take the fair and honorable course which they have taken. May I beg, sir, that you will enter, as soon as you convaniently can, upon the rale business for which I am here.'

"There was nothing for it but to pocket the olive, and do as the lieutenant wished. Time and place were agreed upon, and Doolan rose to take his leave. As we were shaking hands in the most friendly manner, I said, 'By the way, Mr. Doolan I must not forget to tell you that I have nothing at all in the shape of a duelling pistol; perhaps you

are better provided. "'Make yourself perfectly easy about that, Mr. iorlev." said Doolan, who would no more ha without hair triggers than hair brushes; 'I never travel without the pacemakers. Au revoir' And Mr. Doolan took his departure, after receiving my assurance that I would call upon the surgeon, and make sure of his attendance upon the ground.

"I cheerfully undertook to do this, as I was determined that, at anyrate, the surgeon should not be an Irishman, and I had some hopes that he might be able to suggest some way out of the difficulty. Accordingly, after writing a couple of lines to O'Dowd to say that I had arranged everything, and to inform him of the time and place, I set offat once to look up the surgeon. His name was Hale, a thoroughly scientific man, devoted to his profession, and as little likely as anybody to have any sympathy with the romontic folly of the duel. I found him at home, in remarkably good spirits, as doctors generally are, and engaged upon a paper for the Lancet upon the subject of gunshot wounds.

"'How are you, Hale?' said I.

"'How do, Morley ?' said he. 'What's the matter? Anything wrong with you? You look rather out of sorts. Digestion wrong, or what is it?' "Oh! there's nothing the matter with me,' I said; 'don't flatter yourself. I want your help, certainly, but not for myself. You'll be wanted about half past five this afternoon at— "'Eh!' said Hale. 'You don't mean to say that

"'No, no,' said I, 'nothing of the kind-quite the reverse, indeed. No, the state of the case is this: O'Dowd has taken umbrage at something O'Flaherty has said, and has insisted upon calling him out.'

"'Ah, that's it,' said Hale, his eyes, brightening; and you'll want me upon the ground in case of accident. Certainly, with all my heart. Pistols, of course'—with a glance at his manuscript—' nothing like pistols. You may depend upon me, Morley. You may be quite certain that I shall be there.'

"The villain was evidently in want of an illustration to prove some confounded theory of his own with regard to bullet wounds. His glance at the

manuscript betrayed him.

"'No, but look here, Hale,' I said, 'the affair ought not to be allowed to go on '

"' You think not,' said he, as if entertaining the very gravest doubts as to the wisdom of my opinion. "Certainly I think not; and you'll think so, too, when you hear, the case. Last night O'Flaherty, when slightly screwed, charged O'Dowd with having tubercle of the lung.'

" And a most insolent thing to say, too, though it's a positive fact all the same. In vine veritas, and no mistake. But still a man with any respect for himself, can't allow his lungs to be thrown in his face in that way without taking notice of it. And so O'Dowd demands an apology or a meeting, ch?" really too; absurd—a declaration from O'Flaherty of me. Disgusted exceedingly, took mylleaver and re-really too, absurd—a declaration from OF laberty turned to my quarters. The idea of two fellows; that the charge brought against his lungs was quite.

Why, do you realize, sir, that just for a ridiculous word from a drunken man a valuable life may be lost?

"'Ah, very sad, very sad, indeed, replied the doctor, coolly; but it can't be helped. The matter is gone too far now to be stopped. A meeting Is absolutely necessary for the honor of the parties, and, -laying his hand casually upon the MS., and speaking in a thoughtful manner-' and may be of infinite service to the cause of—'

"He broke off there, but he meant 'the cause of science,' I'm certain, confound him! He was devoted to his profession was Hale.

"'Half-past five, at Harrison's bungalow, if you please, Mr. Hale, said I, coldly, and walked out of the room, the man of science following me to the door, and assuring me, in the cheerfulest and friendliest manner, that I might depend upon him absolutely; that he would sacrifice any number of patients sooner than not be present; and that he would be certain not to forget his instruments.

"I had done my best. I had called upon Com-

mon Sense to help me, but Common Sense was nowhere to be found. I had appealed to the Dread of Ridicule, but it slept, and could not be awakened. I had asked Science to lend me a hand, but Science wanted both of hers to seize her own opportunities. There was no resource now but to let the matter go

on to its bitter end. "In affairs of this kind, you know it is not etiquette for the parties to go in company to the battle-ground, as pugilists do to a prize fight. We must go separately to what Bell's Life would call a likely spot, and meet there with distant politeness. As we had to drive a good way to the placed pitched upon by Doolan and myself-an open space, well known to us all, a little way into the jungle—it was agreed that O'Flaherty and his second should go on an hour or two in advance, taking their rifles. with them, in order to pass the time with any sport that might fall in their way, and that I, with my principal and the surgeon, should follow at the stated time. All of which happened as arranged. The respondent and Doolan departed early in the afternoon, designing to lunch at the rendezvous; and shortly before six, the appellant Hale, and I followed, drove to the outskirts of the jungle, and

strolled through the trees to the place. "'Here we are,' said Hale; 'true to our time; but I don't see our friends.' Luphemism for ene-

mies.
"'They!ve been here very lately,' said O'Dowd, pointing to the relics of a luncheon scattered about on the grass; 'and, faith, they've made mighty free

with the entables.' "'The end of a feast, most decidedly,' said Hale; so we are quite ready for the beginning of a fray.' "They'll make their appearance in a minute or two, no doubt,' I said. 'They're having a shot at

something in the jungle, perhaps.' "The crack of a rifle a short distance off seemed to confirm my words.

"'They might have taken both rifles with them, O'Flaherty's, which lay on the grass.

"We were standing about O'Dowd, examining the rifle, which was loaded, and Hale the pale ale bottles, which were all discharged, when we were surprised by seeing Doolan running towards us with every appearance of extreme terror.

"' What's the matter?' we all shouted. "'Here!' he cried. 'Come here. Bring the rifle.
O'Flaherty's been carried off by a tiger!'

"'Now, Morley,' said O'Dowd, 'you've got your wish at last. Come along!' "And we all set off running towards Doolan, who

had stopped and was loading his rifle. " Did ye hit him, Phil? did ye hit him! said

O'Dowd, when we reached the lieutenant.
"'Hit him, is it?' said Doolan. 'No, faith! I daredn't try. I fired, in hopes of frightening him. Come along! He jumped on us from behind, as we were sitting on the bank there, caught poor Tim by the shoulder, and trundled off with him, niver saying a word, as if six feet two were nothing to spake of at all. Come along!' We were hurry-ing after him all the while. 'I jumped up, picked up the rifle: 'Stop, ye thief!' I called out. 'or I'll shoot you! He gave a wag with his tall, the baste, as much as to say, 'Shoot away; you daren't hit me for fear of killing Tim; and begorra, I'll make myself safe enough for the matter of that. And at the word the cratur chucked poor Tim on to his back, as a fox does with a goose, and away he went again—come along !—safer than ever, for I could see more of O'Flaherty now than I could of him, bad luck to him! and I wished I'd shot at first. I daredn't touch the trigger for the life of me, now. you understand; so I followed till he stopped, after a bit, and lay down with Tim before him, and then I shot, not at him, for fear of killing Tim, but in the hope of frightening the brute. But sorrs a bit did it frighten him; it only made him gnash his teeth, and Tim was between 'em, you'll recollect. So then I ran back for the other rifle, and met you, and-and have a care now, we can't be far off him, unless he's eloped with Tim again, which the saints forbid, for it's a mighty unpleasant way of travell-

ing. He had not cloped with Tim. He was still lying, where Doolan had left him, with his mouth so close to poor O'Flaherty's ear, that he looked as if he were whispering into it. What was to be done? The very thought of firing into him across O'Flaherty made my hand shake. We all stood still for a moment or two, staring at the tiger and

his victim. "'Now then, who's going to shoot?' said Doolan. Somebody must, or faith poor Tim will be minced veal before he knows where he is. But I be hanged if its me that's going to do it. You're the best shot, Dennis.

Shoot, O'Dowd, said I. 'I daren't for the life.

that the charge brought against his lungs was quite unfounded.

""Faith it's a risky shot for certain, said O'Dowd; "Faith it's a risky shot for certain, said O'Dowd; "but if we stand here and de nothing, there'll be no chance for him at all. New, hark ye, gentlement of the said, throwing up his head and looking; tuber-

triffe back Now, Morley, my boy, I'm going to oreep in a thought, nearer. Keep you just behind

a dozen yarde, of the animal, the tiger dropped o'Flaherty's arm which it had in its mouth and lifted its head O'Dowd sank on to his knee instantly, looked along his barrel for one second, and fired. With the most awful yell Is ever heard, the tiger sprang up, gave one bound towards us, and then, before I'd time to mark him properly, rolled

over the long grass.
""Twelve feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, I'll bet a hundred,' said O'Dowd quietly.

"I handed him the loaded rifle, and we all, except Doolan, who dashed recklessly over to O'Flaherty, walked cautiously towards the fallen tiger. The bellet had passed through his eye into his brain, and he was as dead as his greatest grandfather.

Dead as a herring, I cried.

"Begad, and so he dis,' said Doolan, who was bending over O'Flaherty; 'and so he is. Come, here, Hale, can't you. Bad luck to yel you're, a pretty doctor to stand staring at a tiger when there's a dead Christian in want of your assistance five yards off. Come here, can't you!

"We all ran at once to O'Flaherty. "' Oh, Tim, Tim,' whined Doolan, 'whatever in juiced you to go and die in a hurry like this?"

"'Die!" said Hale, sharply; 'what the dickens are you talking about dying for? The man's not dead. Not a bit of it. His left arm's broken, certainly, broken in two places; and he's nicely contused all over, I'll stake my reputation; pretty well frightened, no doubt; I confess I am, without, so much cause; but, dead! Bless my soul, sir, will you have the goodness to allow him a breath of

"The breath of air was allowed him. In a very short time he recovered consciousness; requested to know in a strong Irish accent whereabouts he was: betrayed by a few words that he was under the impression that he had lost his way in returning from a heavy dinner, and had gone to sleep by the roadside; then recovered his senses completely; listened to the whole history, while Hate tied his to honor, and to cherish, and to render the homage arm up as well as it could be done; and finally, with of his true and manly affection! Oh, my friends, much assistance, rose to his feet.

" Well gentlemen," said I, cheerfully, 'I suppose we may return at once, for the business which we came about will scarcely be proceeded with now, I apprehend.

"I decidedly forbid Mr. O'Flaherty's proceeding with that matter to-day, said Hale, sulkily, laying

strong emphasis upon the last word.
"'Faith, Hale,' said O'Flaherty, 'ye may even for. bid it altogether. I should be a more insensible ing there every evening; and a man came to me brute than the tiger there it I could not apolo-one night, after a sermon on this very subject of gize now without feeling any humiliation in doing so. Give us your hand, Dennis, and receive my apologies. I was screwed when I met you the other night, and-

"You shan't say another word, Tim,' said O'Dowd; if you do, I'll never spake to ye again. Come along; let's go at once. We'll send the servants for the beast yonder.'

"We all returned in high spirits; and that was the first and last duel I ever had a hand in."

"By Jove! that was a fine shot of O'Dowd's," said Galton, "and, all the circumstances considered, must have been immensely satisfactory to himself. Yours is the only affair of the kind, Morley, that I ever heard, in which either of the principals obtained any real satisfaction."

"It O'Dowd was as good a hand at a pistol as at a poor one," said Dormer.

nes were sacrificed a beast upon the occasion."

THE MAYNOOTH SYNOD.

At the Synod lately held in Maynooth, Ireland, the Bishop of Kerry preached a sermon at the second public session, in the course of which he used the following beautiful language:-

"The tempest rages round the rock on which our chief Pastor rests. Like the rock he is unmoved. We may say to him—' Blessed art thou, because they speak evil against thee and persecute thee. Rejoice and exult, because thy reward is abundant in heaven. When he shall have been called to that great reward, let the Church's anthem be his epitaph: 'Dum esset summus Pontifex lerrena non metuit, sed ad ceælestia regna gloriosus migravit.' After him we have a legion of confessors ready to endure, and many of them actually enduring like those of old, bonds and prisons- vincula et carces.'

"If we would characterize the moving spirit of the persecution of to-day, we might say that it was an unmixed hatred of God. The Jewish persecution was not that. We have the inspired record that they had zeal for God, but not according to knowledge. The Pagan persecution sought to defend and perpetuate the worship of the false gods. The various persecutions which heresy excited in regard to the Church did not seek the total extinction of God's truth. Now, naked athelem, brutal materialism, seeks the destruction of all belief in God, of all belief in morality or virtue; seeks to subject man to the rule of evil instead of the rule of the supreme good. Legislators and civil rulers strive to restore the old Pagan supremacy of the State over the conscience, and to tear up the character of Christian liberty which was proclaimed the day that the Apostles told their judges that it was better to obey God than man. We know that the strength of this antagonism is immensely increased by the combination of secret societies; so that our conflict is not only with the noonday devil, but also with that which goeth about in the dark. This network of iniquity is fast covering the earth -Witness, my lords, that for us, after a long season of struggle and persecution, the prayer of the Church has been heard-et secura tibi serviate libertate. We have liberty and rest for the present, but we must bear well in mind that this cannot be the permanent state of any portion of the Church. If the Lord gives rest Ecuador, 45 Brothers, 40 novices, and 6 houses. him in his own loved Hippo: when no more was to the weary, He will, in due time, call them to work and to fight. We can never lay down our arms We must keep watch on the towers of Israel, lest the enemy should find us sleeping. And have we not already heard the mutterings of war? The doctrines of materialism have been already preached within our shores.—The spirit of Revolution, masked under the form of liberty, cherished the spirit of pride and of resistance to authority. The spirit of

Morley your rifle, Phil and you and Hale stand a FATHER BURKE ON TEMPERANCE

oreepling thought nearer. Keep you just behind discourses, on temperance is always item, and is thought nearer. Keep you just behind discourses, on temperance is always item, and is the Provinctal of the New York me. If he aprings right him don't be afraid for that. If he aprings right him don't be afraid for that. If he aprings right him don't be afraid for that. If he aprings right bor. We are bound to love our neighbor every at us, cover him well and let fly. If he only jumps bor. We are bound to love our neighbor every man—I don't care who he is or what he may be again. D'ye understand me?

"Perfectly."

"Perfectly."

"O'Dowd stepped gently towards the tiger, and I is have a certain amount of love for all men. Well is steps closely. When we were within to have a certain amount of love for all men. Well is a which and men. If the Brothers did not live in communities in that charity which binds us to our neighbor.

bore us; and the wife that gave us her young heart and her young beauty; the children that Almighty God gave us. These, my friends—these gifts of God given to you—the family, your wife, your children have the first claim upon, you, and they have the most stringent demand upon that charity concentrated, which, as Christians, you must still diffuse to all men. Any man that falls in his fraternal

charity is no longer a child of God; "For if any man says he loves God, and love not his neighbor, he is a liar, and the truthlis not in him." Any man that hates his tellow-man, or injures him wilfully,

is no child of God.

Amongst those, I say, whom we are bound to love are the wife—the children. And this is precisely the point wherein the drunkard, the intemperate man, shows himself more hard-hearted than the wild beast. The woman that in her youth, and purity, and beauty, put her maiden hand into his before the altar of God, and swore away to him her young heart and her young love; the woman who had the trust in him to take him for ever and for aye; the woman who, if you will, had the confiding folly to bind up with him all the dreams that ever she had of happiness, or peace, or joy in this world; the woman that said to him, "Next to God and after God, I will let thee into my heart-and love thee and thee alone;" and, then, before the altar of God, received the seal of sacramental grace upon that pure love—this is the woman, and her children and his children, to whom the drunkard brings he most terrible of all calamities-poverty, blighted beauty, premature old age, misery, a broken heart, sleepless eyes, ragged, wretched poverty of the direst form—the woman whom he swore to love and every other sin that a man may commit may bring against him the cry of some soul scandalized; but the drunkard's soul must hear the accusing voice of the passionate cry of misery wrung from the broken heart and the curse laid at the foot of the altar where the sacramental blessing was pronounced when the young heart of the wife was given away! Such a one did I meet. Hear me. I was on a mission in a manufacturing town in England. I was preachdrunkenness. He came in-a fine man; a strapping, healthy, intellectual looking man. But the eye was almost sunk in his head. The forehead was furrowed with premature wrinkles. The hair was white though the man was evidently comparatively young He was dressed shabbily, scarce a shoe to his feet, though it was a wet night. He came in to me excitedly, after the sermon. He told me his history. "I don't know," he said, "that there is any hope for me; but still, as I was listening to the sermon, I

must speak to you. If I don't speak to some one my heart will break to-night." What was his story? A few years before he had amassed in trade twenty thousand pounds, or one hundred thousand dollars. He had married an Irish girl-one of his-own race and creed, young, beautiful, accomplished. He had two sons and a daughter. He told me for a certain rifle, O'Flaherty's chance would have been a very time everything went on well. "At last," he said, "I had the misfortune to begin to drink; neglected my business, and then my business began to neglect me. The woman saw poverty coming, and began "Well, the tiger was the real peacemann for it. me. The woman saw poverty coming, all," said Bingham, "and yet he had to suffer for it. to fret, and lost her health. At last when we were paupers, she sickened and died. I was drunk," he paupers, she sickened and died. I was drunk," he "Nay," said Morley, "on the contrary, it is quite said "the day that she died. I sat by her bedside. correct and classical. Amongst the ancients, you I was drunk when she was dying." The sonswhat became of them?" were mere children. The eldest of them is no more than eighteen; and they were both transported for robbery." "The girl?" "Well," he said, "I sent the girl to a school where she was well educated. She came home to me when she was sixteen years of age a beautiful young woman. She was

> time." "Well, what became of her?" He looked "what became of her?" And, as if the man were of its people. suddenly struck dead, he fell at my feet. "God of "God, in h heaven! God of heaven! She is on the streets asylum for the wretched—a holy place, too, where of doing so, arrested Mr. Disraeli and carried him in to-night—a prostitute!" The moment he said that men filled with the Holy Spirit would devote them—costody to the Hughenden police station. There word, he ran out. I went after him. "Oh, no! | selves to the worship of God and service of man; oh, no!, he said, "there is no mercy in heaven for intercessors who would plead between Heaven and me. I left my child on the streets!" He went earth—fearless men who would stand between the meantime gone for them. The police constable inaway, cursing God, to meet a drunkard's death. He had sent a broken-hearted mother to the grave he

the one consolation I had; but I was drunk all the

blaspheming God.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. A REMARKABLE BODY OF EDUCATORS.

One of the most popular religious orders of the Catholic Church in the United States is that of the Christian Brothers. The Sisters of Charity and It swarmed with serpents; but they vanished or Sisters of Mercy have, by their noble self-sacrifice lost their venom when these holy Cenobites estab-Sisters of Mercy have, by their noble self-sacrifice | lost their venom when these holy Cenobites estab-won the praises of distinguished men of every re-lished themselves there. The island, up to this ligious persuasion, but even these devoted friends | time arid, sent forth gushing wells of delicious was and servants of the poor cannot claim the populariter. The monastery was built, and the Cross, with ty and influence of the followers of the venerable its legacy of persecution, trials, and martyrdom, De La Salle. The educational triumphs of the took possession of the island. The world, when Christian Brothers in this country during the past Lerins was founded, was only emerging from Pagantwenty years might seem incredible if they were not ism, and reeling under the fury and devastation of attested by facts which cannot be disputed, and by the barbarians, needed a place where the great vireminent educators and journalists of every religious | tues which Christianity taught could be seen, and denomination, and every shade of politics.

Thirty-six years ago four French Brothers opened their first school on the American Continent in claimed. What the Thebaid then was to the East, Montreal, with an attendance of two hundred pupils. Their first establishment in the United States was opened at Baltimore in 1848, and was opened in when it became a celebrated school of theology, New York in 1848. In this country alone they are and Christian philosophy, and elevated men to the educating sixty thousand pupils. There are at present in Canada 240 Brothers, 45 novices, and 25 houses. In the United States there are 550 Brothers, Louis, New Mexico, California and Ecuador. After the lapse of a few years the number of provinces

privileges in all the great cities of the Union. maximum course, in two totals, adopting the appropriate name of Section from the institutions of learning. It is the only Catholic College in the State uncounted by the containing the state of the state of the state of the containing the state of the containing the state of the state o

a FATHER BURKE ON TEMPERANCE of New York, have more than once borne generous to the first of the feel of the control of the co surpasses that of any school in New York." The only school conducted by the Brothers in Brooklyn is St. James's Jay street. It is the eldest Catholic male school on Long Island, and has always ranked high among the best schools in Brooklyn.

The Catholic Protectory is healthly situated in Westchester County, and is said to be the greatest charitable institution on the American Continent. Within its walls 1,500 poor boys are trained, in various industrial departments, to be good and use ful citizens. Distinguished Protestant gentlemen have again and again borne willing testimony to the excellent training received by the inmates of this admirable institution. "During my experience," said Police Justice Kasmire, a few days ago, "no graduate of the Protectory has been ever sent to the Penitentiary." The Institution has been conducted since its foundation by the Christian Brothers. The Rector, Brother Teliow, a gentleman of great administrative abilities, has, in the face of a thousand obstacles and difficulties, made it the grandest and most successful asylum of charity on this Continent. Not far distant from the Protectory is the Novitiate of the Order, in which over 80 young novices are carefully educated for the arduous mis-

sion of teaching. The secret of the success of the Christian Brothers as educators, is a system of education which the experience of two centuries has almost perfected. Devoting their whole lives to teaching, their success in communicating knowledge to the young, maintaining order, and enforcing discipline in the classroom, without corporal punishment, which is strictly prohibited by the rules of their founder, has not been equalied by any other Order in the Catholic Church. Keenly alive to the wants of the age, and thoroughly awake to the aspirations of the American mind, they are equally popular among Protestants and Catholics .- Brooklyn Daily Argus.

THE ISLES OF LERINS.

The following interesting sketch originally ap-

peared in the Dublin Freeman's Journal:-"Some weeks ago a short paragraph appeared in the Dublin Freeman Journal, in reference to the Monastery of Lerins. This induces me to give a longer sketch. In the Lent of '70 I had frequent opportunities of visiting these beautiful isles, so renowned not only in the ecclesiastical history of France, but of Christendom, and consecrated in the Church of the West, by the hallowed memories of over 1400 years. The antiquity of the monastery, the learning and sanctity of the monks, the blood of the martyrs which so often crimsoned the blue waters of the Mediterranean, attracted the regards and sympathy of the Catholic world, and they were called the 'School of Saints,' the 'Isles of Saints.'

bourg of Cannes, at the foot of the Maritime Alps —the Sanctorium of the South. Its summit crowned by the vine, the olive, and the myrtle, its green this singular despotism accorded to the Irish police lanes hedged with rose trees lading the balmy air with perfume, and all lying in a dreamy atmosphere of almost perpetual sunshine. Here on these charming shores of beautiful Provence the traveler or the venue and of using the names of English instead stranger feels an irresistible desire to stop forever. of Irish gentlemen. And here St. Honoratus remained, though on his way to Greece and Palestine, to visit the cradle of not be altered if we substitute the name of Mr. Dis-Christianity and the deserts, and the Thebaid sanctified by the piety and penance of innumerable Rosefield, Blackrock. monks.

hundreds of holy men 7 Iollowers of thos great masters of penitential life. And now the West wanted its intercessors and its models for great trials were rapidly coming upon her; Italy, Gaul, and Spain were trembling at the approach of

"God, in his mercy, then designed to have an oppressor and the oppressed. A school, too, where the germs of civilization would be preserved-now sent his two sons to perdition; he sent his only almost stamped out by unbridled libertinage and daughter to be a living hell; and then he died unpunished Communism—and where a pure and ennobling morality would be taught, showing what man is capable of when he subdues his passions and has confidence in his God. " About the end of the fourth century, St. Leon-

cus, the then Bishop of Frejus, gave Lerios to St. Honoratus and his disciples. It was many years where man would practice the examples and follow the high aspirations which the new Gospel pro-Lerins was to the West-the house of science, innocence, and prayer. And scarcely was it founded and Christian philosophy, and elevated men to the dignity which Christ had given them, and gave to the Church of Gaul its wisest and holiest Bishops.

"When death silenced the eloquent tongue of The government of the institution in America is heard the voice of Ambrose, or of Jerome, or of divided into six provinces—Canada, New York, St. Basil, of Gregory of Nazianzen, of Chrysostom, or Hilary of Poictiers—there were heard then from this little gem of the sea-this little island-the will be ten. Though the Brothers devote their eloquent voices of the Monks of Lerins, filling the lives chiefly to the education of the children of the West with the knowledge of the great Redemption, poor, they have colleges endowed with university and teaching science and sanctity, and wisdom. wivileges in all the great cities of the Union. During the fifth century this little spot was the Maphattan College, in New York, is one of the glory of the Church of Gaul, and from its cells went

"It was here St. Vincent wrote his Commonitory, and Salvien composed his eloquent treatise on the Government of Providence.

"In 660 St. Aigulfe of Bloiz was made abbot, and sent there to re-establish the primitive and strict rule of St. Benedict—the great Father and Patriarch of the Monks of the West W He was put to death with others by the barbarous revolt of two rebellious and dissolute monks - encouraged and protected by Momule, Count D'Uzes, who, tempted by the hopes of church plunder, assisted and protected them, just as the miserable renegades of the present day are destroying and robbing the ancient monasteries of beautiful Italy.

"In 706 St. Porcarius and over five hundred of his religious were martyred by the Saracens:
"In the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries the faithful from all parts of Christendom sent their offerings to this celebrated shrine. Then, after the Saracens, came the African pirates, and the monk's being in continual fear of their lives, lived accord-

ing to the strict rule, and aspired after perfection. "There is nothing remarkable in the centuries which followed the Middle Ages. Reduced to a small number of Religious, it was secularized in 1788. Having passed into strange hands, its venerable monuments, like everything else sacred, suffered from the outrages and demolitions of modern Vandalism.

" But now, under the government of Divine Providence, and the untiring zeal of the saintly Bishop of Frejus, it is peopled by a branch of the great family of St. Benedict—that of Clairveaux, formed by St. Bernard. Now the ancient cloisters are again inhabited, and grave and holy men are day and night joined together in prayer, and study, and labor—giving protection and education to a large number of orphans, and hospitality to the stranger.

" Here, this beautiful Callia is in the same nomad state as Europe was when its monasteries were founded. We can find here the Thebaid, the Desert of Subiaco, the retired loneliness of the Camaldolese, the Cistercians and Carthusians, and the shaded solitudes of Valambrosa. Here, maybe, with God's blessing, in some years the voice of praise will be heard from monasteries, and the convent bells will be heard, startling the solitude into prayer-making the hills and valleys rejoice and worship as they did centuries and ages ago, when the world burst forth blushing in the beauty of the new creation-when the Lord said, "The morning stars praised Me together, and all the sons of God made jubilation.

POLICE ARROGANCE.

The peculiar license enjoyed by the Irish police, especially the Dublin Metropolitan Police, during the Fenian troubles, appears to have shaped them "They are a short distance from the beautiful to habits that distinguish them still from their compeers in any other country.

Two cases illustrate, in a remarkable manner a despotism utterly unknown in England and Scotland. In order to place the matter in as vivid a light as possible, we take the liberty of changing

As all men are equal before the law, the case will

And as both countries rejoice in the blessings of merits of the case, if we read England for Ire land in the narrative.

On the 20th of August, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli was arrested near Hughenden Manor on a charge of having a gun without being duly authorised under the barbarian hordes; and the Saracen and Algerine the Peace Preservation Act. Previous to arrest the were prowling like wild beasts around their coasts. constable asked him if he had a licence, to which constable asked him if he had a licence, to which "Numbers of nations were sworn to destroy the Mr. Disraeli answered that he had, but that it was Roman Empire, now tottering to its fall, incapable at his house; and he offered, it seems, to show it at me. "Do you ask me about that girl?" he said, of resistance, through the effiminacy and corruption to the police-constable if the latter would accommon the same of her?" And as if the man were of its people. than five minutes walk distant. The constable, instead costody to the Hughenden police station. There licences, both revenue and police, for the gun, were produced by Mr. Disraeli's brother, who had in the formed the acting sergeant at Hughenden that Mr. Disraeli also had a pistol. This Mr. Disraeli admitted, and added that he had no license for it, but Mr. I. Disraeli, who had just arrived, informed the police that his son was an officer in the Buckinghamshire Rifles. After consultation between the police, Mr. Disracli was sent in custody to the next station, where, on the production of his commission, he was discharged. Mr. Disraeli then applied to the Commissioners of Police for an inquiry into the conduct of the members of the police concerned in the transaction. The Commissioners replied to him that they had instituted a careful inquiry, and the conclusion they had arrived at was that the police-constables had not been guilty of any violation or excess of duty under the circumstances.

As this testimonial, volunteered by the Commissioners to the perfection of the police, was not exactly adapted to satisfy the feelings of one who had been habituated to the benefits of the Constitution, it will not seem strange that Mr. Disraeli demurred. He wrote again, but being himself a ratepayer, he took the precaution of asking whether if he took an action against the police their defence would be paid for out of the public rates. He plainly did not care to pay to prosecute them, and to pay to defend them as well! He had considered the matter over, and was not quite satisfied with the eulogium pronounced upon the police by the Commis. sioners. He evidently did not think that, when one of the public made a complaint against a public force, the proper method of meeting it was to send him an enlogy, resolved on in private sitting, by the friendly superiors of that force.
In answer to his letter, the Commissioners nobly

disavowed all desire to screen the police, and magnanimously declared themselves willing to have a seance for a public inquiry. This seemed an act of charming condescension on their part. Accordingly, Mr. Disraeli, with his companion, sought out. their office, when the following interview took place. It will enlighten the public at large, as it no doubt enlightened the complainant, about the mean-

measure meted out to them. They had asked for a public inquiry—the Commissioners graciously granted it to them, after assuring them that the police were perfectly right. Before such a court they could be certain of getting (at least) a hearing. In common courts of law the judge and jury do not usually express their full confidence in the correctness of the conduct of the accused until the case is argued but the Commissioners proceed with greater simplicity and rapidity. They decide the accused police were perfectly right, and then they hold a public inquiry.

This ceremony, it seems, they consider should consist in allowing the public complainants to inquire as much as they, like, whilst the Commissioners refuse to reply to any question!

Dickens never invented anything half so quizzical as this. "Tis a grievous pity that the author of La Grande Duchesse had not this scene before him that he might transfer it bodily upon the stage of an opera-bouffe. We commend it, in the meantime, to the Paris press, especially to Mr. John Lemoine, who adores England, and to M. Rochefort, who fancies that the Napoleonic police had arbitrary pow-

ers. It should teach both these gentleman better, The second case, which we shall call attention to, at present resembles the first in some respects. The principal difference is that whilst, in the first case, the gentleman was arrested near a populous and fashionable suburb of Dublin, in the second the gentleman was caught at his own hall-door, in a fashionable Dublin street. His name is Mr. M'Dermott, the street is Gardiner-street, and one of the magistrates declared he had known him for nearly thirty years, and a more peaceable man he had never been acquainted with. He is a tectotaller to boot. But, for the reasons given already, we shall change the venue and the names of places and persons to enable people to realise certain peculiarly instructive facts :-

London: Constable 171 C brought into the dock a labourer named Edward Kelly, and a gentleman of middle-age named William Ewart Gladstone, whom he charged with having been drunk and with assaulting him, last night. The constable deposed that the prisoners were drunk and quarrelling at a door of a house in Carlton-terrace, and that when he arrested them they became violent and kicked

Whilst the case was proceeding Mr. Dix, one of the police magistrates, took his seat on the bench, and hearing the statements against Mr. Gladstone, said he had known him personally for nearly thirty years, and that a more peaceable man he had never been acquainted with. He was in fact, the last person in London he should, have expected to hear a charge of this kind against.

Mr. Gladstone said that he lived in his house with his sister. Last evening he heard the other prisoner kicking violently at the door of that house, and went down to prevent him smashing the door, and found that he had actually kicked the panel out of it. While engaged with the prisoner the constable came over and arrested him on a charge of being drunk, though standing at his own door: No explanation would be listened to, and he was dragged brutally along the street to the police station. The policeman would not even let him take time to close the door of his own house, which was standing open, nor to communicate

with his sister, who was ignorant of the whole transaction.

Mr. O'Donel—But as a matter of fact, were you drunk, Mr. Gladstone?-So far from it, sir, I have "The East had its Anthony and Pacomius, and the same Constitution, it can make no difference in not tasted any strong drink for over five and twenty nothing stronger than coffee or tea Mr. Dix-That is just what I should think.

Mr. O'Donel-The police inspector has a'so entered you upon the sheet at the station as having been drunk

Mr. Gladstone-I was not drunk, sir. I was never drunk; I admit I was annoyed and excited at

the way in which I was dragged about the street. Of course, it will be considered in England, in the nighest degree ridiculous to suppose, even for one instant, that any such scene should occur in that country. So much the better for our purpose-somuch the sharper the point of our moral-so much the more bitterly emphatic the lesson to be learned. Police-acts that pass, with scarcely a criticism in Dublin—so much are the people accustomed to their license—would be considered in England out-rages utterly inconceivable!—Dublin Irishman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Michael O'Regan, a schoolmaster, died suddenly in bed, on the 8th ult., at Labasheda, and, at the inquest, a verdict equivalent to one of death from natural causes was returned. A meeting at which 100 noblemen and gentle-

men attended, has been held in Dublin to inaugurate a movement for the commemoration of the late Sir John Gray and the eminent services rendered by him to the country. A sum of £500 was at once subscribed.

On the 8th ult, the body of Martin O'Scanlan, whose death by drowning off the Revenue Quay Pier, Kilrush, has already been referred to having been found in the Salmon Fishing Weir, an inquest was held, when the jury found a verdict to the effect that death was accidental.

The Rev. James Hannigan, P. P., of Modeligo, county Waterford, died on the 2d of October, at Kilcash, county of Tipperary, the residence of his brother, where he was on a visit for change of air. His health had been failing during the nine months he discharged the duties of parish priest

A special meeting of the Clara Agricultural Society was held, on the 9th ult., in the Market House Room, Kilrush, at which it was resolved to postpone the show of the Society in consequence of the foot and mouth disease, which is raging among the cattle in several of the districts to a frightful extent, and especially near Cooraclare.

Information Wanted of Robert Henry Bellew. late of Castlebar, county Mayo His trade was tanner and currier; when last heard from he was in Hoxboro, Upper Canada: Any information will be thankfully received by his sister, Esther Farrell. Great Water-street, Liongford, Ireland.
Mr. Charles William Atkins; auctioneer, Tulla-

or neither by the President and Superiors in the

evening.

An Ancient, Marriage.—On Wednesday, the Rev.
Father Sheridan, P.P., of Multyfarnham, united in the bonds of matrimony an ardent swain named Thomas Foster; and a spinster named Bridget Scully, whose united ages amounted to 139 years, the bridegroom being, 70 and the bride 66 years of age. To the state of the first of the second

sge ive are glad to see, says, the Freeman, from the proceedings of the meeting at Navan, that the particular priests and people of Meath are about to take steps to forward the Butt Testimonial. On Suaday week next the Bev. Mr. Behem, Adm. will make a collection at the chapil doors in Navan, in aid of the movement.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland met on the 14th ult., in the University Buildings, Stephen's Green, and were engaged for several hours in im-Green, and were engaged for several hours in important business connected with the University; his Grace the Primate in the chair. The following prelates were also present:—The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly; the Bishop of Derry, the Coadjutar-Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the Bishop of Elphin, the Bishop of Ferns, the Bishop of Galway the Bishop of Down and Consor, the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Kilmore the Bishop of Clogher, and the Bishop of Clonfert. The Bishop of Killaloe, Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, recently visited the Very Rev. Dr. Dinan, P. P., V. G.,

Kilrush, and made the following changes in that and the adjoining deaconate:—The Rev. Jos. Furnace, P. P., Kilmurry McMahon is superannuated and replaced by the Rev. Michael Pyne, P. P., Kilimer; the Rev. Patrick Crowe, C. C., Roscrea, replaces Father Pyne, as P. P., of Kilimer; the Rev. Mr. Corry, C. C., Ruan, Ennis, is removed to Coolmeen and replaces the Rev. Daniel Courtney, C. C., in that parish, who is removed to Kilmurry McMahon. The Rev. Michael Carey, C. O. Kilmurry Mc-Mahon, is transferred to Mullagh; the Rev. Pat-rick Kelly, C. C., Kilrush (lately ordained), is to be stationed at Ruan, in the room of the Rev. Mr.

A fire of a very serious nature broke out on the 10th ult., at the residence of Colonel Bull, Newpark, near Kilkenny. Information of the occurrence was at once conveyed to the police, when Sub-Inspector O'Brien and a party of men arrived at the scene with the Corporation fire engine, but Mr. Green, Mr. Deery, and a few gentlemen of the locality, who had been prompt in rendering assistance, had ere their arrival almost succeeded in completely getting the fire under control. Before the fire was put out the drawing-room was gutted, and the plate and farniture consumed, and the amount of damage done is considered to reach a high figure. The cause of the fire is believed to have been a paraffin lamp which burst.

A CASE FOR FURTHER INQUIRY .- Under the title "Found dead," the following paragraph appears in the Galway Express:—An old woman named Julia Toole, a native of Claddagh, was found dead in her bed on yesterday morning. It was rumoured through town that she had been murdered, but the report is utterly false, for there are no marks of violence on her person. She and her family had a dulgence in intoxicating liquor, and this probably dulgence in intoxicating inquor, and this probably accounts for the impression outside regarding her death. Robert Stephens, Esq., city coroner, held an inquest in view of the body, but no evidence of any importance was given. One of the eyes was swollen and black, as if from a fall, and she seemed to have bled from one of the ears. The coroner has ordered a post mortem examination of the body, and the inquest stands adjourned.

On the 9th ult., Dr. N. C. Whyte, Dublin, city coroner, held an inquest at the morgue, Marlborough street, upon the remains of a cabman' named Christopher Kavanagh, which had been found in the was last seen alive about eight o'clock on the previcus evening by a night watchman employed by discord and suspicion.—United Irishman. the London North-Western Railway Company at the North-wall. He was then lying in his cab, and in morning in the river, and his cab and horse were also discovered in the water near Ringsend. The jury found that death had resulted from drowning, and added to their finding a strong recommendation to the Port and Docks Board on behalf of the deceased's family, the jury believing that there was not sufficient protection along the wall.

that, as the discussion raised by the Lord Mayor's craze has new lasted three weeks and dwindled into side issues, it is time there was an end of it. The country, it adds, has pronounced its verdict, and nobly vindicated itself. Peter Paul McSwiney has filled the place during the dull season which journalists, hard up for matter, usually devote to abnormal, animal, and vegetable productions, and that is all the harm that has been done. The good consists in the atmosphere being cooler and clearer after the mimic storm, and in the fact that it has been proved that novel nostrums in politics will not be tolerated by the Irish people, and that all who dare to raise the cry of disunion will be scouted effective for advancing the cause of Home Rule. as traitors to the nation. Limerick, Wexford, and The very large number of Home Rulers in London, Meath have unequivocally attested this, and so we are well assured would every national constituency in Ireland, were they similarly tested. A curious an impetus to the question that was incalculable feature in the whole case is that the man regarded. To render this association a great power for good, it feature in the whole case is that the man regarded as the chief mover in the petty broil, has never come to the front. Did P. J. Smyth only push on the Lord Mayor as a feeler, and then leave him to his fate? On this point, the surplus scandal, and the threatened paper, the public are still curious; but, except as regards these, all interests in the Lord Mayor and his vagaries has ceased.

REMORSE, NOT REPENTANCE -Two of the most melancholy documents we have yet seen, have just greatly sid the Irish members by the powerful and been published by the Protestant papers. One of them is a letter to His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, from the wretched priest of Callan the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe; the other, is from the same person to the Prime Minister. To the Cardinal he says he will accept any terms, except the essential one of submission to the ecclesiastical authority which he voluntarily placed, himself over himself, when taking Holy Orders; to the Premier he addresses an appeal, which, if it means anything, means that Mr. Disraeli, in virtue of his high office. should assail the Catholic Church in Ireland With such a man as the Ray, Mr. O'Keeffe it is obvious that nothing can be done, and there is not a religious community in the realm nay in the whole world that could be expected to do more for him than the Church has accomplished. If he is a Catholic if he were a Protestant, or a Presbyterian, of a Methodist, or a Ranter, or a Shaker—his duty is plain, to fulfil the obligations he took upon himself voluntarily : if he be not a Catholic, how could a Catholic Cardinal Te-intrust him with

of Kerry, preached the sermon. A splendid banquet; bles Courtney and O'Brien, were located at Bally- but signs of what prevails generally. The people suit and belt trimmed with orange, and holding in his right hand a jug, and in his left hand a bouquet, and under his left arm a bundle of papers, took up his station at the Bull-Post. On doing so, Headconstables Courtney and O'Brien addressed him amidst's scene of the greatest excitement, and in-timated to him that informations were sworn against bim, and that he could not speak there. The uproar was so dreadful that the police-force was immediately sent for. There was no actual breach of the peace, but the proceedings were of a riotous nature throughout. The same gentleman was brought up in the Waterford Police Court on the next day, charged with having been drunk and dis-orderly the previous night in Manor street. When arrested, Mr. Sargent had a large crowd before his own door. He was fined one pound, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. Mr. Sargeat refused to pay the fine.

THE LATE SIR JOHN GRAY, M.P.—There have been few Irishmen of recent years who have deserved better of their fellow countrymen, than the late Sir John Gray, M.P. A man of high principle, of marked talent, and blessed with a persistent force of character not granted to many, he worked for his native land with an energy that achieved marked success, and his name will go down to posterity on the great roll of honoured names of which Ireland has so much reason to be proud. Though he differed from us and from the majority of his co-labourers in creed, there was in Sir John Gray a marked absence of even the slightest shade of hostility to our Faith, but, on the contrary, his most intimate friends—social, political, and religious—were Catholics, and with Catholics heever laboured to the very bes tof his abililities. He was uncompromising in working for us, in working for Ireland, and we should be basely ungrateful were we to allow with his death the giorious memory of his good work to pass away. The Irish people have determined not so to forget him, they have determined to erect a monument in the scene of his most constant labour, in Dublin as a memento to his worth; and from all parts of the Kingdom, from men of all shades of belief, and even from men of very varied politics, letters of sympathy with the efforts of those who are engaged on the task of devising a suitable memorial to Sir John Gray are pouring in—and with them are also pouring in the needful subscriptions. It is fitting that all Ireland should unite in thus doing honour to one of her most distinguished citizens, and it is especially fitting that Irish Catholics, wherever they are to be found, should hasten to support the movement by every means in their power.--Ib.

MEATH PRONOUNCES FOR NATIONAL UNITY.-The men of Boyal Meath have, in public meeting assembled, met their representative, and pronounced most emphatically on the question of union or disunion in national politics. In every instance in which the issue has been raised in Ireland the priests, we are glad to see, have been foremost and strongest in denouncing the mischieveous machinations of those who, on the pretext of faith, would destroy that cordial co-operation of creeds, so necessary for the salvation of Fatherland. On this point the priests of Meath were quite as emphatic as their slight wrangling during the week, caused from in- brethren in Wexford, and with still more significant effect, as they and the Catholic laymen of the county testified by their presence, beside the Protestant chosen to be their parliamentary mouthpiece, their repudiation of the "temporal and eternal" political doctrine, and their resolution to maintain and foster union. Meath has done well in recording this protest of its priests and people against the evil spirit of disunion. Indeed, we fancy that after the evidences of public opinion, evoked by the now notorious "secret circular," no man will have the temerity to come forward, and proclaim that "Ireland, a nation," means Ireland for a sect, and not the inheritance of the whole Irish people without river on that morning. From the evidence adduced distinction of creed or class. This, if not under-at the inquiry it would appear that the deceased stood before, should be understood now, and should promote concord and trust, where before prevailed

HOME RULE CONFERENCE, LONDON.—The London correspondence of the Freeman's Journal (Oct. 9) has Home Rule Associations, by framing regulations and appointing officers, and so on. The meeting was called by the Central London Home Rule Association, and delegates attended on behalf of the several branches and small bodies. Dr. Ward, M. P., was elected to preside. He said the formation of this association carefully and well now would be THE END OF THE FARCE.—The Freeman announces of the greatest importance, for on it would depend hat as the discussion raised by the Lord Mayor's very much the future success of the London Home Rule Association. There was a great number of Home Rulers scattered throughout the great Metropolis but they of necessity belonged to various local branches, which hitherto had not been knit together by a central London association. That condition of things resulted in a great loss of power, from the impossibility of unity of action and of mutual aid. Now, this association proposed to meet that event. It proposed that, while the branch system should be me maintained the various branches should be subject to the control of the association, and thus be made really when united together under one association would, by frequent meeting and great demonstrations, give would be necessary that the various metropolitan branches should lay aside any jealousies that might exist, and to unite heartily with the certral association. The formation of this central association at the present moment was most opportune, as the question on Home Rule would undoubtedly be pressed next session in the House of Commons, and the association would then be in a position to continued expression of public opinion which it would be able to call forth. The business transacted was thoroughly satisfactory and very encouraging. Rules having been adopted, and the necessary steps taken to connect the branches with the central body. Mr. Mitchell Henry was elected president, Dr. Ward and Mr.: Redmond being elected vicepresidents. Mr. Howe and Mr. O'Neill were appointed treasurer and secretary respectively, and it was resolved to establish intimate relations between this new Metropolitan and the Home Rule Association of Great Britain. A good start has thus been made towards the attainment of an object long contemplated, and it is confidently anticipated that valuable results will accrue from this step to the Home Rule cause both in local and general (Parlia-

mentary) elections.

Insu Prosessury — The large fairs and agricultural shows held in Ireland may be taken as evidenoes to test the truth of the Castle cant about Irish prosperity. We have more than once exposed the inaccuracy of the official figures, carefully falsi-

bricken to prevent him from speaking: At about three o'clook Mr. Sargent, decorated with a green suit and belt trimmed with orange, and holding in the English press and Irish Viceregal orations! On this question of prosperity, Mr. Cornelius Dennehy, of Dublin, in a letter published in the Freeman, has furnished some instructive particulars. In heresy. It is a treason because it rejects the Divine the last fifteen years the population of England and Scotland has increased by four millions and-a-half. —that of Ireland decreased by over half a million. With the decline of population, however, the year 1874 shows an increased poor law expenditure of £447,264—in fact in these 14 years poor law expenditure has nearly doubled. Mr. Denneby goes into detailed statistics on other matters, to show that we are "very far from progress or prosperity" but these will suffice. Prosperity in England and Scotland means increase of wealth and population. In Ireland it means decay of trade, destruction of manufactures, deportation of population—decline of agriculture, decrease even in brute life, and increase in taxation and pauperism. Happy landblessed with rulers that in face of facts like these can still prove it prosperous before the world!—Ib.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHARGE OF MURDERING A SWEETHEART.-A young man, named Henry Millard, is in custody on charge of murdering his sweetheart, Emily Hodge, whose drowned body has been found near Hastings.

It is said that the Porte has offered Mr. Gladstone £50,000 a year to manage the finances of Turkey. that will be more profitable than writing "No Popery" pamphlets.

For selling a can of preserved green peas, which upon examination proved to have been adulterated with crystallised sulphate of copper, a tradesman in Soho was fined by Mr. Knox twenty shillings and two shillings cost.

Lord Kimberley, speaking on the subject of outdoor relief of the poor, at a meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, remarked upon the extreme unfeelingness and want of natural affection exhibited by a large number of people who object to contribute towards their parents support. This state of things, he considers may be remedied by a strict application of the workhouse test.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER,-The Times states that Thomas Wainwright became less communicative after seeing some persons. It is in regard to the double case suggested that the case grows, new points of importance having come to hand. Even so late as immediately after the enquiry fresh facts were brought to light.

CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER.—Before the Hammer-smith police magistrate, Captain John H. Hamilton, a gentleman representing himself as related to the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Hamilton and family, and possessed of houses and stock to the value of £230,000, has been charged with incurring a debt of £105 by false representation. A remand was applied for and granted.

LABOUR CLAIMS.—The North Wales colliers have struck for a rise of 20 per cent, in their wages. The referee had recommended a reduction of 15 per cent. M. Macdonald addressed a meeting of miners in Glasgow, and advised them to demand a rise of 6d. a day. Mr. Macdonald, M. P., addressed an open air meeting of miners at Pontypool, on the 8th instant, and advocated union in maintaining

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A serious explosion has occurred at South Liberty pit, Ashton Vale, Bristol. Two of the night shift men were eight yards from the main air way on a new vein, when an explosion occurred and on the overmen and others going to the spot they found four men already killed or dying and five more severely injured. The latter were removed to the Bristol General Hospital, some of them in a critical condition.

Lord Derby, in the speech which he delivered at a dinner given in his honour at Liverpool by the Mayor, emphatically denied that English influence abroad was a nullity. He gave Turkey credit for willingness to grant administrative reforms, though averse from the idea of a local view, his lordship alluded to the recent Admiralty instructions in respect of fugitive slaves, and he announced that the Government had decided to cancel them.

In a letter addressed to the colliers of Monmouthshire and South Wales, advising them to accept the resignation of Mr. M'Donald, M. P., as one of their representatives at the Board of Conciliation, Mr. Thomas Halliday urges six reasons the principle being that Mr. M'Donald suggests the course that it would be unfair to attempt anything to humiliate the employers, that the honour o neither Mr. M'Donald nor the men wil be affected by the adoption of the reccomendation, and that there is nothing to prevent the member for Stafford from aiding the Sliding Scale Committee with his counsel.

A Nice Pair.-Mr. Ahmed Kenealy, son of Dr Kenealy, was summoned by a bill-sticker before the Hartlepool Court for the recovery of £7, the cost of bill-posting during the recent election of the Hartlepools. It was represented for the defence that the agent of the candidate was the person who should have been proceeded against. Dr. Kenealy was the agent for his son, but as there was no advertisement of the fact, and as no notice had been given of any such agency to the plaintiff, the judge took time to look into the act of Parliament, and adiourned the case.

THE TENDENCIES OF THE ACE.—The Protestant Bishop of Manchester, in the course of a sermon preached in the parish church at Eccles on Sunday spoke chiefly of the tendencies of the age. He said the public mind was distempered at present, and craved after the startling and the revolting. The tone of political parties seemed to him to be sensibly lower-to have become, he meant, more partisan and less patriotic. Then, as to religion, it had degenerated largely into controversy. Superstition on the one hand and infidelity on the other were creeping stealthily forward, and occupying hearts where once burned, or seemed to burn, the flame of alsober or rational piety; and yet there was an aching sense in men's hearts of a great void which all these things could not fill.

Il those things could not fill.
CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER —A SEVAGE at tempt upon the life of a woman named Clara Mills resident in the Duddeston Mill-road, Birmingham, was made on Wednesday by a man named Barton who had bigamously married her during the life of his first wife. On Monday there had been a quarrel between the pair; and Mrs. Mills threatento leave Barton in consequence of his drunken habits and jealous disposition. On Tuesday evening Barton returned home in a state of intoxication and passed the night on a sofa downstairs. About a quarter to 6 on Wednesday he went upstairs to Mills and asked her if she would forgive him.

Sig.—I would request you to do an act of justice.
You say, in one of your articles to day that "Cardinal Manning has elsewhere denounced the appeal to history as a treason and a heresy. What I have elsewhere said, and here say again, is as follows:
—"The appeal to antiquity is both a treason and a voice of the Church at this hour, and a heresy because it denies that voice to be divine."—("Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost," page 226). This passage has often been referred to, and sometimes argument, which is as follows :- "The appeal from the living voice of the Church to any tribunal whatsoever, human history included, is an act of private judgment, a treason, because the living voice is supreme voice of the Church is Divine. I have seen much misrepresentation of my argument, but I have never seen an answer. Unless the premisses can be refuted, no answer can be made, and this I believe to be the reason why it has been so studiously misrepresented. You further state that Catholic bishops of England do not possess proper ordinary jurisdiction in fore externe, and that the decrees of their provincial Council were upset by the Holy See. From the accuracy of your critic upon matters that have been published in print for many years, I may leave you to judge of his probable accuracy as to the ordinary jurisdiction of Catholic bishops and the decrees of provincial councile. 1 need hardly say the statements on these subjects in your article are as inaccurate as his garbled misrepresentation of my words. Requesting you to publish this correction,—I remain, sir, your faithful servant,—† HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop of

UNITED STATES.

THE COMING EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA .- WITH the view of solving the question of accommodation for visitors to the forthcoming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia an organization has been formed to be known as the "Centennial Lodginghouse Agency (Limited)." It is proposed to contract with a large number of housekeepers and boarding-house proprietors to furnish breakfast, tea, and supper in the old American style, and a bedroom "sumptuously clean" for each guest sent them by the agency. These accommodations are to be paid for by the visitor with a coupon ticket, which will be cashed at the central offices of the agency; fractional parts of unused tickets will also be redeemed at the same place. The coupon tickets will, according to the New York Tribune, be placed on sale in all the cities and towns in the Union, and also in Europe. An agent on all the principal trains approaching the city will furnish each passenger holding a ticket with a card assigning him to his proper quarters, giving him at the same time minute direction for reaching them. When a guest is gone, the agency will receive immediate notice, and thus be able to utilize all vacant rooms and accommodate hundreds of thousands of visitors. By this system a visitor can secure his accommodation before leaving home with a certainty of being com-

fortably provided for at a reasonable charge. A VERY QUEER STORY -A queer story was that told by the N. Y. Herald of Oct. 27, of the formation of a secret society of Irishmen by an ex-priest named McNamara, recently pastor of Raleigh, N. C. The organization is called the "The Sacred Order of United Irishmen Redivivi," the members of which contribute twenty-five cents a weck toward freeing Ireland. "Each candidate," says the Herald, "was sworn secretly, his hands crossed over a basin of blood, and with a large, sharp-bladed axe depending from the ceiling directly over his head; it was a fearful scene that some of the candidates witnessed, and three or four became light-headed immediately after the terrible and ghastly inaugural ceremonies." Notwithstanding this ordeal, there were found 180 young men who believed that Ireabout an hour and a half afterwards he observed the cab moving away from the place where it had been standing. The body of the deceased was found the next standing. The body of the deceased was found the next standing in one body the various Metropolitan relations with the cab and could be helped by such an organization. Amongst them, was a well-educated young fellow, relations with China, of which he took a hopeful named Thomas J. McGeoghegan, teacher in the Christian Brothers' Academy, in Brooklyn. It was not long before this youth wished to withdraw from the order, according to the instructions of a priest to whom he had told the story; and he accordingly wrote to Father McNamara, "the National Chief," resigning his membership. Having received an answer, threatening defamation or worse, Mo-Geoghegan to protect himself, went to the Herald office and made a statement of the whole affair. He says :- "At the solicitation of Father Mc-Namara, I joined the Redivivi, believing it to be an instead of being a truly national organization, it proved to be despotic combination under the guidance of Father McNamara, having solely in view the pecuniary object of fleecing my confiding countrymen for the maintenance of a few unprincipled men. As an Irishman, a Christian, and a Catholic, I found I could not continue a member of it. In performing my Jubilce duties I consulted my confessor about it, and he peremptorily ordered me to withdraw from "such a dangerous and villianous organization." Acting on this advice, I sent in my resignation, and in reply received the annexed letter from the Rev. Father McNamara. I did not intend to give it publicity had he not nersonally assailed me on the Hamilton terryboat. and abus d me in a very insulting manner, and had not he and his adherents spread reports derogatory to my character of a Christian, a patriot and a man. appeal to an impartial public as to whether I am justified in my actions or not, and publish his letter, so that they may judge of the blasphemous nature of the Redivivi and its. founders." It may be that the nature and manner of this society is libelled by McGeoghegan; and as a matter of fair play we give the following letter which he received from Fr. McNamara :- "Thos. McGeoghegan, Esq : -Sm:-Through some mistake, yours of the 16th inst., reached me only this morning. I have carefully noted the matter, and concluded to send you my reply. You are, of course, free to withdraw yourself from attendence on the meetings of the Order, us you would be at liberty to absent yourself from any other honorable body that had no power to physically cocree you; but you have no power to withdraw from the Redivivi the allegiance you have sworn to the body for patriotic purposes. And no priest on earth has any power to exonerate you from the obligations you have there entered inte, and the reason is because the Redivivi Association is simply a patriotic body; our obligations are simply those of Irish patriotism, and from these no priest, or bishop, or pope has any power to exonerate you. Nay, God himself could not absolve you because God could not make a traitor. Either you area patriot or you are a traitor. There is no middle the care of a Catholic Cardinal re-Intrust. Him with
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the catholic floor. The case of the Catholic floor. ground. A priest can give you no warrant ato swerve from patriotism and become a trail without saying more on this point, I will merely

for you some patriotic work that would suit your talents. Yet alast poor Ireland! But be assured: I do not wish to grieve you. I must honestly tell you, however, that you have no power to withdraw the allegiance you owe to the Redivivi. Be ready to appear before that body as soon as called, or they will proceed against you as a traitor. They will court-martial you, and, if necessary, expel you dishonerably and send your name and all about you to all parts. This is the way you will be dealt with. I take more trouble about you than I would for another. I had placed some confidence in you, by men of great name, who have given the number another. I had placed some confidence in you, of he page, but have not given the words of the and I do not wish to see you stamped as a slave, text they have always, and all alike suppressed my coward or traitor. Choose your course and take the coward or traitor. Choose your course and take the consequences.—Yours, etc., FATHER MONAMARA. National President O. U. I. R., P. O. box, 1807. All this is very remarkable, taking place as it does in a civilized and intelligent community. It is napreme; and to appeal from the supreme voice is tural for Irishmen to wish to help their native land; also a heresy, because that voice, by Divine assis-tance, is infallible." My critics have universally of the need of an oath sworn under an axe and over evaded and suppressed the premisses that the suthat need such a bond and such accessories to hold them together in manful fashion. The Herald fur-ther says:—"The National Chief McNamera met Mr. McGeoghegan in a Hamilton ferry boat a few nights since, and, after abusing him in a savage way, solemply sentenced him to be shot to death by James Walsh. The latter individual bought a Smith & Wesson seven shooter last evening, it is supposed to wreak vengeance on the fated McGeoghegan, and it is quite possible that inside forty-eight hours our citizens may be startled by the news of a dreadful murder. The 'chief,' McNamara, was yesterday seen on Tyron row and other public places armed with a bludgeon, and on being appealed to for mercy stated very resolutely that he saw no reason to reverse the sentence pronounced, and that McGeoghegan must die at set of sun."-Boston Pilot. BURNING OF VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA. - Virginia City,

Nevada, has, like Chicago, been destroyed by fire.

A fire broke out early on the morning of Oct. 25th,

in an undertaking establishment on B-street, a point in the south-western limit of the thickly settled

business portion of the city. It spread rapidly, extending eastward towards the rayine, in which are situated the works and mills and several prominent mines. Reaching as far as F-street, the flames crossed Union and Sutton streets, covering a space of about ten blocks. In the words of one dispatch "almost every decent building in the town was burned up." As the fire worked up G street the of-fices of *The Territorial Enterprise* and *Chronicle* were destroyed. Piper's Opera House next burned; and the railroad depot and the hoisting works of the Consolidated Virginia being threatened, and the engines being of little use, recourse was had to blowing up the buildings. It was too late, however, and in a few minutes the depot and the holsting works were in flames. The latter were recently completed at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars, and were the finest on the Comstock Lode. The flames continuing to the north and east, the partially completed mill of the California Mine and the Consolidated Virginia Mill were soon in flames. The Ophir Holsting Works were destroyed also, which is about the limit of the destruction in that direction, the fire dying out for want of fuel. From Taylor street, near which the fire originated, it spread southward against the wind, destroying the branch office of the Bank of California, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office, and everything else in its line. The Gould & Curry Works were saved. Nearly the entire business portlon of the town is in ashes. A special dispatch to the San Francisco Call says :- The destruction of Virginia City was owing to the bad management of the engineer of the Fire Department. The fire started in an undertaking establishment on B-street, spreading to the adjoining livery stables. Streams of water were turned upon the stables, allowing the flames to communicate to the county buildings. The wind blowing briskly from the west carried the flames through the town. The water supply gave out, and the engines and hose were burned in the streets. The citizens were panic stricken, and the fire swept on unimpeded to the mills and hoisting works of the Con-solidated Virginia, California, and Ophir Mines, destroying everything in its course. The southern end of the town was saved by a change in the wind. The fire still swept on northwardly, and the town presented a scene of the wildest confusion. Owing to a recent accurre of typhoid many helpless invalids in the town, who had to be carried bodly to places of safety by their friends. The extortionate demands of owners of vehicles, in one case, at least, caused a murder. A man on Bstreet was endeavoring to engage a teamster, and unable to comply with his demands, in desperotion, he drew a pistol and killed the teamster on the spot. It is impossible at present to state the extent of the loss of life. Two men were killed on Cstreet by the falling of a wall. There are rumors of numerous other casualties. Hundreds of families. are homeless and hungry. The school houses are organization solely got up for the purpose of liber-the only public buildings unharmed, and they are ating Ireland. I soon found out my mistake, for, popen to the people; but, if immediate relief is not extended, much suffering will ensue. Utter demo- ; ralization reigns in the city. Men, women and children are wandering about the streets seeking for shelter. The surrounding hills are dotted with camp fires. Few saloons remain, but the supplies. of liquor have not been lacking, and the streets are alive with a drunken mob. The military are patrolling the streets for the protection of property. It is impossible at present to conjecture the amount of loss. The destruction of the mills and hoisting works above referred to will probably entail a loss of \$1,000,000 within a radius of a few hundred feet. Fortunately, the shafts of both Ophir and Consolidated Virginia were bulkheaded, and the fire was kept out of the mines. The Ophir men say, that possibly their loss may be less than at first supposed, as the building was of light frame, and may have burned without destroying the machinery. The loss in the city must be very great, although covered to a great extent by insurance. At the Ophir the loss is placed at from \$150,000 to \$200,000, with an insurance of \$60,000. The mills were principally owned by the firm of Flood, McKay, Fair & O'Brien, which also holds a majority of the stock of the Consolidated Virginia, California, Gould & Curry, Best & Belcher and Savage Mines. The Consolid ated Virginia Mine was producing at the time of the disaster about \$2,000,000 worth of bullion a month, about half of which was gold. The ore from which this was taken was hoisted almost. wholly through the three chambers of its one shaft by tue machinery that seems now to be disabled and not likely to be replaced for many months. The mills that are also destroyed separated this ore. and the assay offices melted the bullion into bars. From present indications not a pound of ore can be taken from either the Consolidated Virginia Mine or the California Mine until the machinery s replaced, and not a ton of it can be treated until the mills are rebuilt. This would seem to require, with all the resources of the richest firm; in the country, several months. Unlike a coal. mine, the ore in the Big Bonanza cannot burn and cannot be destroyed by either fire or water, but it cannot be available without the costliest machinery. 13

AND.,

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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S. M. PETTENBILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New Yerk.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER, 1875.

Friday, 12-St. Martin, Pope and Martyr. Saturday, 13-St. Stanislas Kostka, Contessor. Sunday, 14 - Twenty-sixth Sunday after Pentecost.

Monday, 15-St. Gertrude, Virgin. Tuesday, 16—St. Didacus, Confessor. (14.) Wednesday, 17 - St. Gregory Thanmaturgus Bishop and Confessor. Thursday, 18—Dedication of the Basilicas of SS. Peter and Paul.

CARD FROM THE EDITOR.

I have the honor of announcing to the Readers of the "TRUE WITNESS" that I have accepted the distinguished office made vacant by the death of the lamented Mr. George E. Clerk. I have not done so without much deliberation. To conduct a journal such as that of which I am now the Editor is a matter of the very gravest responsibility; and for me personally the responsibility is all the graver, succeeding as I do to a scholar so eminent and so generally respected as was the founder of the "TRUE WITNESS." Moreover, the precise period in which live, and the present position of our co-religionists in Canada, are such as to demand from every professor of Catholic journalism special aptitudes and exceptional training. I am not, by any means, blind to the difficulties of the position which I now assume. But I assume it without misgiving. On my own countrymen and my own co-religionists I may safely rely; the most generous assistance has been already offered me from quarters unsuspected of Irish or of Catholic sympathies; and I have no doubt that the "TRUE WITKESS" will continue to receive, as I have no doubt it will continue to merit, the generous support of all, no matter of what creed or of what nationality,-of all, at any rate, who, while they detest insolent ignorance and vulgar bigotry, are yet lovers of truthful testimony and courteous discussion.

In our next number I shall formally enter upon my new office. For the present week, engagements, undertaken months ago, force me to content myself with this brief introduction.

JAMES J. MURPHY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The intelligence telegraphed from Shanghai affords no clearer prospect of a pacific settlement of the Chinese difficulty. The Pekin Gazette, which had already published an edict empowering the heads of Government departments to communicate directly with the Foreign Legations, has now put forth another " enjoining the proper treatment of foreigners in China." But we learn at the same time that the main points of Mr. Wade's demands "including the punishment of the murderers of Mr Margary, have not yet been conceded," and that u on the frontier. The Servian Government has the prospect of a satisfactory settlement still appears doubtful." Of course we cannot yet tell whether the decree "enjoining the proper treatment of foreigners" contains any practical directions or prohibitions, or if it does whether those directions and prohibitions are meant to be enforced; but at present it looks very much as if it were one of those evasions, to which by this time we have become so well accustomed, that we are not likely to accept them as a substitute for the satis-

faction of definite demands. It has been decided that the reports of the Consuls which are being drawn up at Mostar are not to be presented to Server Pasha, as the Turkish Government seems to have expected. This course would have left the Porte free to take any action upon them which might suit it-or none at alland the Consult have therefore been instructed to send their reports to their respective Governments. in order that the Powers may, if possible, come to an agreement upon the reforms which they consider necessary or expedient. "Remote," says the Vienna telegram, "as is the wish to exercise any pressure," this course is thought likely to be more successful than if each Power acted on its own account. Assim Pasha, who commands in Herzegovina, has expressed great doubts of his power to restrain his soldiers should they prove victorious, from fearful retalia tions for the outrages committed by the insurgents on the bodies of the dead, and it is the Mohammedan Slavs who, he says, are most fierce in their indignation and likely to be most unmanageable. The ferocity of the rebels has, however, been produced by four centuries of individual wrongs, and the Consuls are quite justified in saying—as they do say—
that the insurrection is not a political one, but an agrarian and social revolt against great abuses of the Government and tyranny on the part of the Bers and Agas.

Landers, Dr Young, J Fitzgerald, J Condon, C to us through rivers of our father's purest blood.

Moreover to-day more than ever she needs the learning and logic of a scholar of the calibre of Father, I saac Webb, James Lenning, Mrs.

H. Walter, Isaac Webb, James Lenning, Mrs.

Stillag and child D. Mointers C. B. Father Murphy. The drivellings of school boys are no Beys and Agas.

secution now raging in Prussia is that it respects John Cochran, S. P. Moooy, T. J. Terrell, M. Sumneither age nor sex. For a poor priest or a pious sister, after spending their lives in doing good, to be allowed at least to die in piece, would probably child, R. Hudson, H. Cline, E. P. Atkins, R. Lay Inverness, Nov. 8th, 1875.

be thought dangerous to the very existence of the bettought dangerous to the very existence of the Church for expulsions of sged priests and nuns Sampson, L. Chapman—73; and 40 more in the parish from their places of residence come to our know-steerage.

Church for Father, Crombhehome, who preached on which the remains of Joseph Guibord will be given of the date of the Church for Father, Crombhehome, who preached on which the remains of Joseph Guibord will be in the Jubile sermon in the parish in the Jubile sermon in the parish in the Jubile sermon in the parish in the groundless rumours which find their warranto from their places of residence come to our know-steerage.

Sampson, L. Chapman—73; and 40 more in the steerage.

Remittances in our next.

Remittances in our next.

Remittances in our next.

Remittances in our next. sister, after spending their lives in doing good, to H. Webbs, Wm. Palley, Col. Mandeville, wife and

ledge almost daily. A short time ago the convent of the Ursulines at Cologne was suppressed by the government and all the inmates, both old and young, sent adrift. Among these there were Sister Ignatia, the lady superior, aged eighty, and Sister, Ursula, aged ninety-three; the former had retired from the world fifty-six years ago, and the latter three-quarters of a century. Along with the others these two were mercilessly evicted by the police, and made to seek in a foreign land a peaceful grave few days, the aged priest of Hochst, in the former duchy of Nassau, a man who had been ordained more than fifty years ago, was cjected from his house, after having his poor stipend stopped, for refusing to obey the laws of the State " unconditionally." Of course the people of the place will not allow their good old shepherd to starve. All this is done ostensibly (as we remarked before) because, forsooth, the new Empire could not possibly exist with all its "enemies" being allowed to conspire against it. Wholesale persecution is the cornerstone of the civilization of this new Empire.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon the Duc Decazes the Grand Cross of the Order of St Stephen, and has also bestowed decorations upon several superior French functionaries. These distinctions are accorded in acknowledgement of the attention manifested towards the Empress of Austria during her recent stay in France.

In view of the approaching struggle in the French Assembly over the proposed change in the system of voting, persons in a position to know the relative strength of parties and influences being brought to bear on the various groups into which they are subdivided, have been estimating the probable votes for and against the Government. The conclusion arrived at after a careful analysis of the opposing forces is that the scrutin d'arondissement or voting by districts will command a majority, as the scrutin de liste, or voting by Department, which now prevails, is strenuously supported by republicans. The Ministry is likely to have a triumph in the coming parliamentary battle. In accordance with the circular of the Minister of Public Worship, addressed to the Bishops last month, prayers were offered up on Saturday in the churches throughout France for the welfare of the country, as requested in the circular. The form of prayer used was that beginning with the words" Domine, fac salvam Rempublicam. In the debate upon the Electoral Bill in the French Assembly on Monday, it was decided by a vote of 684 against 4 that two years' residence in one place was necessary to qualify an elector. An amendment, enabling half-yearly residents to vote was referred to a Committee, because of the statement of M. Dufaure, that the compilation of lists of those electors will delay the election from December till April. At a meeting of the Right Centre it was decided to support Government, with the desire to maintain Buffet during the elections. The Left, apprehending the defeat of the proposed system of scrutin de liste, are endeavouring to make arrangements with the Legitimate party. It now seems that M. Bordeaux, Under Secretary of Justice, resigned because he was a partizan of the system of scrutin de litse, for voting by departments. Bordeaux is a Conservative Republican and a deputy from the Department of Pny de Dome.

The Daily News publishes a special telegram from Berlin stating that the Central Government for Alsace and Lorraine will be established at Berlin Probably a special Ministry will be created for these

The Morning Post publishes a special telegram from Vienna, stating that the Austrian frontier forts at Kninlissa and Ragusa are being prepared for hostilities.

The Times publishes a special from Alexandria, whic's says the Khedive has applied officially to Ingland for we financiers to undertake Egyptian | The Institution to whose support the proceeds are finances, promising the fullest information to the Great Powers.

st tes that 36,000 Servian militia are assembled s nt agents to Paris and London to raise a loan.

A letter to the Times from Berlin states that as a result of the conferences in Vienna, the Powers have determined to ask Turkey whether she has any guarantees to offer for the julfilment of her often-broken promises of reform.

Cardinal McCloskey arrived in Dublin on Friday. His Eminence presided at high mass at the cathe-

dral on Sunday; an immense crowd was present. The following press dispatch has just bee

received at San Francisco:—
SEATTLE, W. I., November 7.—The Daily Despatch received the following special from Port Townsthis morning :- The American ship Messenger, Captain J. F. Gilkey, arrived in nine days from San Francisco, and reports picking up, twenty miles south of Cape Flattery, on part of a pilothouse, Henry L. Jelly, the only survivor of the steamship Pacific, which sailed from Victoria at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and foundered forty miles south of Flattery at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. Jelly floated on the pilot house from 8 o'clock on Thursday night until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he was picked up. The Messenger's several boats were launched, but all foundered. (Signed) A. F. Lornes. Jelly is too low to give full particulars. He states he was in a boat which was swamped, and with another man succeeded in reaching part of the pilot house. The other man subsequently died from exposure, and was cut loose by Jelly. The following is a list of passengers, fourteen of the first ones mentioned, together with ten or twelve in the steerage, being from Puget Sound, the balance from Victoria:

J Hellmute and wife, Mrs Mahon and children H C Victor, G T Vining, F D Hard, C B Davidson and wite, A Robbins, T Allison, O McPherson, Wm Maxwell, B Wood, Jno Tarbell, Wm Ammiss, Wm Wilson, Wm Puirtter, A Lang, Jno G Todd, Jno Mc-One of the leading features of the system of per- banks, Captain and Mrs. Parons, A. B. Otmera, J. Cahill, John Watson, Wm. Wells, James

THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Dear Sir, I have read in your excellent paper during the course of the present year, some glowing descriptions of the manner in which the Jubilee was celebrated in different places throughout the Province, As additional information of this nature cannot fail to prove interesting to your readers, I am sure you will readily accord me a small space in this week's issue, to state what has been done in this connection, within the past few days, in the parishes of Peterboro, Douro, and Port Hope. Alwhich their own country denies them. Within a though large numbers of their people had already complied with the obligations of the Jubilee, yet the Pastors of the above parishes considered that an extraordinary effort should be made, by them, ere the close of the year, to bring its blessings within the reach of every individual committed to their care. To attain this object, they determined to invite the Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, to open and conduct missions of a few days duration in their aespective parishes. His Lordship, who is ever ready to second the efforts of his priests in every good undertaking, kindly consented to the proposal, tho well knowing that its execution would entail much trouble and fatigue upon himself. He accordingly commenced his labors in Peterboro on last Sunday week, the 24th ult. These labors were continued, without intermission, until the morning of the 4th instant, when the last of the series of retreats terminated in Port Hope. To say that the exercises were attended with success would give but a feeble idea of the resuits attained. During these days of grace and prayer hundreds were seen approaching the table of the Lord in each parish; the fervent were aroused to greater efforts in the cause of their eternal salvation; the cold and indifferent brought to a proper sense of their duty; and the strayed sheep placed again within the fold they had so thoughtlessly quitted. The credit for all the good accomplished is undoubtedly due to the great and indefatigable labors of the zealous and gifted Bishop. During the whole time the missions lasted he preached, twice a day, eloquent, touching, and powerful discourses, which could not fail to make an impression on the most obdurate heart. In addition to this, he was as regular and unwearied in his attendance in the confessional as any of his humble assistants. Both priests and people, it is needless to say, were filled with admiration of, and greatly encouraged by, the noble exertions which he made during these days of incessant toil, and which must have exercised a great strain on his

powers of physical and mental endurance, There is another feature in connection with the special services just referred to, which I must not omit noticing. His Lordship took occasion from his visit to make an appeal to each of the three congregations for pecuniary aid to assist in paying off a debt of \$40,000, which is at present pressing heavily upon his diocese. To this appeal the people, I am happy to say, made a noble, generous response Never was money given for any object with a freer hand, warmer heart, or a livelier sense of gratitude -the only regret in each individual case being that the amount of the contribution was not twice its actual value. As in matters of this kind figures speak more eloquently than words, I will content myself with merely giving the sums contributed by each of the parishes, and which are as follows:-Peterboro, \$600; Douro, \$450; and Port Hope \$350. It is His Lordship's intention, I understand, to visit all the missions in the Diocese, on a similar errand, as soon as he can conveniently do so. Should those yet to be called on give as liberally, according to their means, as the above-named have done, (and I have no doubt but they will), not many months will elapse before the entire debt, large as it is, will be liquidated. And when this glorious result has been attained. I think no one will accuse me of rashness if I predict a brilliant future for the Diocese under the firm, wise, and enlightened administration of the present worthy and venerated occupant of the episcopal chair.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN'S BAZAAR.

The Bazaar for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum opened in the Mechanics' Hall, on Phursday, the 11th inst. The charitable ladie of the St. Patrick's congregation have made every effort to make the Bazaar attractive, and as no attempt of theirs in that line can be a failure, we can guarantee that our readers who visit the Mechanics' Hall this week-and we trust they will all do sowill find themselves amply repaid for their trouble. to be devoted is too well known in Montreal to need any recommendation from us; the good work The Morning Standard's special from Vienna, it has done and is doing is known to all our readers, who certainly cannot be otherwise than anxious to do their part towards helping on that work. By attending the Bazaar they have an opportunity not only of offering their contribution to the Asylum, but also of enjoying some pleasant hours. The Bazaar will continue during this week and the first days of next week, being closed on the 17th instant by a Dramatic and Musical Entertainment, given by the young gentlemen who were so successful in a like attempt last year. The Entertainment will be principally Dramatic, the plays being all of a humorous and diverting character. The music will be furnished by some of Montreal's most distirguished lady and gentlemen amateurs, and be under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, the Organist of St. Patrick's. We would recommend our friends who wish to spend an enjoyable evening to add an

LETTER FROM FATHER CONNOLLY.

JOHN GILLIES, Esq. Sir,-I am delighted to perceive by your issue of last week, that you were in great hopes of being able to secure the services of bernian readers all over the Dominion will feel highly pleased as will also your humble servant. who now addresses you. Though not as yet acquainted with Father Murphy, still I think I have seen enough in his sermons, lectures, and other writings to convince me that I know of no man in the Dominion, lay or clerical, more capable to speak up for that grand old Church which has come down paper, which must in every case be fully prepaid by S. Stiles and child, D. McIntyre, C. B. Fair- fit replies to the attacks that are made upon her from day to day by her enemies. By all means procure a successor worthy to fill the editorial chair of they have not reached their destination. the late Mr. Clerk, and you will render great services to religion.

John Connolly, P. P.

Inverness, Nov. 8th, 1875.

RECENT CONVERSIONS TO CATHO

LICITY. Some little time ago several clergymen and laymen decided on breaking with the Anglican Establishment to enter the Catholic Church and the Lon. don Morning Post announces the secession in the following terms. "We fear" say the Post" that the boast which a Roman Catholic divine recently made with regard to the secession to Rome is not altogether without foundation. A well-informed Correspondent professing to supply us with facts and figures, provides the following list of recent seceders The Rev. W. M. Hunnybun, M.A., and the Rev. Verney Cave-Brown Cave, M.A., both of All Saints, Margaret Street; the Rev. J. R. Madan, M.A., president of the Missionary College, Warminster; the Rev. G. R. Burrows, B A., of Liverpool; the Rev. Alfred Newdigate, M.A., vicar of Kirk Hallam, Derby; the Rev. Willis Nevins, of Southampton the Rev. H. J. Pye, rector of Clifton-Campville; the Rev. George B. Yard, M.A. (brother of Canon Yard, just elected Proctor in Convocation); the Rev. John Higgins, B.A., curate of Prebendary Clarke, of Taunton : the Rev. Septimus Andrews, M.A., student of Christ Church and vicar of Market Harborough; the Rev. C. H. Moore, M.A., student of, Christ Church; W. M. Adams, BA., Fellow of New College; Rev. W. C. Robinson, M.A, also Fellow of New College, Oxford; the Rev. F. Down and F. M. Wyndham, of St. George's, East; the Rev. George Akers, of Malling, Kent; the Rev. Gordon Thompson, of Christ Church, Albany Street; C. Moncrieff Smith of Cheltenham; the Rev. Reginald Tuke, of St. Mary's Soho; the Rev. M. Tylee, of Oriel College; the Very Rev. Dr. Fortescue (brother in-law of Archbishop Tait); the Rev. W. Humphrey, of Dundee; the Rev. T. H. Grantham, of Sliford; the Rev. Lord Francis G. G. Osborne, of Elm; and the Rev. R. S. Hawker, of Morwenstow.

THE CARMELITES .- On last Sunday afternoon Mgr Fabre, Bishop of Gratianopolis, in partibus infid-lium and the coadjutor of Mgr. Bourget, consecrated the building at Hochelaga which is being temporarily occupied as a Monastery for the six Carmelites who came to this city a few months since from Rheims. Previous to the Renediction a lengthy sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, Grand Vicar of St. Hyacinthe, who pronounced a high eulogy upon the blessings which were the portion of all who accepted the privations and austerities of a Monastic life. The Monastery, which is situated some distance below the Hudon Cotton, Works, was recently a private residence; and it is understood that in a few months a building more suitable for the purpose of the Order whose members practice the severest austerities, will be erected in the neighborhood. Members of the Clergy present besides the Bishop and Grand Vicar :- Rev. Canon Hicks, Rev. Messrs. Tortel, Oblat, Therien, Dugast, Collin, Poulin, Caisse, Charette, Leclair and Villeneuve, Seven young women were received as postulantes; their names are Miles. Dorion, Charbonneau, Legris Desmarchais, Crevier, St. Mars and Gauthier, Mile. Legris lived at Three Rivers, and Mile. St. Mars at Quebec; the others in Montreal and the vicinity. The Superioress of the Order is Rev. Mere Seraphine. A collection was taken in aid of the Monastery. The attendance was large, the rooms being uncomfortably crowded.

THE GUIBORD FUNERAL .- On Sunday last, in consequence of an expressed opinion on the part of Monseigneur Bourget, laudably anxious to avoid any collision between the people and the legal authorities, on the occasion of this funeral, we undersurrounding municipalities addressed their congregations very seriously on the propriety of abstaining in substance that he was instructed by the Bishop to request every one belonging to the congregation to abstain from being present at any part of the route taken by the funeral of the late Joseph Guibord and that any interference on the part of the Catholic people of this city with that burial would cause him great pain. The Rev. gentleman stated that he was quite confident that none of his congregation would be found opposing the wish of the Bishop and their pastor in this unfortunate affair, and he requested them not to go near or even so much as look at the funeral.

BAR EXAMINATIONS IN ONTARIO.-We have much pleasure in stating that Master John O'Meara, son of our esteemed friend Patrick O'Meara, Esq., of Ottawa, passed his first intermediate Law examinaion, at Toronto last week, in a most creditable manner. Highly gifted by nature, and carefully trained by a sound education, our young aspirant for legal honors promises to be a contributory to that great element which, in a new land, preserves the characteristics and the fame of the old. In congratulating the young student on his success. we cannot refrain from a word of praiseful recognition of the merits of his patriotic and enterprising fither. May both live to reap the rewards of good citizenship and legitimate personal ambition,

Mr. Butt, M.P., at a late meeting of the Dublin Tenant Defence Association, undertook to prepare and introduce into the Imperial Parliament a new Land Bill for Ireland, which, he said would give every tenant the power of acquiring fixity of tenure my distinguished fellow-countryman Father Mur- at a fair rent to be fixed by a county court, it being phy, for Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. May I add, that | left to the option of the tenant to claim the benefit should you be fortunate enough to do so, your Hi- of the new tenure, or retain his existing tenure and right under the existing law or under the Ulster

POSTAL -Senders of newspapers by post to the United Kingdom should bear in mind that the new law which came into operation on 1st October last, does not affect the rate of postage of two cents each stamps to secure their transmission. The post office recently sent to the dead letter office a large Universe. number of newspapers for the United Kingdom number of newspapers for the United Kingdom Wrongly prepaid at the rate of 1c per 4 oz, as if intended for Canada, or the United States; therefore extreme penalty of the law. One divine said the the senders should not be surprised to hear that law was strong enough to put down such crimes if

THE POPE AND THE TURKS

A few days ago there occurred a truly great an niversary, and it is one of which Catholics may well be proud. The memorable sea fight which took place in the gulf of Lepanto, on the 7th October, 1571; freed Western Europe from being trodden down by the Turkish power. The victory which was achieved with such dauntless bravery on that memorable occasion by the combined fleets of the Pope, Spain and Austria, struck a blow at Mahome. tan influence, under which it reeled, and from the effects of which it never recovered. It was the commencement of the decline of that power which had for nearly a thousand years lorded it over a large portion of Europe, Africa and Asia. It had gained strength by a combination of religious fanaticism with savage ferocity. This fierce mixture (of which Cromwell was one of the best illustrations) was well described by Moore when he paint. ed a truculent Mahometan as-

One of that "saintly" murderous brood To carnage and the Koran given, Who think through unbelievers' blood Lies their directest path to heaven.

The Cromwellian imitators of Mahomet ravaged Ireland with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, and for cruelty were fully on a par with their Eastern original.

And who was it that startled slumbering Europe from the apathy she displayed when the Turks in the sixteenth century were making rapid progress towards almost universal dominion in the Old World (the New World had not yet been discovered), and threatening the desolation of Christendom? It was a Pope, the sainted Pius V., who, by his wisdom and energy, checked the relentless foe of Christianity in his onward career. France, then just emerging from the prostrating effects of civil war, could not give effective aid. England was groaning under the iron rule of Elizabeth ("good Queen Bess," as her flatterers falsely name her), and, of course, could not join in any effort with which a Pope was mingled. A large part of Spain had long been subjected to Mahometan rule, which she was most anxious no shake off, and she gave effective assistance when the valiant Pope sent forth his appeal to Christian Europe. Austria, too, roused herself at the call from the Vatican, and in the person of the gallant Don John, gave a noble and valiant leader to the good cause. The Pope gave fleet and men and his priceless prayers, and the soldiers of Christendom went forth to confront the infidelenemy. The Turks had committed sanguinary cruelties in the islands of the Levant and the Archipelago, and then ventured nearer to Western Europe, expecting that they would find no enemy able to withstand their strength, and hoping soon to lay waste with fire and sword the shores of the Mediterranean.

But they were mistaken. God, in His infinite wisdom, confounded their plans, destroyed their projects, and silenced their boasting. The Christian fleet met that of Turkey at Lepanto, on the west coast of what then was Turkey, and now is Greece. The battle was long and fierce. Large numbers were killed on both sides. Victory at last declared for the Christians, and Western Europe was saved from the Moslem yoke. The Pope, during the battle, was busily engaged in prayer. He repeated the Rosary again and again, and while the fight was still raging he opened a window of his palace, and, looking at the sky, proclaimed that the Cross had defeated the Crescent. If the Pope had not shown vigour and perseverance, all Europe would soon hav been at the feet of Constantinople.

And yet there are men now (and men, too, who call themselves educated and enlightened) who in their silly vanity try to persuade the world that the Catholic Church is the enemy of freedom. England, with a Protestant queen, gave no help in the great struggle which at Lepanto drove back the Mahometans from winning the empire of the West. Elizabeth was too busy torturing Catholics with rack, rope and knife to give any attention to such a trifle as the liberty of Europe. She folded her arms and calmly looked on while the brave and dauntless Pope was saving many nations from being subjustand that the whole of the Cures of this city and gated to the heartless tyranny of those whose despotism has been without parallel in the history of the world. At a later period it was the Catholic gations very seriously on the propriety of abstaining army of Poland, led by the brave Sobieski, that from any interference with the interment. Father saved Europe from the same enemy. The Turks Dowd at St. Patrick's alluding to the subject said had fought their way from the East to the walls of Vienna. That city would have fallen, and all Austria would soon have been subjected to Mahometan rule, had it not been for the courage of the gallant Poles, who defeated the invaders and forced them to retreat.

Thus it is that, although the Protestant press in every nation is pouring forth every day its vile slanders against the Holy See, the occupant of that see can proudly point to the historical facts that a great and good Pope turned back the tide which threatened to overwhelm the liberty of Europe, and that at a later date a Catholic army repeated the same victory. Why will not Protestant writers and speakers keep to truth? A slanderer whom O'Con-nell once rebuked for uttering falsehood, exclaimed whiningly that he always endeavoured to speak the truth. "Then," said O'Connell, "I cannot compliment the gentleman on the success of his attempts." Turkey is now engaged in a double battle. She is trying to put down the insurrection of the persecuted Christians of the Herzegovina, and she is endeavouring to prop up her finances by paying ten shillings in the pound. She will probably fall in both. Ottoman tyranny has never, in all its long and black career of crime, cruelty and infamy, exceeded the atrocity of its conduct in the Herzegovina. That Christian land has been suffering deep wrongs and intolerable grievances and was patient till further endurance became impossible. The Turks thought that their victims had no strength left, but-

The trodden worm will oft arise, And by new life its foes surprise.

The Herzegovinians have been ruthlessly oppressed in every way; their property, their liberty, their religious freedom, and the honour of their wives and daughters have all been set at nought. They are now making a gallant struggle against the hideous rule that has so long blighted Eastern Europe with its accursed presence. Some twenty years ago England lavished blood and treasure in order to prop up Turkey. She and France seemed to succeed, because they forced Russia to sign a certain treaty. But where is that treaty now? toin up by Russia, and neither England nor France can venture to say an angry word to the treaty breaker. One good may come of this Russian treachery. Turkey will not again be sustained, as it is found to be useless to do so. If the noble spirit which inspired the policy of the Vatican when Pope Plus V. caused the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Lepanto, could be now infused into our cabinets of Europe, an end would soon come to a long tottering despotism, and the "sick man" of Constantinople would soon be dead, without one single honest heart to lament the fall of a power which is a disgrace to the nations, of the world.—London

At Ottawa, oh Sunday, 7th inst., a collection and the probability is growing stronger every day amounting to \$250 was taken up in St. Patrick's that such course will be carried out.

Church for Father Was taken up in St. Patrick's Gurson Official notice will be given of the date

All that has been said by the person who has just addressed me layour name, and in the name of great numbers of your countrymen, I acknowledge to be true: And yet, while Ufcel the joy produced by your declarations which were so well expressed, and by other declarations of the same nature which reach me from other quarters. It am forced. nevertheless, to repeat only words of lamentation and sadness for the condition in which the Church of

J.sns Christ is now placed.
But is it possible for me to hold a different language? Should I who have been constituted chief sentiael in the mystic vineyard be reduced to say Posuerunt me custodem in vineis et vineam meam non custodivi? By God's aid it shall never be said that His Vicar was compelled to be a dumb dog. Oh!

let the world know that if I lament the evils which the Church suffers it is God who commands me, and it is my sacred duty to obey Him. The Church despoiled, enchained, and oppressed, turns towards her persecutors, and towards those of them especially who direct the destinies of nations, and raises. her cry of pain, repeating the words of Her Divine her cry of pain, repeating the words of her Divine Founder, Cur me codis, Why smitest thou me? Why is it that every country of Europe, my children, and only for the fault of being my children, that is for being children of truth, are exiled, fined, and condemned to squalid prisons? Why do they take, from me the rights which Jesus Christ himself has given me, the rights, namely, of teaching, the liberty of choosing Levites to form part of the ministry?
Why do you prevent the Bishops from removing the blemishes and healing the wounds which dis-figure the sanctuary, rendering the chief pastors incompetent to punish, and, what is worse, distributing honours and rewards to those who merit exemplary castigation?

Why is it that here, in the very centre of Catholicism, you permit the free exercise of every false religion? why do you give to teachers of error the faculty of propagating heresy of all kinds, while at the same time you torture the Catholic masters, and especially the Catholic mistresses, by subjecting them to insidious examinations, and making yourselves judges in matters which belong not to your jurisdiction, that you may decide upon the merits of the teachers examined by you at your caprice? Why do you profane sacred days by permitting, and oftentimes commanding, the execution of public works in open contempt of the precept of the Church? Cur me codis? And, moreover, you pretend, you rulers of Italy, to be patrons of ecclesiastical benefices, asserting that you have inherited the privilege, not considering that Church patronage cannot be acquired by a succession of that nature, much less by usurpations! These, and many others, are the response is made, or a response of cynical con-

But, during all the while you are smiting me, says the Church, you are burdening your souls with a thousand sins, which daily increase in weight, and accelerate your end : Paucitas dierum vestrorum finietur brevi, et peregrinatio vestra super terram vergit ad finem. Wherefore if ye do not arrest your steps you will be smitten by the terrible sentence, Mors peccatorum pessima. May God grant that my prayers

for you may be heard. As for the rest, my beloved children, I renew my sentiments of affection for you, and invite you and all good Catholics to be firm, constant, and united in demanding always from Governments the liberty of the Church, and as I said a few days ago to the good pilgrims of Laval, so say I to you, speak out boldly; and among the many things to be demanded from Governments demand that the sacrament of marriage should precede the civil contract, so that the consciences of Christians who find themselves sometimes in a most difficult position may not be restricted, nor the contracting parties be exposed to the danger of living contented with the civil contract, in an unlawful and blameworthy union. Speak out boldly until the Church be free from every obstacle to her work in benefiting souls.

her as their adversary, they regard with suspicion and jealousy, denying her the freedom that belongs to her. If, however they would lay aside the patsions which render them blind, and consider the true nature of the Church, they would to those who concede it. Bestore, for example, the liberty to the religious to form corporate communities, and you will at once perceive the advantages which will result.

I will not stay to repeat the apologies already on other occasions set forth. I will speak only of one practical advantage, that, namely, of the charitable relief given at the Convent gates to poor creatures suffering from hunger, who were comforted with a basin of soup and strengthened with a piece of bread. This used to be the practice in Rome before the sacriligious expulsion of the Rerigious, and society in general felt the advantage of the custom. Now that this species of charity has disappeared, is it not true that very often a poor wretch falls to the ground enfeabled by famine? If the clergy had not been despoiled they would have been bett r able to catechise and instruct, and so render to society the great gain of a diminished number of criminals in prison. Make your people more moral, for they need it much, said a notability belonging to the British Cabinet, and he said so to a Catholic Bishop who repeated it to me a little be-fore the restoration of the Hierarchy in England. The Bishop promised to do all he could with his colleagues to satisfy the just demand of the noble lord. Here, on the contrary, the Cabinet acts in an opposite sense, and abandons the people a prey to those preachers who sow the wind to reap the whirlwind.

In general there is a fear on the part of certain Governments that the people should become clerical, as they term it. They therefore desire that little or no confidence should be placed in Jesus Christ. These Governments are like the Gergesenes and imitate their conduct. The Gergesenes saw several of their fellow citizens set free from evil spirits, who, after being expelled demanded leave to enter into a herd of unclean animals, whom they drove violently into a lake, wherein they perished. The Gergesenes then presented themselves to Jesus Christ, and besought him to withdraw from their coasts. Fearing that perchance the remainder of their flocks and herds would similarly perish, they determined to remove Jesus Christ rather than continue in fear of losing their herds and substance. So also now the friendship of freethinkers is prefered to the friendship of God, and the life of a good Christian is defined as nothing else; but religious

But if such are the sentiments of those who stand at the head of the revolutionary movement they are not certainly your sentiments, nor the sentiments of the many millions of Catholics who are agreed in desiring to seek above all the glory, of Jesus Christ, the good of souls and the ilberty, of the Church-Jesus Christ, after leaving the Gergegenes, crossed the lake in a little ship and found sound to be other

But you who appertain to God because you hear Him Wos auditis me, quia ex Deo estis; you will find God in your every need. Preserve yourselves in this state, my dearly beloved. And may all who selves with you: Sic elate in Domino, caristimi. The Benediction then followed.

BY LAW AND BAYONETS ESTAB-LISHED."

of liberty both civil and religious, and of joy to all Her Majesty's subjects. The real truth is that never, in the whole history of Christianity, has there been a more iniquitous reign. We do not say this with reference to the Queen, but with reference to the crulties she permitted. She was aware that the new religion could only become rooted by a prolonged system of compulsion and torture, and she gave full permission to the vilest of underlings to carry these measures into effect.

The English are a credulous people-" the most credulous in the world "-says Gibbon; "the most easy to deceive, the most difficult to undeceive, and the most powerful in deceiving other nations;" and when we tell them that their fond hallucination, as to"Protestantism being the bulwark of religious liberty," is literally without one grain of sense to rest on, they laugh at us, as if we "did not know history," or perverted it to suit our own ends. Many books have been written, within the beth's reign .- Catholic Times. last twenty years to show that Protestantism was founded by tyranny, and that by tyranny alone could it flourish. These books have been read by the few, because the many did not wish to believe them. It was unpalatable to be assured that to Penal Laws alone does England owe the Protestant religion; yet take away those laws out of the history of England, and we are certain that England would be now Catholic. It was the forty years of persecution, perpetrated by Queen Elizabeth or counived at for her own regal strength, which made England what it has been ever since, statutably but unintelligibly Protestant.

A work has just been published by Father Morris, S.J., entitled, "The Troubles of our Catholic Fore-Fathers;" and least that title should not be sufficiently captivating, sufficiently allowing to man, Catholics, "related by themselves," has been added to the title, so as to give to it irresistible force. The first and second series are before us, and other portions will follow in due course. In the space of our article we can do no more than call attention to the general scope of the volumes. From manuscripts questions put by the Church to which either no which have never hitherto been published, but whose authentication is collaterally assured, we have evidence of the most indubitable kind as to the true nature of the Elizabethan religion. Nothing is told upon hearsay or tradition, but facts are made to speak for themselves. We have exact details, furnished by the very persecutors, of the manner in which they accomplished their work; we have their own confessions of their own incredible guilt. Anthony Tyrrell, who was one of the spies of Queen Elizabeth, a creature three times a Protestant and four times a Catholic, is made to tell his own story of the various traps which he laid, and the infinite variety of lies which he told, to ensure the destruc-tion of priests. From the stores of the record office from the Harleian and the Lansdowne collections, depositions, and examinations at many times authenticated by evidence impossible to shake, Father Morris has built up the story of this man; and has combined with it a manuscript, written three centuries ago by Father Parsons, but buried and for gotten among the archives of the English College, until Mr. Stephenson happily discovered it. We learn how the wretch Tyrell, who gained the confidence of Catholics by pretending to be converted and penitent, "obtained license from the Government to say Mass and to hear confessions, the better to compass his ends," so that he might have knowl-I know that the Church, inasmuch as she is edge enough on which to build his inventions for cacious.

I know that the Church, inasmuch as she is edge enough on which to build his inventions for cacious.

I ic Instruction and render its working more emission. Her very enemies understand this told in Tyrrell's own language, as he wrote it down truth, although they do not acknowledge it. when in maudlin compunction. The narration of when in maudlin compunction and render its working more emissions.

I am happy to inform you that the new plan, adopted during last session, to facilitate the settlement of our public lands, has been crowned with Yet they do not wish to know the Church as scenes, given simply by Father Morris, where the she is, the loving mother, but considering her pursuivant and sheriff's officers appear as plunderers of the "recusants" will of itself make these volumes intensely interesting to mere lovers of sensational facts. All these facts are proved by testimony whose weight will be unquestioned by even one ultra-Protestant enthusiast. But by far the find that the liberty conceded to her is advantagerus more captivating portion of the book, to our thinking, is that which gives the story of the Jesuit, Father Weston, who suffered seventeen years' imprisonment for his "treason;" that is, for returning as a priest to his native land. This dauntless missionary eluded the "priest-catchers" for a considerable number of years, but, being captured at last, was tossed from prison to prison until on the accession of James I. he was made free. It is worth while to insist that Father Weston was a Jesuit, for there were very few Jesuits in England at that period; indeed it is probable that throughout the whole of the Sixteenth Century there were scarcely a dozen of the Society in the land. Mr. Froude, with that disgraceful inaccuracy, which makes his book as untrustworthy from the literary point of view as it is biassed and corrupt from the religious, imagines that every one who was a priest, in the time of Queen Elizabeth must of necessity have been therefore a Jesuit. Mr. Froude and Mr. Whalley have both got "Jesuit on the brain," and cannot conceive that a priest who is in can by any probability be outside the Society. Mr. Froude calls even Tyrrell a Jesuit. He might as well have called him the Pope. He was quite as much one as the other. Mr. Froude seems to fancy that England was full of Jesuits during the whole of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; just as Mr. Whalley imagines that, in the reign of Queen Victoria, the country is undermined by the Society. Mr. Whalley would make as good an historian as Mr. Froude, while probably he would be much more enlivening. As a matter of fact, Father Campion and Parsons were the first Jesuits who ever set foot in England, whereas Father Parsons asserted (in .1584) that there were three hundred seminary priests in England, and not one Jesuit South of the Tweed. Nothing could prove the in-competency of Mr. Fronde, for the task he spontaneously undertook, more painfully, yet, at the same time, more certainly, than his reckloss con-

version of all priests into Jesuits-including the vile spy Tyrrell. In any work of the class we are here briefly noticing there are two features which are absolutely requisite to make meritorious and reliable; the first is that the evidence shall be strictly "first hand," and corroborated by contemporary authorities : the second is that there shall be an absence of sentiment, and of superfluous comment or opinion. We hold that the work of Father Morris complies with both these conditions. The evidence is indisputable; and there is no comment at allbeyond such as is wanted to weave the points. Our Protestant friends have been for centuries in the habit of casting persecution in our teeth; as though Catholics were the only Christians in the world who were ever known to use force in per-Jesus Christ, after leaving the Gergesenes, crossed the lake in a little ship, and found on the other side a people who waited muxiously to their the side a people who waited muxiously to their the founded in this country, and we will go further words of eternal life which fell from His lips, and to shold in wonder the miracles worked by His omalpotent arm.

So also it now happens: Jesus Christias driven away by political innovators but is listened from your and by all who will england the subject is to delicate, we will one day seek the Redeement to the financial forms and England the subject is to delicate, when we will one day seek the Redeement to the financial forms and the most prominent feature of the number being "A general index to railways stations in the united States and Canada in large sheet form suit to say that the most remarkable example of constants way General News Agents, Montreal way General News Agents, Montreal the history of Europe can furnish is that of the Catholic Irish nation who would show be comparison between November number opening with a fine engraving—"The Oristening "from Merle, by John 8. Dayis" weighted sinners will one day seek the Redeement to investigate the beginning that but for head the most prominent feature of the number being "A general index to railways stations in the United States and Canada in large sheet form suit to say that the most remarkable example of constants of the news agents of the instruction of the news agents of the instruction of the news and places of business of the news agents of the news agents of the news are the news prominent feature of the new of the most prominent feature of the new of the new of the news agent in the most from suit for the news agent of th

SPECH OF THE POPE IN REPLY TO but will not find Him; Quaretis me et non invenietis, reading the true story of Queen Elizabeth's forty years' of persecution, will make what allowance they can, for a weakness which ended in apostacy because the exercise of the Faith became impossible When a layman is sent out of the country for hearing Mass, and a Priest is hung up and "bowel'd" for saying it; when even the privilege of the rich who were the Queen's special favourites from some political or personal motive—it may be argued that persecution has reached that last point which is outside even the limits of probation. What you cannot do, you cannot do; and this must have have the plea of million. are with you united in the Spirit still keep them- to purchase dispensations, was ruinous to every The popular belief in regard of Queen Elizabeth's the plea of millions of poor Catholics who could not pay to stay away from Protestant churches. When they could pay no longer, but refused to of liberty both civil and religious, and of joy to all attend, they were imprisoned and conditionally released; and then came the choice between perpetual exile and perpetual wretchedness in gaol. Protestantism and persecution were one and the same thing throughout the reign of Queen Elizabeth; nor can the Church of England boast higher progenitors than the pursuivant, the gaoler, and the headsman. Lest our Protestant friends should think, as they well might, that all we have thus far written is only a Papist misreading of history, we can supply them with an authority which even they will not ignore—that of the decidedly hostile Athenaum. In the long review of Father Morris's book which appeared in its last number the Atheneum bears the strongest testimony to its truth and accuracy, and it throws all the immense weight of its literary influence into the scale of Catholic truth regarding the atrocious persecutions, of Eliza-

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC PARLIA-MENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Quebec, 5th November 1875. This day, at THREE O'Clock, P. M., His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, HisExcellency the Lieu-TENANT GOVERNOR was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and the House being present, His Excellency the Lieutenant Gov-ERNOR was pleased to open the FIRST SESSION OF THE THIED PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, WITH the following speech from the Throne.

Honorable Gentlemen of Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In welcoming you on the occasion of your assembling to begin the labours of the third Parliament of this Province, I congratulate you, and the country, upon the peace and good order which prevailed during the late elections. This happy result is no doubt due to the Act passed last session by your predecessors, and also to the orderly character of our people.

I regret that our Province has not escaped the effects of the financial crisis which has been so severely felt throughout all the Dominion; but I am thankful to Divine Providence for the abundant barvest with which he has blessed us, and which will enable us the more easily to await the return

of more prosperous times. The difficulties experienced by the North Shore and the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Companies in negotiating their bonds, having forced these Companies to give up the several works undertaken by them. I felt that my Government ought to take steps to complete these enterprises, upon which the material progress of our Province very much depends, and upon which a large amount of money has already been expended. Accordingly, a measure having that end in view will be submitted to you, and I hope it will meet your approbation.

I have caused an Act to be drawn up, which while scrupulously respecting the rights and privileges of both Catholics and Protestants, will modify the administration of the Department of Pub-

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The public accounts for the past fiscal year will be duly sabmitted to you, and you will be called

upon to grant the necessary supplies.

I am glad to be able to inform you that, in spite of the financial crisis, the finances of the Province

are in a satisfactory state. Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

Satisfied that you will devote yourselves to the performance of your important duties with the zeal, the wisdom, and that spirit of devotion to our Most Gracious Sovereign which distinguished your predecessors, I earnestly pray that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, your labours may procure to the people of this Province an increase of hap-

piness and prosperity.
On returning to the Lower House the usual formal motions were made and passed, and the Lieut. Governor's speech read.

Hon, Solicitor-General Angers proposed that the address be taken into consideration on Monday

Hon. Mr. Quimet wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to put the House in possession of matters relating to the difficulty of disposing of the bonds of the two railroads referred to in the Speech.

Hon, Mr. Angers considered the question slightly premature, but the Honse would soon be put in possession of the required information.

Hon. Mr. Onimet had made the suggestion in no bad part, but merely to have the subject before the House, and with no idea of retarding the Address. The House then adjourned till Monday.

On the re-assembling of the House on Monday Mr. Laundry of Montmaginy moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne and Mr. A. W. Ogilvy from Moutreal Centre seconded the address.

LITERATURE.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, October, 1875-New York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. Montreal : Dawson Bros. The contents are as follows :- Religious Art; The Atomic Theory of Lucretius; The Poetry of Alfred Tennyson; The Estruscans and their Language; The Boarding Out of Pauper Orphans; Modern Necromancy; Isaac Casaubon; Contemporary Literature. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street. N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publisher.

We are in receipt of the New and Popular Song entitled "Silven Gray," published by S. Turney, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cts. Sample copy sent to any address on receipt of 10 cts. by the Publisher.

BAILWAY GUIDE,-The November number of the International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide is to hand, the most prominent feature of the number

Wretched sinners, will one day seek the Redeemer, too invidious; yet we hope that Irishmen, when The Odalisque," by Richter, is another illustrathen (The Control of the Control of

tion, together with "First come, first served" a charteristic scene from the wilds of the West, by M. Cary; "Oudine" is another, by Miss Starr; several illustrations of the city of Strasbourg; a scene from the Tyrol, and "A Rest by the Way," from N. Jayne. The literary contents include a continua-tion of "The Spur of Monmouth," an article on "Picturesque Europe;" and "How it was," a tale.

wig, Director of the Choir of St. Philip Neri's Church, Philadelphia. Lee & Walker, 922 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.—The author of this work has endeavoured by its production, to fill a void long existing in Catholic Choirs, viz: A hook containing suitable music for the various feasts and seasons of the year. He has earnestly striven, in preparing this collection, to conform to the rules and injunctions of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of the various Councils relating to the music in the Catholic draw him nearer to his Maker. He has carefully excluded all such productions as might tend to recall the stage and outer world, and has chesen his compositions and arrangements from those authors, the devotional spirit of whose writings has given evidence that they understand the requirements of the Catholic heart.

A NEW CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW .- Messrs. Hardy and Mahony of Philadelphia, announce that they have completed arrangem nts for commencing in January, 1876, the publication of a new Catholic Review, to be entitled The American Catholic Quarterly Review. It is designed that this Review shall be of the highest character that can be given it by the educated Catholic mind of the United States and Europe. Its chief purpose will be to furnish a medium for the discussion of religious, philosophic, scientific, and other topics of interest to intelligent Catholics. In accordance with this design, the publishers state that the editorial direction of the Review will be in the hands of Very Rev. James A. Corcoran, D. D, with whom will be associated Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., and George Dering Wolff, Esq., Editor of the Catholic Standard.

A number of gentlemen, both clerical and lay, distinguished for ability and learning, have promised to become regular contributors to the Review. The following have been already engaged to furnish articles for the first (January) number: Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., Rishop of Charleston; Very Rev. James A. Corcoran, D. D.; Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D.; O. A. Brownson, LL.D.; Rev. Edward McGlyrn, D. D.; Rev. Joseph V. O'-Connor; George Dering Wolff, and several others of equal eminence, among whom it is confidently expected will be Dr. Marshall, of the London Tables, and author of " My Clerical Friends," etc.

The Review will contain 200 pages, large octave, and the annual subscription will be \$5. A Prospectus exhibiting more fully the designs and character of the Review will soon be issued. In the meantime we wish the enterprising publishers a fall measure of success in their praiseworthy undertaking.

DOMINION ITEMS.

The members of the Civil Service have presented a complimentary address to Chief Justice Harrison, on the occasion of his elevation to the Bench of On tario.

THE ST. FAMILLE DISASTER .- The body of a young man. Phideme Hebert, one of the victime of t late accident at St. Famille, which recovered Wednesday, was buried on Friday at St. Famil The Deputy Coroner held an inquest on the mains, but as no one could prove that he was board the scow at the time of the accident, a sim verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. Big teen lives in all were lost. None of the bodies known to have been recovered and particular given at the scene of the accident are very confli ing. Coroner Belleau has visited the locality as he has given strict orders that he be immediate informed of the finding of any bodies of the unfo tunate sufferers.

FIRE IN ST. HENRY VILLAGE -Sunday morning, in a number of old wooden buil ings, consisting of five dwellings, four outhous and a carpenters or blacksmith's shop, situate rear of several newly erected brick houses at t corner of Workmen and Vinet street, in the villa of St. Henry, whose predecessors were burnt do-last spring. Three of the dwelling houses we very much gutted, but the poor inmates succeed in saving their household goods. The other t dwellings were fortunately unoccupied, and outbuildings and shop were burned to the grou The whole of the Western Division and the Ta neries Brigade were in attendance. The but property is said to be owned by one Patric Flansenan.

HORRIBLE DEATH THROUGH DRINK-On the eveni of the 4th instant, Mary Glen aged 54 years, w of Thos. McKay, laborer, residing in Manufacture street, beyond the city limits, had several copic draughts of liquor with a "friend." She end voured to persuade her husband to obtain a fre supply, but he positively refused, and not anticip ing any harm, he retired to an adjoining room about o'clock, and laid down to rest, leaving his w sitting drowsily near a table, on which a candle t burning. About 10 o'clock he was awakened by a stifling sensation, produced by smoke, and a very disagreeable smell from something burning. He immediately went out to the kitchen, where, to his intense horror, he discovered his wife lying senseless on the floor near the table, with her clothing on fire from the w list downwards. With considerable difficulty he succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The neighbours were summoned, and helped him to remove the unfortunate woman to bed, where she died in great agony at 5 o'clock on Friday morning. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest held, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the above particulars. The husband deposed, that when he entered the kitchen, a tumbler lay on the floor, and an empty whiskey-flack and candlestick on the table. The inference is, that the candle was shaken off the table, and fell on to her clothes.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS :-

Lennoxyille.—M. L. Connolly, Esq., Mayor.
Williamstown, Glengarry.—Mr. A. M. Gillis, P. M.
Sillery, Quebec.—Mr. M. H. O. Ryan.
Hamilton and Vicinity.—Mr. James Quinu.
Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood-Mr.

T. M'Govern. Parish of Mount St. Patrick .- Mr. Patrick Fitz-

eraid.
Ste. Brigide—Mr. W. Donnelly.
Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr.
Sarnia, and the County of Lambton—Mr. John
Jahoney Mahoney.

Brockville—Mr. Richard Evans.

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Brockville—Mr. Richard Evans.

Erinsville—Mr. Patrick Walsh P.M.

Tamworth Mr. Andrew Prout.

Roblin Mr. Andrew Donovan.

Twoed Mr. Patrick Casey.

Madoc Mr. Richard Connell.

Marmors Mr. Michael Conners.

Kalladar —Mr. James Armstrong.

Our Subscribers in Lennoxville are hereby notifi ed that M. L. Connolly, Esq., Mayor, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in and his neighbourhood.

LINDSAY, Nov. 7 .- A man named James Fitzpatrick, who has been missing since Monday last, was found drowned near the locks about 10 o'clock this morning. When last seen deceased was under the influence of liquor, and must have missed his way and walked over the bank into the river. He was a farmer, lived near here, and was about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his untimely end.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazetts) Flour # bri. of 196 b .- Follards ... \$3.00 @ \$3.25 4.75 Extra Superfine..... 5.15 5.20 4.40 5.25 0.00 0.00 5.00 0.00 Oats 0.36 Pease, per 66 lbs..... 0.88 0.00 0 00 0.00 do do U. Canada... 0.85 0.90 0.00 0,00 0.11월 Pork—New Mess.....23.75 24.00 22.00 16.00 Ashes—Pots..... 4.70 Firsts..... 0.00

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١	Oats do	0	37	0 38
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THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.) FLOUR—XXX per bbl	ng		_			
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	was -					

J. H. SEMPLE. MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling MONTREAL

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

WANTED. - A gentleman, English Professor in one of the first Catholic Colleges of Ireland for three years and a baif, and lately Professor of Mathematics in a well known Academy in Dublin, would take charge of a first class Separate or Pubic School in a grand locality. Preparatory to his being en-gaged as above he spent a year and a half in a distinguished Training College, completing his studies.

None need communicate except those disposed to give a liberal salary. High references given.
Address. M. L. R. Box 7s. Lindsay, Ont.

and acquiring the most approved methods of teach.

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED - MALE OR FEMALE A young person, possessing either a first or second class certificate, capable of playing an organ and conducting a choir, will find employment at.
School Section, No. 2. Township of Ashfield, Co.
Huron. Salary liberal. Apply to
MAURICE DALTON, Kintail P. O.

TEAOHERS WANTED.—By the School Commissioners of the Township of Allumetto Island, THREE. SCHOOL TEACHERS: One male holding a first, class Elementary Certificate, and two Females Second Class. For particulars, apply to DANIEL OAUGHLIN, Chairman, or TERENCE, SMITH

Sec-Treas. School Corporation. READES TO THE PARTY OF THE PART

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FRANCE FRANCE AND THE POPE. The following are the principal passages in the Pope's speech to the pilgrims of Franche Comte of which a telegrapich sum-

mary has already been published: -// YACGYLL Great and admirable, my dear sons, is the Catholic movement which has appeared during, these times in France, for the larger portion of that na-tion is animated with the spirit of faith and shows itself openly Christian . As to yourselves, you share in this Catholic movement in a noble, frank rand in this Catholic movement in a noble, frank rand energetic way. Your desire, is, to keep yourselves more and more united to that centre of tripth the Holy See of Rome. The enemies of roligion see with terror that union and that agreement, for they tremble with Satan and his impa at the sole idea of seeing the nations become Catholic, Apostolic, and Boman. But let us leave the followers of Satan to every great work done in her in favour of religion. But I admire much more the pity, and goodness of God towards us. God has wished to show by His favours that your works of justice and holiness have ascended to His throne like, balmy incense. Is it not true that at the present time trade is flourishing in France, that the harvest is rich and luxuriant in several Provinces, that sounding money circulates abundantly in your country, while elsewhere, and especially here in Italy, it disappears, to give place to another currency which gives no sound save that produced by a great mass of paper thrown violently on to a hard table or on to the pavement? I will say, then, and you will say, with me, that these public acts of piety and charity, and these religious practices, so far from deserving the sarcasm of wicked men and the disapprobation of weak individuals. touch the heart of God in our favour and induce Him to console us by spiritual peace and even by the abundance of earthly riches. Yes, acts of humility, to far from defiling, exalt people. Qui se humi-liat exallabitur. O, my God, ordain that all your children—those who are present and those who, without number and like them, are spread over the surface of the Catholic world—ordain that all remain faithful within the holy bosom of the Church which you have founded and of which you are the vigilant Guardian, the almighty Defender, and the impregnable Head. Deign once more to day to renew your plessing that it may descend on them and make them strong against their enemies, that it may cause them to be united close and firm in their holy resolutions. Bless France, raise her from the disasters which have crippled her, but, above all, preserve, augment, develope the faith which always ennobles that great nation the more, and let this taith defend her from all the dangers which may threaten her."

Saturday 16th ult., was the 82d anniversary of the execution of Marie Antoinette. Mass was said at the Expiatory Chapel on the Boulevard Haussmann The service was attended by the Marquis de Dreux. Breze, representing the Comte de Chambord, Queen Isabella, and her three daughters, the Minister of Marine, and many leading members of the Legi-timist Party. None of the Orleans Princes were

The French Catholic universities which are about to be opened are a dreadful eyesore to the parties, from whose ranks the murderers of priests are draf ed in every French revolution. M. Gambetta and M. Lonis Blanc are just now at daggers drawn, on account of their conflicting theories of "the Republic;" but on one thing they and their followers are fully agreed, and this is, that the present Catholic movement in France must be put down by all possible means. To judge by the rayings, of the enemies of the Church, we should imagine two things, viz., first, that the erection of Catholic universities was and is the one thing needful; and, secondly, that the Nihilists, alias Positivists, command no intellectual reasoners by means of which they might counteract the success these centres of Catholic sare to achieve Louis Blanc's latest speech is highly instructive. He compares his intellect to a lamp that guides him in a dark wood, and which some horrid priest asks him to put out. Now, we all know, that faith is the true lamp that lights up the dark and dismal paths of the world, and for the old infidel to speak of his intellect—save the mark |-as the real light, is nothing but a blasphemous absurdity. The rest of what he says against the Catholic faith and Catholic education, and his wailings over "the tri-umph of Ultramontanism" calls for no further remark, but that we cannot exactly be sorry to see our enemies cutting long faces and looking as cross

as "a cat in a thunderstorm."—London Universe.

THE ELECTION OF THE DUKE D'AUDIFFRET-PARQUIER PRE IDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY - VERSAILLES, November 5.—The Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier was to-day elected President of the Assembly by a combination of the Left with a portion of the right. The act is regarded as a demonstration against the Bonapartists. SPAIN.

Don Carlos and Queen Isabella .- The following letter has appeared in the Times:-Sir,-It is no secret that between the counsellors of King Alfonso, on the car hand, and the adherents of his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, on the other, there has long existed a violent opposition. It may be stated that the rupture is now complete, and the Isabellist or Moderado Party has decided to attempt a pronunciamiento in favor of the ex-Queen.

At a recent meeting of the Moderado leaders the draught of a proposed convenio between the Isabellist and Carlist Parties was adopted, and was sub-sequently submitted to and approved by Queen Isabella. A formal document embodying these pro-10:als, and authenticated with the proper signstures, has since been forwarded by a special envoy to the head quarters of Don Carlos, whose decision with regard to it is expected, immediately. I may add that under the proposed convenio Don Carlos would retain full sovereignty over the four northern Provinces, while acquiescing in Queen Isabella's

POSSESSION OF the rest of Spain.—AN ENGLISH CABLEST.
TROOPS FOR CUBA.—MADRID, NOV. 5.—One thousand more soldiers will embark at Santander on the 8th for Cuba. The Government has transferred two brigades from Catalonia to the North

The Cronista asserts that the meeting of the Cor-

tes will not be postponed. SPANISH AUTHORITY OVER AMERICANS IN CUEA.—The

Imparcial states that Mr. Cushing, American Minister, has despatched to the Minister of Foreign Affairs another note similar to that presented early last month in regard to the jurisdiction of courts-martial

us that they have "done for the Carlists" and "yet they have all the trouble in the world to keep these Roman. But let us leave the followers of Satan to consume with rage, and let us go forward, puttings we were informed that Carlism was a dead horse, ourselves entirely in the hands of God, who guides and supports us. I admire, I repeat that transformation of France, and I rejoice at it. I admire her edifying pilgrimages, the asiduity with which her people approach the sacraments, and the works of charity which multiply in her. I, lastly, admire nea, in the south and those of Gavirostrgui in the ":played out" people at am's length? A mouth ago we were informed that Carlism was a dead horse, cast of Ban Sebastian, are working an immense havoc on this important city; and if the Carlists manage to get a footbold on the left bank of the Urumea river, the chief sea-port of Guipuzcoa will be doomed. Higher up, at Hernaui, they still keep pattering the walls, and General Trillo has ordered six Carlist villages to be burnt to the ground to prevent that fortress being taken. All this horrid slanghter and destruction is to be greatly deplored but it must be admitted that while the Carlists are only doing what military necessity commands, their opponents seem actually to revel in dastardly barbarism. Of late, they murdered at Aran, in cold blood, a Carlist officer, Captain, Marzorati, a Prussian subject, and yet Blamarck has not taken the slightest notice of this infamous act, whereas in the Schmidt case last year he applied a veryadifferent set of weights and measures.—London Universe.

> teritoric GERMANY. It may be remembered, says the Tablet, that some time after Easter, a priest, by name Golembiowski, accepted a nomination to the vacant" parish of Plusnitz, in the diocese of Kulm. The parish priest had been banished from the parish by the Government and the chief landed proprietor of the district, a Lutheran gentleman, thought it would be well to get some other priest to take the place. Of course Golembiowski was not authorized by the diocesan authorities, but he determined to imitate the example of Kick." The people, however, did not, see what right he had to come there at all. He was positively driven away the first day he showed his face; and finally, he was installed in the church under the protection of a great posse of soldiers, most of whom had to remain in the neighbourhood for some weeks. A number of arrests were made, and most of the parties were tried a few days since at the assizes ot Graudentz. In the course of the trial, the presiding judge asked Dean Polomski, ore of the accused, to explain how it was that Golembiowski could not hear valid confessions. The Dean answered, "Because he has on jurisdiction." "Oh;" replied the judge, " that is only your subjective opinion," "It is dogma," re-joined the Dean. "Well, well," said the judge, "we cannot allow ourselves to drift into a theological discussion." The trial lasted five days. In the end the Dean, who was accused of being the chief instigator, was acquitted, together with 23 others. Two of the accused were sentenced to a year and a half imprisonment, with hard labour; two others to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour and 34 to various terms of imprisonment under six months.

> On the celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the consecration of the Bishop of Limburg recently, many congratulations were addressed to his lordship. On that very day the balling entered his episcopal residence and seized six pictures in lieu of a fine of 200 thalers, inflicted for not filling up two "vacant" parishes. On the same day the Bishop was served with a notice of another fine of 300 marks for the non-filling up of another

> Dr. von Haneberg, Bishop of Spires, has published a letter in justification of the affair at Oggersheim, where Dr. Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence, preached without the King of Bayaria's permisson. Dr. von Haneberg says the Bavarian Ministerial Order of the 20th of June, 1851, cannot apply to the Bishop of Mayence, he being a German, and not a foreign Bishop. German Bishops, he adds, have preached before in Bavaria without the King's permission. His Majesty's silence upon the de-mand being addressed to him was, therefore, regarded as equivalent to permission being granted. The writer hopes that the King, upon considering the occurrence in its true light, will change his expression of displeasure into one of special satis-

> Baron von Ketteler, Bishop of the diocese of Mayence has addressed a letter to the Bavarian Minister of Public Worship, in which he seeks to prove that the Oggersheim Jubilee was not an extraordinary festival in the sense of the Bavarian Ministerial Order of the 20th of June, 1851, and that he is not a foreign Bishop. Moreover, the Jan senist Bishop, Dr. Loos, had been allowed to hold a confimation in Bavaria without hindrance. If he (Baron von Ketteler) had, nevertheless, asked for the permission of the King and Ministry, it did not follow that he had knowingly transgressed the law. In presence of the adverse view expressed by the Government, he thought it better to address himself to the King without raising the legal question. He did not dream of the possibility of a refusal, and looked upon the non-reception of a reply from His Majesty as a silent consent.

ITALY.

THE POLICY OF ITALY — The Italie says :—"An Austrian newspaper had intimated that in consequence of the check received by the Consular Mis-cion the Cabinets of Rome and St. James had given up their interest in the Herzegovina question and simply confined themselves to an expectant attitude. This statement is absolutely inexact, at least in so far as this country is concerned. Italy continues to be in accord with the three Northern Powers : and France has in no way departed from the attitude she has maintained from the commencement of the question." The Italienische Nachrichten says :-

Some time past the Pope instructed a certain high personage to plead the cause of the Roman Catholic Church to the Emperor William limself. One result of that step was that His Majesty absolved ed Cardinal Ledochowski from one year's imprisonment. His Holiness caused his thanks to be trans-

t the modification introduced with regard to religious do on all sides, "were the Slavonians and couraged to location introduced with regard to religious do on all sides, "were the Slavonians and couraged to location in the control of the state of the potracity of the state of the state of the potracity of the state of the state of the potracity of the state of the eagerly asked in Slavonian lands have not falled to, produce an effect. Though, General Ignatieff, has certainly not been, instructed to advocate the cause of the recusant mutineers, the language of the Russian Press about the Insurrection has jundergone, a visible change. Cold it not absolutely inimical at first, especially in the papers connected with the Government, it has gradually become warmer, and warmer, until at last it has assumed some of the aucient fervour. There is, however, this difference between present phraseology and, the well-remembered style of previous campaigns, that whereas compassion was formerly manifested as a preliminary to action, the feeling, is now kept under perfect control, and indeed hardly exceeds the limits of abstract 'philanthropy. Sill, the ice is broken and concern manifested where apathy ruled supreme but a few weeks ago. One of the consequences of this softer mood is the insertion in the Russian Press of correspondence from the seat of war. It cannot be denied these letters have introduced a fresh element into the rebellion reports. Theirwriters, evidently having the advantage of a previous acquaintance with men and things there, find it comparatively easy to ascertain what is what Speaking the language too, they move about with a scility which others can only hope to attain through the good offices of guides and interpreters. Interesting for what they reveal, these Russo-Illy-rian communications are none the less so for what they withhold; and as the writers are allowed to use their pens pretty freely, so long as they abstain from aundry delicate topics connected with Russia new position in the East, one learns a good deal of what they know, or at any rate think. As a fair specimen T subjoin an extract from a Ragusa letter in the Ruski Mir, dated September 30, and signed "There is no doubt that the mediating Consuls

Peter Petroff:saw nothing and nobody. They visited just a few villages near Nevesinje and Lubinje, where they met a dozen second-rate chieftains, without having speech with any of the leading men. What the latter think, you will be able to gather from what I can say of them personally. The other day, hap-pening to converse with Peiko Pavlovitch and Lubobratitch on the prospects of a Mostar conference. I myself heard Peiko utter these words:- These Consuls must really think us consummate fools Were we to give in, they would record the fact in an elegant despatch and return home post haste What would become of us then? But no, -and here the Insurgent chief significantly grasped the hilt of his dagger without finishing the sentence. Lubobratich, as well as I can remember, expressed himself in this wise—'When all we want from the Powers is a guarantee, the Consuls from the very first declared that nothing whatsoever would be guaranteed. Yet we require a guarantee, and that not a mere nominal guarantee. Any one who has lived in Turkey knows what a promise of the Porte is worth. Depend upon it, unless we obtain an effectual pledge for the future, we shall not lay down our arms. The priest Mile, the famous leader of the bands near Gat h to, only waved his hand derisively when the Mostar conferences were mentioned!

"While this is going on in the Hills, the most extraordinary stories are afloat at Rugusa about the doings of the various Consuls. The Turkish Consul, for instance, declares he has absolute proof that Herren von Vässich and von Lichtenberg, respectively the Austrian and German members of the Consular Commission, told some rebel leaders had better reject concessions unless Bosnis and Herzegovina were accorded perfect autonomy Of the English member of the Commission, it is asserted that he is a more ardent defender of Turkish interests than the Turks themselves. When going in search of the Insurgents every one of the Consuls, it appears, had made up his mind as to the report he had to give. So after all it does not matter much that they failed to meet with any of the

"There is something mysterious, bewildering and unintelligible in all this. Without pretending to criticize I will confine myself to the communication of facts. They may be small but are significant. Of all European Powers none at this hour is more odious to the Turki than Austria. A few days ago, when asking Danitch Effendi, the Turkish, Consulat Ragusa, whether he thought it advisable for me to go to Trebinje, where an European had just been hooted by the Mussulmans, I received the following reply:- Your passport will be a sufficient protection Of course, if you were an Austrian officer, I should not advise your going on any account.' There seems to be but one impression as to the neculiar nature of Austrian policy. All those who have watched the run of events agree that Austria has repeatedly changed her behaviour towards the In-When the Insurrection first broke out surgents. the Austrian Government warmly sympathized with the rebels. They allowed them to be provided with powder and shot, received their wives and children on Austrian territory and actually paid 14 kreuzers a day to any who applied for it. subsequently a change supervened. No money was paid, no ammunition allowed to pass the frontier, no refugees admitted. This unriendly period lasted about two weeks, after which it was replaced by a return to the former more lenient conduct. Once more refugees were suffered to pour in; once more the Dalmatian committees in favour of the Insurgents were permitted to act without molestation from the authorities. I am in a position to supply absolute preof of these changes of mo Wishing to find out for myself whether the action of the Insurgents was again being connived at by the Austrian Government, I bought a Garabal lini dress, and, arming myself from head to foot, in broad daylight presented myself on horseback at

a Custom-house on the frontier. The inmates looked at me, and allowed me to pass on to Turkish territory: without any inquiry. Yet I knew for certain that six days before my little experiment four Volunteers had been stopped and disarmed in the act of crossing the Austrian border.

General Roditch, the Austrian Governor of Dal-Spanish Cabinet will speedilly reply
Se'ni iko run Hon's Sin — In the question respecting the Spanish Confedence of this Soverign. The Spanish Confedence of the Secondary of the Spanish Confedence of the Secondary of the Spanish Confedence of the Spani matia, is very popular with the Slavonian inhabi-

cow and St. Petersburg, though as yet they, cannot boast of having attained any very high figure. I am hardly mistaken when I say, that, nothwithstanding the repeated appeals of the Servian, Montenegrin, and Dalmatian Committees, Bishops, &c. all Bussia has not contributed more than 59,000 roubles as yet. However, as there is even less hope of finding food and raiment, at home, than, in their present inhospitable abodes, the refugees are likely to remain where they are, or, what, is the same, the Insurrection will probably linger on through, the Winter.—Times Cor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As you cannot avoid your own company make it as good as possible. The week market was any Th

A secret has been defined as "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

If you try to let the cat out of the bag never try to cram it back again; it only makes matters worse. How we loiter away our lives! If we wasted our

means as we do our time we should be bankrupts

District visitor, blandly-"Well, dame, how do you find things now?" Crusty old cottager-" How do I find things? Why by looking arter em, to be

sure." Two well-dressed shoemskers being in the company of some gentlemen were asked their profession. Says one of them, "I practice the heeling art."-"And I," says the other, "labor for the good of men's soles."

"What is stupid" he said, when they reproached him with having taken so much that he couldn't out one foot before the other; "what is stupid is. not having taken so much, but trying to walk after-

Over the shop door of a butcher in an English village in an eastern county may be seen a signboard representing a man in a black coat brandishing a hatchet, with the inscription, "John Smith kills pigs like his father."

A man came out of the tax office the other day

and, exhibiting an empty pocketback to a friend, gloumily observed, "Bill, where's the altar of our country? I want to find it." "What for?" exclaimed the other in some astonishment. "Well, want to lay that pocketbook on it." This story is told of a certain man who had been

endered almost blind by excessive drinking in the hot summer months. "I tell you," said the physician, you must either leave liquor alone or lose your eyes entirely." "Well," responded the patient after a few moments' reflection, "good-bye eyes!"

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE. -An extraordinary affair is reported from Bromley. A labourer there prepared some tea for his wife, who was recently contined, and left injunctions for her to drink it The woman fell asleep, and the nurse to keep the tea warm, placed it on the hob downstairs, The husband returning in the evening, drank some of it, and died within twenty minutes.—English Paper.

A man wearing a nice "plug" hat was arrested and incarcerated in the Providence lock-up the other, day and was very anxious that his disgrace should not be known. After his release he was observed about town with his nice hat on, having upon it the tell-tale legend, "This hat belongs to the man in cell No. 17." The officers were very careful of his property, but forgot to remove the label.

Jones gave a bill to a lawyer to be collected to the amount of \$30. Calling for it after a while he inquired if it had been collected. "Oh, yes, I have it all for you," said the lawyer. "What charge for collecting?" "Oh!" said the lawyer, laughing, "I'm not going to charge you anything. Why, I've known you ever since you were a baby and I knew your father before you; twenty dollars will be about right," handing him ten dollars. "Well," said Jones, as he meditated on the transaction, "It's darned lucky he didn't know my grandfather, or I shouldn't have got anything."

King Solomon prayed to God that He would give him neither poverty nor riches; not poverty les he might yield to temptation and offend Him; nor riches, lest he should be puffed up with pride, and imagine he wanted not God's as istance. He begged ouly what was necessary for the preservation of life, and that God would teach him at the same time, from whose hand he received it, that thus he might be constantly incited to give glory to God. as his Sovereign Lord and Almighty Benefactor.

Unitarian "Opinions." - James Freeman Clarke, the Boston Unitarian, tells a little story which is worth repeating: "I have heard the story of a young lady brought up in one of our Unitarian parishes in Boston which seems to be somewhat characteristic. She was visiting some poor Irish families to help them, and she encountered their priest. "You must not think" said she "that I wish to convert them to my opinions." "What are your opinions?" asked the Roman Catholic. Then it appeared that she had none. But he had ; so in a short time he had converted her to his views, and she has remained a Roman Catholic ever since.

WANTED, City, Town and Village in the Dominion to CANVASS for the TRUE WITNESS!" To energetic persons liberal terms will be given! Apply to J. GILLIES, TRUE WIFNESS Office, Montreal.

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

GROCERIES and LIQUOBS, WHOLESAIE 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

HACYARD'S YELLOW OIL

This valuable preparation is admirably

In the human family it is guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblaine, Scalde, Itch, &c., &c., and can be taken internally for Croup, Influenza, Asthma, in connection with Hagyard's Pectonal Balsam, when used according to directions on circular accompanying each

No Horseman should be without it always in the stable in case they should require a reliable Linament for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Scratches, Wind-galls, or Lameness from any cause; and, when given internally, will cure Cramps, Colic, Infinenza, &c.

There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent curs as HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

We guarantee it to give satisfaction or refund the money.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Has been thoroughly tested since first introduced for Bronchitis, Asthma; Catarrh, CONSUMP. TION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

We mention all these affections because HAGvano's Pectoral Balsan is intended, in all respects, to meet them.

There are innumerable cases of Consumption. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., which might have been prevented if a useful and timely remedy had been used. Where irritation exists, it soothes; where cough occurs, it mitigates the symptoms and establishes a healthy action where there is a large collection of phiegm or mucus to remove, it will be found invaluable.

We would caution parties wishing to use our PECTORAL BALSAM that owing to the large sale our medicine has attained there are many small dealers getting up Balsams under other names which do not contain one particle of Balsam in their composition 'Ash for Hagyard's Pectonal Balsan and take no

Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY!

The Best Remedy in the World for the following complaints:

Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Bilious Colio, Neuralgia, Chills from Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Tooth Ache, Chapped

Hands, Sour Stomach, Head Ache, Lame Back,

Rheumatism, &c., &c. All of which require either an internal or external remedy and we feel confident there is no medicine sold equal to HAGYARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the above complaints.

Full and explicit directions accompanying each

Price 25 cents.

HAGYARD'S Anti-Bilious and Cathartic SUGAR-COATED PILLS

Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood,

Inflammation,
Melancholy,
Sich Headache

Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female
Diseases, &c., &c., &c.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more, or less required, and much

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS In the streets of the city, where laughter is loud where Mammon smiles down on his sworshipping orowd,

Where the footsteps fall tast as the falling of rain, where the falling of rain, the sad and the sinful, the vile and the vain; in the streets of the city what form do we meet, with long sable robe flowing free to his feet, with long sable robe flowing free to his feet.

Who is it that moves through the wandering mall? The our teacher a son of the sainted La Salle hath left his young home in the land of the vine, for the vineyard of Gud—for those tendrils of thine. For the vineyard of Gud—for those tendrils of thine the hath heard that dear, voice, which of old calm'd

For the vineyand that ident voice, which, of old calm'd the sea [17] 21(14)(15)
As it whispered to him, "Bring the children to me,

As it whispersu to min, "Esting the children to me, Foref such is the Kingdom of God," ere the soul Hath a speck of the sin that defileth the whole. The for this that he livethe highraid him who shall, who walks in the way of the sainted La Salle. Oh, city! that looking forth seaward forever on the fleet on the hear the state. On city To the fleet on the bay, through the fleet on the

river; Still laying thy limbs in the parallel tides, And proud of the strength that disaster derides : Would you win true renown-tis a dutiful youth, An helrloom of honor devotion and truth; Would you have them to pillar the home and the

Oh! teach them the love of the sainted La Salle. T. D'ARCY M'GEE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND INDIA -The Prince of Wales has started on his Indian journey under auspices of a peculiar if favourable nature. Dean stanley preached at him; the Evangelical Alliance wrote him a letter virtually hoping that his trip would increase the subscriptions to the missionaries who "diffuse the light and blessings of Christianity, the Mayor of Dover presented him with the in-evitable Address and was thanked in a Royal speech of eight words in length, and the Princess of Wales crossed the Channel to bid him the final God speed. Such were the main features of his departure, but there appear to have been others in the background not quite so pleasant in their nature. The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal s much better informed writer than the usual mu of imaginatives of his class—declares that considerable uneasiness prevails regarding the volatile gentlemen who accompany His Royal Highness. some of them rejoice in antecedents not remakable for prudery—to put it mildly ; and it is understood that they have been warned to be on their best behaviour, or, to quote exactly, "that they will be espected to conduct themselves in a becoming manner," on their arrival in India. This is an exesedingly poor look-out for the interests of "the light and blessings of Christianity," and unfortunately Dean Stanley's sermon seems to strengthen ather than to weaken the suspicions that are affoat. He hoped the reputation of this country would not be discredited, that its morality would not be dishonoured by the visit, and we hardly think the courtly Dean would have committed himself to such expressions in a prepared sermon, unless there was a reasonable doubt in his mind on both points. Every one will endorse the Dean's hopes—let us trust that they will be fulfilled .- Catholic Times.

WOMEN'S FREE DRESS CONGRESS.—The peculiar confederation of women known by the name of "The Free Dress League" was in session at Philadelphia for two or three days recently. It seems unkind for the league—and a "free dress league" at least—to foist itself upon this chaste and sober city of Philadelphia, where the women delight in high-necked dresses, and seldom show the tips of their feet, however pretty they may be. Yet they came. There Mrs. Tilloteson, conspicuous in white jacket, white breeches, and highly polished boots, with a stripe of white lace ground her waist, tied in a bow behind; Dr. Mary Lucas, comfortably encased in a large, loose, wool sack, and others in similar "free" costumes. Dr. Lydia Hasbrouck, of New Jersey, uttered the usual jeremiad about "down-trodden females" sed the convention discussed the advantages of knee-breeches, short jackets, loose trousers; buckled feroclously at corsets; pinbacks and the whole catalogue of mysterious undergarments, and finally would up business by adopting a resolution to petition Congress to appoint a Government dress commission, empowered to compel women to dress comfollowing :- Resolved - That the Congress of the United States be requested to define the length of women's dress and the material that shall be used by her to cover her limbs, and that it shall pass an Act making it a penal offence for any Government official to deprive a woman of any position because the refuses to dress according to such officer's dictation-barbarism worse than ever cursed heathen lads." The assembly which enthusiastically stopted this important resolution consisted of just thirteen persons. The Free Dress League is evi-tally not a popular organization.

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, uplng drastic and nauseous pills, composed of cade and bulky incredients, and put, up in cheap and or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a care-mapplication of chemical science, extract all the pills and other cade and cade and other cade and athanic and other medecinal properties from the nost valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them ate a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mus-and seed, that can be readily swallowed by those the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Such of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets gerescuts, in a most concentrated form, as much alhartic power as is embodied in any of the large ills found for sale in the drug stores. From their rouderful cathartic power, in proportion to their be people who have not tried them are apt to supint at all the case, the different active medicinal ociples of which they are composed being so amonized, one by the other, as to produce a most inhing and thorough, yet gently, and kindly waiting cathartic. The Pellets are sold by deal-

W THE OLD AND INFIRM ARE SUPPORTED BY FELLOWS: COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Oming the vigor of youth the expenditure of the wer of the mind (which is the realiseat of man's tength) is balanced by activity of the nutritive actions, without the sid of science.

but time the everlasting dissipator of reason as frents, sets a limit to his power, and it is at this

och that science may render to man the desired distance, and restore the drain upon his wasted Hgies.
Bach effort of the mind, every act of the body,

extract a volume of hervous element in pro-dient to the magnitude of the thought or action; dince this Hypophosphite preparation really, supply the viscous to the body, it must support human mechanism successfully after the vigor buth is past

temature Loss of the Hair, which is so common

A bad boy thus describes his misdeeds and their punishment: My sister Em has got a feller who has been coming to see her most every night for some time in Night before last, just to have a little fun, I went into the parlor and crawled under the sofa on the sly, and waited there till he and Em got settled and just as he was asking her-if she was willing to become his dear partner for life, and trust to his strong right arm for support and protection, I gave three red hot Indian war whoops, and fired off an old horse pistol that I had berrowed o Sam Johnson, and my gracious! how that fellow jumped up and scooted for the door! He never stopped torget his hat, but tumbled head over heels down the door steps. As for Em, she was just that scared that she squatted right down on the floor, and screeched like blue blazes, till dad and mother came running in with nothing on but their night clothes, and wanted to know what the matter was. But Em only yelled the louder and kept pointing under the sofa, till dad got down on his knees and saw me there, and pulled me out by the hind leg. When he had got me out to the wood shed he warped me over his knee and went at me with an old trunk strap, and I've not got over it real nicely yet.

"Your, honor," said a prisoner, to a Paris judge, "my lawyer is not here, and I request a delay of the case for eight days," "But," said the judge, you were caught in the act of theft; what can any lawyer say for you?" "That is just what I should like to hear," said the prisoner, and the court laughed, but sentenced him to a year.

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

Marcy's Sciopticon and Lantern Slides. New and brilliant effects. Circulars free. Special OFFERS to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. L. J. MARCY, 1340 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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WOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED
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ALA AU DIE. ZINLLIN BAHO PIRE

oposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and hear the Wontreal. Jan. 1st, 1875; Hant a dinies of the it

bench de NOTICE de An application swill be made at the approaching session of the Legislature of Quebec, on the part of THE CATHOLIC, EPISCOPAL, CORPORATION remature Loss of the Hair which is so common adays, may be en tirely prevented by the use of mild. Coccaine. It has been used in thousands ass where the hair was coming outlin handsful, has never falled to arrest its decay and to judge as tealthy and, vigorous growth, It is at the last will end of the mild as a dressing for the hair was line univalled as a dressing for the line of the late
(ESTABLISHED 1859)

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MONTREAL. Special Attention paid to Physicians Prescriptions.

The Specialities of this Establishment are:-GRAYS CHLORO-CAMPHORYNE for Diarrhosa,

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GRAY'S SYRUP

OF 2 2.... SPRUCEGU

Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRON-CHIAL AFFECTIONS. HEALING, BALSANIC, EXPECTORANT, AND

TONIC. Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep

GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM in the house. Its delicious flavor makes it a great

favorite with children. Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all Drug Stores.

Prepared only by
KERRY, WATSON & C). Wholesale Druggists, Montreal May 28.

TEETH!

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McGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE. To my Patients and the Public:

In transferring the entire manufacture of my DENTIFBICE" to Mr. B. E. McGale, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient clenser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deliterious to the Teeth or Gums.
W.B. M'GOWAN, L.D.S.

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

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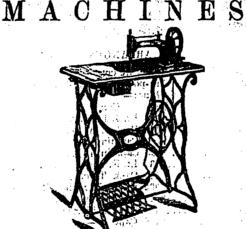
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice per cent For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

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Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.

In the Permanent Department Shares are now as par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in

vested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer

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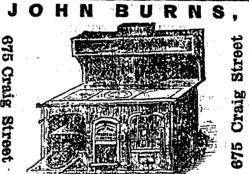
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TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English \$6.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing, &c..... 1.00 Entrance Fee 3.00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are with-drawn before the expiration of the term except in

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Uniform : Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spend at the Convent \$10 00.

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All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27]

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THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a ercumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils di e; an de the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdo-Yen; bowels irregular, at times costive; ols slimy; not unfrequently tinged with . id; belly swollen and hard; urine turrespiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough someses dry and convulsive; uneasy and dis-

> Whenever the above symptoms. are found to exist,

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DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in stedging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in strict accordance WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

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- JES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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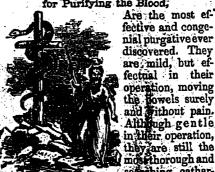
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